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CURRICULUM**• THEORY (80 MARKS)****BOOK 1- Indian Society**

1. The Demographic Structure of The Indian Society
2. Social Institutions: Continuity and Change
3. The Market as a Social Institution
4. Patterns of Social Inequality and Exclusion
5. The Challenges of Cultural Diversity

BOOK 2- Social Change and Development in India

1. Structural Change
2. Cultural Change
3. The Story of Indian Democracy
4. Change and Development in Rural Society
5. Change and Development in Urban Society
6. Globalisation and Social Change
7. Mass Media and Communications
8. Social Movements

• PRACTICAL (20 MARKS)

Project undertaken during the academic year at school level (15 Marks)

1. Introduction -2 Marks
2. Statement of Purpose – 2 Marks
3. Research Question – 2 Marks
4. Methodology – 3 Marks
5. Data Analysis – 4 Marks
6. Conclusion – 2 Marks

Viva based on the project (5 marks)

SANSKRITI
THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

PROJECT WORK (15 MARKS)

The project must involve actual first hand research done by each student in close consultation with the teacher over the duration of the academic year. The actual timing of the project can be decided by the teacher.

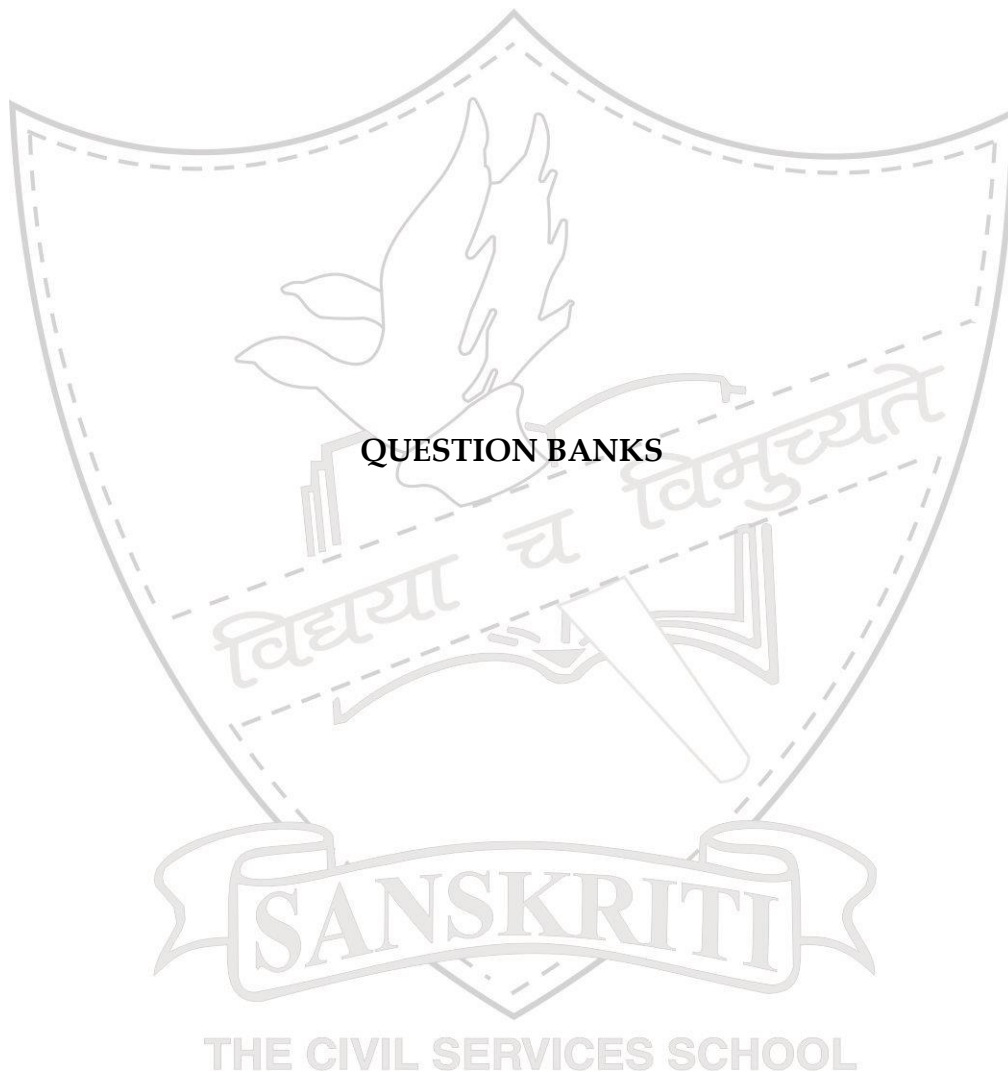
PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF PROJECT REPORT

At the end of the stipulated term, each student will prepare and submit her/his project report. Each report must fulfil the following requirements:

1. The body of the Project Report will be of approximately 15-20 A4 Pages excluding additional appendices, questionnaires etc.
2. The project report will be written in the student's own hand; though they may include other illustrative material that is not hand - written
3. The project report will contain the following matter:
 - a) **Cover page** showing project title, student's information, school and session
 - b) **List of contents**
 - c) **Acknowledgements and preface**
 - d) **Introduction**- This will include definitions and explanations associated with the topic/area of research. The candidate should carry out research to be able to understand the topic/area of research well and make that a part of the introduction. Various possible dimensions of the topic/area of research should be incorporated.
 - e) **Rationale (Purpose)** - The reason for the choice of the subject and its social significance.
 - f) **Methodology /Technique** - Mention the methodology e.g. questionnaire, case study, ethnographic description {i.e., a detailed description based on observations noted in a field diary}. The students may use any method which is appropriate for the topic selected. Detailed steps and procedures adopted must be given.
 - g) **Presentation of evidence** - There must be a major section formally presenting the evidence gathered as a part of the project. This can be in the form of tables, extracts from interviews, reports on case studies or discussion of documentary data (newspapers, articles, magazines, diaries, photographs). However, there should be value addition by the student and it must not be a simple reproduction of the original material.
 - h) **Analysis of evidence & conclusions** - Each project should summarize its conclusions in a separate section. This can be brief but should be clearly and carefully stated. If possible, some suggestions can be given for further enhancement in the area/subject studied. This section can also include a statement describing the limitations of the study.
 - i) **Bibliography/ Appendix** or other supporting material - This should include the references to relevant books and other sources used for the study. The appendix will include questionnaires, list of interviews, documents or any other material used in the study, if any.

VIVA-VOCE (5 MARKS)

The viva will be conducted by an external examiner appointed by CBSE and its content will be confined to the subject matter of the project report.



Assignment No.1- The Demographic Structure of The Indian Society**LEARNING OUTCOMES**

1. Understand and application of the meaning of demography and its importance in the process of nation-building
2. Understand and analyse the various demographic indicators and apply the same to make sense of the statistics about our cities, states and nation-states.
3. Identify the demographic dividend that the country is experiencing.
4. Apply sociological imagination and elucidate that private and public sphere and history and biography are interlinked.
5. Illustrate and defend the premise that social reform cannot be brought about only by the use of law.

LEARNING CHECKS (1 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Demography is a systematic study of-
 - a) Caste system
 - b) Tribal religion
 - c) Population
 - d) Class system
2. The term demography is of Greek origin and is composed of two words demos meaning _____ and graphien meaning _____.
 - a) Society, describe
 - b) People, describe
 - c) Culture, exhibit
 - d) Tradition, diversity
3. Formal demography focuses on-
 - a) Qualitative aspects of population
 - b) Quantitative aspects of population
 - c) a) and b) both
 - d) none of the above
4. Quantitative data on various aspects of population and economy is called _____.
5. The American Census of 1790 was the second modern census that took place. Correct the given Statement.
6. In India, the first census was carried out by the independent government of the country. Is this statement true or false? Give reason.
7. In which year was the first modern census in India conducted?
 - a) 1881-82
 - b) 1790-82
 - c) 1867-72
 - d) 1947-52
8. _____ carried out a famous study explaining the variation in suicide rates across different countries.
9. In _____ written in 1798, Thomas Robert Malthus wrote his theory of

- population.
10. Referring to the Malthusian theory of population growth, the natural ways of controlling population in the form of famines and diseases were inevitable. These methods are called preventive checks. Is this statement true or false? Give reason.
 11. Following shows arithmetic progression-
 - a) 1,2,3,4,...
 - b) 2,4,8,16,....
 - c) 2,8,64,...
 - d) 2,4,16,...
 12. Referring to the Malthusian theory of population growth, the ways of controlling population growth, such as postponing marriage, sexual abstinence or celibacy were called-
 - a) Positive checks
 - b) Negative checks
 - c) Preventive checks
 - d) Neutral checks
 13. According to Malthusian theory of population which of the following is not a preventive check?
 - a) Postponing marriage
 - b) Practicing celibacy
 - c) Famine
 - d) All of the above
 14. Following shows geometric progression-
 - a) 2,4,8,16,...
 - b) 1,2,3,4,...
 - c) 1,3,5,7,...
 - d) 2,8,512,...
 15. _____ scholars asserted that poverty was caused by unequal distribution of economic resources rather than by population growth.
 16. The theory of Demographic Transition links population growth with _____.
 17. As per the Malthusian theory, population grows in arithmetic progression and agricultural production grows in geometric progression. Correct the given statement.
 18. Choose the incorrect statement about Demographic Transition Theory.
 - a) The growth rate in phase I and phase II are high.
 - b) The growth rate in phase II is high due to low death rate.
 - c) The growth rate in phase I and phase III are low.
 - d) The growth rate in phase III is approximately same as in phase I.
 19. Considering the three basic phases of population India is passing through-
 - a) Phase I
 - b) Phase II
 - c) Phase III
 - d) None of the above
 20. The fertility rate is defined as the number births of any nature per 1000 women in the

reproductive age group. Correct the given statement.

21. The reproductive age group of a woman is-
 - a) 26-46
 - b) 15-49
 - c) 20-60
 - d) 15-60
22. Societies can experience a negative _____ – that is, their fertility levels are below the replacement rate.
23. Infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of babies before the age of _____ year per 1000 live births.
 - a) One
 - b) Five
 - c) Three
 - d) Four
24. Which of the following is not a cause of declining sex ratio in India?
 - a) Expensive education
 - b) Sex preference
 - c) Female foeticide
 - d) Neglect of girl babies
25. The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse Act came into force in _____ and further strengthened in _____.
 - a) 2003, 2018
 - b) 2003, 2000
 - c) 1996, 2003
 - d) 1996, 2012
26. Correct and rewrite the statement given below.

Literacy rate in the disadvantaged communities like the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is lower than the national literacy rate but female literacy rate is not worse.
27. Nature seems to produce more boy babies as compared to girl babies and even then, all over the world it has been found that there are slightly more females than males in most countries. Is this statement true or false?
28. _____ refers to the proportion of people in different age groups relative to the total population.
29. _____ is the measure comparing the portion of population which is composed of dependents with the portion that is in the working age group.
30. The dependent population include the following-
 - a) Elderly (who are too old to work and children who are too young to work)
 - b) Elderly only
 - c) Children only
 - d) elderly, children and women of all age groups
31. _____ is the benefit flowing from having low dependency ratio.
32. "Failure of entitlements" is the contribution of-
 - a) Max Weber
 - b) Emile Durkheim

- c) Amartya Sen
d) M.N.Srinivas
33. _____ is the latest state initiative to tackle the problem of hunger and starvation in rural areas.
34. An x-ray like diagnostic device based on ultra sound technology is called _____.
35. Correct the given statement- 'The National Family Planning Programme suffered a setback during 1984-89.'
36. _____ is where a large cohort of women of reproductive age will fuel population growth over the next generation, even if each woman has fewer children than previous generations did.

VSA Type Questions (2 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. What is demography? Give one reason why demographic data is important?
2. What is formal demography?
3. What is meant by social demography?
4. What do you mean by the following-
Birth rate, death rate, maternal mortality rate, infant mortality rate, life-expectancy, dependency ratio, age-structure, fertility rate, total fertility rate, replacement level, sex-ratio.
5. Explain why the birth rate is relatively slow to fall while death rate declines much faster.
6. Why is a rising dependency ratio a cause for worry in many countries?
7. What is meant by demographic dividend?
8. What were the broad objectives of the National Family Planning Programme?
9. What is the difference between infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate?
10. What is population explosion?
11. What is the difference between epidemic and pandemic?
12. What was the relation between global population and Spanish Flu that occurred in the year 1918-19?
13. How can an epidemic be controlled?
14. What are the possible reasons why people in the past tended to have many more children?
15. What are the possible reasons for the acceleration of rural-urban migration?
16. What is meant by growth rate?
17. What are some of the factors that might influence the family or a couple's decision about how many children to have?
18. What is meant by sterilisation?
19. Why were the metropolises swelling up in population? Give any 2 reasons.
20. All over the world it has been found that there are slightly more females than males in most countries. Why?
21. The problem of sex-selective abortion is not due to poverty or ignorance or lack of resources. Discuss the statement.
22. There are two reasons why there are more females than males in most countries.

However, in India and South Korea, the sex ratio has been declining. Why? Give your viewpoint also.

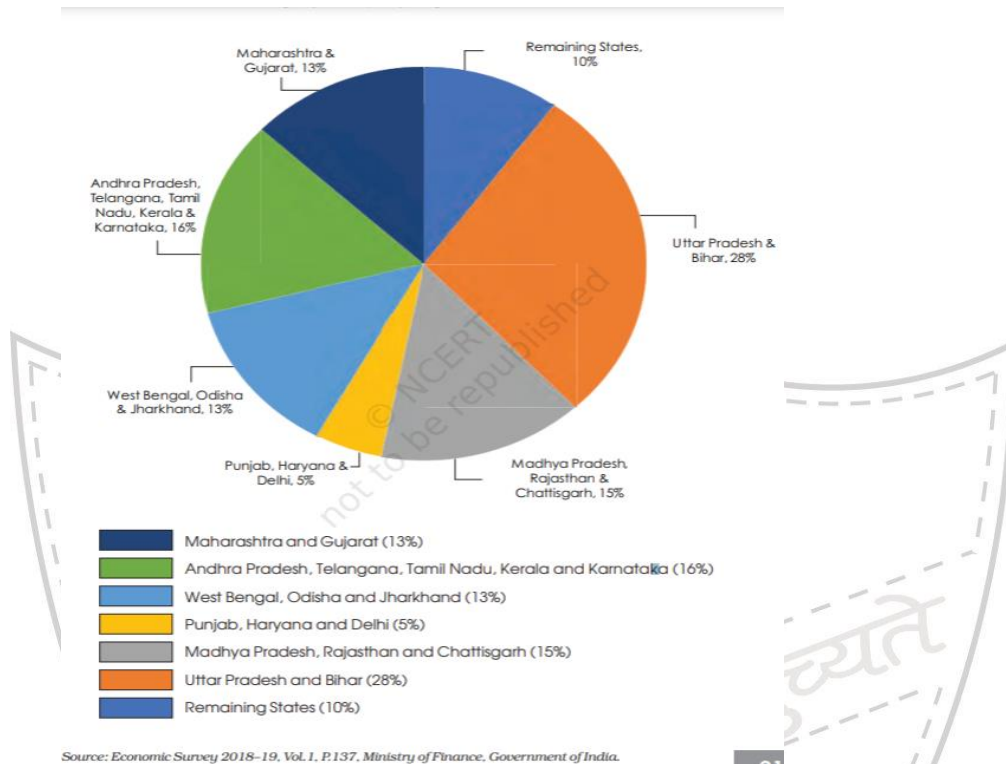
23. Two reasons for the decline in sex-ratio in some prosperous regions of India are.....
24. What are the reasons for the decline in sex ratio in India?
25. What two factors led to the growing importance of demography?
26. What did Amartya Sen mean by the phrase 'failure of entitlements'?
27. What does the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act say?
28. What were the criticisms accorded against the theory given by Malthus?
29. What is Famine?

SA Type Questions (4 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. How are age structure and dependency ratio interlinked? What is the ageing of population? Why is rising dependency ratio a cause of worry in countries facing an ageing population?
2. What are some of the implications of a declining sex ratio? What is the reason for more males to females in some states in our country? Give one example. Why do some states have almost equal ratio between males and females? Give one example.
3. Does changing age structure offer a 'demographic dividend' for India? Elaborate.
4. Do you feel that parents still prefer to have sons than daughters? What, in your opinion, could be some of the reasons for this preference?
5. Give some reasons for the decline in sex ratio in India.
6. What are the positive and preventive checks mentioned by Malthus?
7. Why Malthus's theory is considered a pessimistic one?
8. What are the three phases of demographic transition? When does population explosion occur?
9. Which stage of the demographic transition is India in? Why?
10. What is the reason for increase in urban population?
11. 'Public face of India is increasingly becoming urban.' Explain the statement.
12. Changes in age structure due to the demographic transition lower the dependency ratio, or the ratio of non-working age to working age population, thus creating the potential for generating growth which is possible through increasing levels of education and employment. Why?
13. Why is there a drastic fall in the child sex ratio? What factors may be held responsible for the decline in the child sex ratio? Give examples of 2 states with the lowest child sex ratio.
14. Which states in India have reached replacement level? Which ones still have high rate of population growth? In your opinion, what could be the reason for the regional variation?
15. What is meant by the 'age structure' of the population? Why is it relevant for economic development and growth?
16. Literacy as a prerequisite to education is an instrument of empowerment. Discuss.
17. Literacy varies considerably across gender, social groups and regions. Explain.
18. Discuss the concept of population momentum.
19. What is Famine? How can it be prevented?

20. Explain the regional variations of low child sex-ratio.
CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 MARK QUESTIONS)

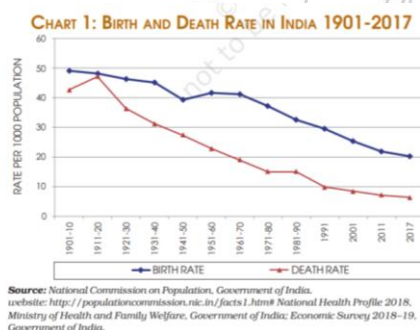
1.



- How are fertility rate and replacement level related to each other?
 - Read the given graphic and state which states may be far from achieving replacement level.
 - What could be the possible reasons for the answer in 7b)?
 - What could be the possible reasons state-wise difference in birth rates?
2. Influenza is caused by a virus that attacks mainly the upper respiratory tract – the nose, throat and bronchi and rarely also the lungs. The genetic makeup of influenza viruses allows for both major and minor genetic changes, making them immune to existing vaccines. Three times in the last century, the influenza viruses have undergone major genetic changes, resulting in global pandemics and large tolls in terms of both disease and deaths. The most infamous pandemic was “Spanish Flu” which affected large parts of the world population and is thought to have killed at least 40 million people in 1918-1919. More recently, two other influenza pandemics occurred in 1957 (“Asian influenza”) and 1968 (“Hong Kong influenza”) and caused significant morbidity and mortality globally.
- Can the pandemic be blamed only to weak immune systems and mass movement of troops?
 - Which kind of check can this be called?
 - What could happen to the growth rate in such conditions?
 - Why do death rates in such cases rise rapidly?

3. "The power of population is so superior to the power of the earth to produce subsistence for man, that premature death must in some shape or other visit the human race. The vices of mankind are active and able ministers of depopulation. They are the precursors in the great army of destruction, and often finish the dreadful work themselves. But should they fail in this war of extermination, sickly seasons, epidemics, pestilence, and plague advance in terrific array, and sweep off their thousands and tens of thousands. Should success be still incomplete, gigantic inevitable famine stalks in the rear, and with one mighty blow levels the population with the food of the world." – Thomas Robert Malthus, *An essay on the principle of population*, 1798.
- What does Malthus mean by success?
 - Is the 'mighty blow' that Malthus refers to a positive or a preventive check?
 - What does Malthus mean by the power of Earth?
 - What does Malthus mean by the power of population?

4.



- What is the relation between birth rate and death rate during the years 1911-20?
 - Why do birth rate and death rate differ in the year 2001?
 - Which indicator declines sharply and why?
 - Which indicator does not decline sharply and why?
5. India's Demographic Transition Census data from India (i.e., Registrar of India) suggests that population growth is on the decline since 1991. The average number of children a woman expected was 3.8 in 1990, and this has fallen to 2.7 children per woman today (Bloom, 2011). Even though the fertility and population growth rates are declining, India's population is projected to increase from 1.2 billion today to an estimated 1.6 billion by 2050 due to population momentum. Population momentum refers to a situation, where a large cohort of women of reproductive age will fuel population growth over the next generation, even if each woman has fewer children than previous generations did. Additionally, the drop in Crude Death (CDR) and Birth Rates (CBR) for the past four decades indicates that India is progressing towards a post-transitional phase. From 1950 to 1990, the drop in CBR was less steep than the drop in the CDR. However, during 1990s, the decline in CBR has been

steeper than the decline in CDR, which has resulted in reduced annual population growth rate of 1.6% today. (Planning Commission 2008)

- a. What does demographic transition result from?
- b. Which stage of the demographic transition is India in?
- c. Though the growth rate has declined compared to the previous decade of 1991- 2001, there was only a marginal decline in the absolute number of people added to the population total. This is not unexpected as there are still a growing number of women entering the reproductive ages – the result of high fertility in the past. Why does this happen? Name the phenomena.
- d. Do all parts of India move similarly during demographic transition?

LA Type Questions (6 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. 'The power of population is so superior to the power of earth to produce subsistence for man that premature death must in some or other form visit the human race.' Elaborate on this statement by a famous political economist. Why has his theory been criticised?
2. What are three phases of demographic transition? Explain with the help of the theory.
3. Keeping in mind The Spanish Flu or Influenza virus epidemic answer the following questions-What is influenza?
 - i. Why was Spanish Flu the single biggest epidemic and global phenomena?
 - ii. Why was it believed that World War 1 quickened the spread of the disease?
 - iii. Mention two other influenza epidemics, which caused significant morbidity and mortality globally.
4. Describe the process of evolution India's National Family Welfare Programme? Why did it suffer a setback in the year 1975-76? What was the role of the new government elected after emergency period?
5. State any 6 important goals of the National Health Policy 2017.

THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

Assignment No.2-Social Institutions: Continuity and Change**LEARNING OUTCOMES**

1. Identify the presence of caste system in our daily lives.
2. Recognise and understand whether the terms on which development takes are equal or unequal.
3. Examine and illustrate the impact of colonial rule on caste system.
4. Analyse the nature of caste as an institution in post-independent India.
5. Classify the types of families and describe the relation between family as a social institution with other social institutions.

LEARNING CHECKS (1 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. The English word caste is derived from the word 'casta'. The word 'casta' is of _____ origin.
2. The word casta means-
 - a) Pure breed
 - b) Varna
 - c) Group of people
 - d) Hierarchy
3. Varna meaning _____ is the name given to a fourfold division of society into Brahmana, _____, Vaishya and Shudra. The appropriate pair to fill in the blanks is-
 - a) Group, untouchables
 - b) Colour, kshatriyas
 - c) Colour, untouchables
 - d) Aboriginal, Dravids
4. Which of the following statements is correct about varna and jati?
 - a) Varna is a local or regional classification.
 - b) Varna is a broad all India classification.
 - c) Varna is same as jati in all senses.
 - d) Varna is a Sanskrit word meaning jati.
5. Which of the following statements is not true about caste system?
 - a) Caste system is an egalitarian system.
 - b) Caste system is applicable universally.
 - c) Caste system is based on purity-pollution.
 - d) Caste system follows the laws of accommodation.
6. Correct and rewrite the statement given below.
Caste groups are exogamous and caste membership involves rules about food and food sharing.
7. Caste involves sub-division within themselves i.e., castes almost always have sub-castes and even further sub-division. This is referred to as _____.
8. Mark the following statement as true or false.

- a) Ayyankali was a leader of lower castes and Dalits
 - b) With his efforts Dalit children were allowed to join schools.
 - c) He was of Tamil origin.
9. Who founded the Satyashodhak Samaj?
- a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - b) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
 - c) Jotirao Govindrao Phule
 - d) E.V.Ramaswami
10. The castes are not only unequal to each other in ritual terms, they are also supposed to be complementary and non-competing. Here non-competing means-
- a) Castes are free from conflicts.
 - b) Resources are equally distributed among various castes.
 - c) Members of one caste can replace the members of the other castes by mutual understanding.
 - d) Each caste has its own place in the caste system which cannot be taken by any other caste.
11. The hierarchical ordering of caste system is based on _____.
12. As we move up in the hierarchical order of caste system, which of the following happens?
- a) Ritual purity increases and status decreases.
 - b) Ritual purity decreases and status decreases.
 - c) Both ritual purity and status decrease.
 - d) Both ritual purity and status increase.
13. The 1901 census of India was done to collect information on the social hierarchy of caste i.e. the positions of castes in the caste order in a region. Who was the commissioner of census operations at that time?
- a) Lord Mountbatten
 - b) Raj Gopalachari
 - c) Herbert Risley
 - d) Lord Hastings
14. Which of the following acts gave legal recognition to the lists of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in colonial India?
- a) Government of India Act 1919
 - b) Government of India Act 1909
 - c) Government of India Act 1857
 - d) Government of India Act 1935
15. The list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was prepared by choosing certain members of castes from all sections of society. Is this statement true or false?
16. Which of the following reformers is also known as Periyar-
- a) E.V.Ramasami Naickar
 - b) Sri Narayan Guru

- c) Iyotheddas
d) Mahatma Phule
17. _____ coined the term Dominant Caste.
18. Sanskritisation can be considered as an attempt of _____ social mobilisation.
a) Horizontal
b) Vertically upward
c) Vertically downward
d) Both a) and b)
19. Which of the following is not a dominant caste of India?
a) Vokkaligas of Karnataka
b) Khammas of Andhra Pradesh
c) Yadavs of Bihar and U.P.
d) Gujars of Jammu and Kashmir
20. Mark the given statement as true or false.
In the early decades of post-independence period, the backward castes and scheduled tribes got most benefit of subsidised technical and medical education.
21. In the contemporary period the caste tended to become invisible for upper castes. Here the term invisible means:
a) All castes merged in a single caste
b) Caste system lost its presence
c) Caste of different people not known or hidden to others
d) Caste system lost relevance in certain spheres
22. Which of the following is not a characteristic of tribal communities?
a) Egalitarian organisation
b) Kinship based mode of social organisation
c) Animists
d) Organised religion
23. The classification of tribes in India into Negrito, Australoid, Mongloid, Dravidian and Aryan is based on_____
a) Language
b) Habitat
c) Physical traits
d) Totems
24. One section of sociologists argue that tribes are wholly different from castes because _____
a) They have their own social norms.
b) They have their own political system.
c) They have no notion of purity and pollution.
d) They are egalitarian
25. The land reforms took away rights from the erstwhile claimants, the upper castes who were _____ in the sense that they played no part in the agricultural economy other than claiming rent.

26. Some scholars have argued that there is no coherent basis for treating tribes as pristine i.e. _____.
27. The isolationist side argued that tribals needed protection from traders, money-lenders and _____ who were intent on reducing tribals to detribalised labour.
28. Garha Mandla or Chanda is a _____ kingdom.
29. The colonial government set up excluded and partially excluded areas. Here exclusion means-
- a) Preventing the entry of people of these areas in other parts of India.
 - b) Preventing the people of these areas from all kinds of religious practices.
 - c) Prohibiting or regulating the entry of non-tribals to these areas.
 - d) Sparing these areas from their direct or indirect rule.
30. In excluded and partially excluded areas, the British favoured indirect rule through _____.
31. The constituent assembly debates about tribal integration into mainstream were settled along lines of compromise which advocated welfare schemes that would enable _____.
32. The emergence of the middle classes among the tribals was a consequence of modern education and modern occupations, aided in turn by _____ policies.
33. The family is a _____ sphere while economy, politics, education are _____ sphere.
34. When the men of the family migrate from their native village to cities for work and visit their families after long intervals of time, such families are termed as-
- a) Child headed families
 - b) Headless families
 - c) Women headed families
 - d) b) and c)
35. number of generations living together in a joint family is-
- a) ≥ 2
 - b) ≤ 2
 - c) Exactly equal to 2
 - d) Exactly equal to 4
36. Choose the correct statement.
- a) Matrilineal and matriarchal families are the same.
 - b) Patrilineal and patriarchal families are the same.
 - c) Matrilineal and women headed families are the same.
 - d) Khasi society is matrilineal but not matriarchal.
37. _____ is a hunting gathering tribe.
38. Mechanisms through which tribes are absorbed into the Hindu society through sanskritisation, acceptance into the shudra fold followed by conquest by caste Hindus, and through _____.

VSA Type (2 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Define the term caste.
2. Give any four differences between jati and varna.
3. Dominant caste is a term used to refer to.....Give some examples.
4. What is sanskritisation?
5. Write a note on purity and pollution.
6. How is a member of a high caste liable to be polluted by a member of a low caste?
7. What is the role of the ideas of difference and separation in the caste system?
8. What is the role of the ideas of wholism and hierarchy in the caste system?
9. Mention any two changed that caste underwent during the colonial rule.
10. Define tribe.
11. What is tribalism?
12. Discuss assimilation in relation with tribes.
13. Mention two states that have the highest population of tribals and two states which have lowest tribal population.
14. Give two points discussed in the constituent assembly regarding tribes.
15. Give a brief summary of the linguistic distribution of tribes with the help of examples.
16. What are the traits used to classify tribes? Briefly describe each of the traits.
17. What are the two important issues which gave rise to tribal movements?
18. Give a brief summary of the geographical distribution of tribes with the help of examples.
19. State any two changes which have occurred in the life of the tribes in the colonial period.
20. What evidence would you offer against the view that 'tribes are primitive communities living isolated lives untouched by civilisation'?
21. Distinguish between the isolationists and integrationists viewpoints towards the tribal societies.

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Opinions also differ on the exact age of the caste system. It is generally agreed, though, that the four varna classification is roughly three thousand years old. However, the 'caste system' stood for different things in different time periods, so that it is misleading to think of the same system continuing for three thousand years. In its earliest phase, in the late Vedic period roughly between 900 – 500 BC, the caste system was really a varna system and consisted of only four major divisions. These divisions were not very elaborate or very rigid, and they were not determined by birth. Movement across the categories seems to have been not only possible but quite common. It is only in the post-Vedic period that caste became the rigid institution that is familiar to us from well-known definitions.
 - a. Name one difference between caste as an institution in the late-vedic and

- post-vedic period.
- b. If caste in the late-vedic period was not ascriptive, how else could it have been described?
 - c. Why, according to you, did caste become rigid in the post-vedic period?
 - d. Was caste always a closed institution?
2. 'Sanskritisation' refers to a process whereby members of a (usually middle or lower) caste attempt to raise their own social status by adopting the ritual, domestic and social practices of a caste (or castes) of higher status. Although this phenomenon is an old one and predates Independence and perhaps even the colonial period, it has intensified in recent times. The patterns for emulation chosen most often were the brahmin or kshatriya castes; practices included adopting vegetarianism, wearing of sacred thread, performance of specific prayers and religious ceremonies, and so on. Sanskritisation usually accompanies or follows a rise in the economic status of the caste attempting it, though it may also occur independently.
- a. What is the aim behind sanskritisation?
 - b. Can the objective, as asked in the question above, be achieved with sanskritisation?
 - c. Does emulation always mean flattery?
 - d. Is this practice based on a just idea?
3. During the 1960s scholars debated whether tribes should be seen as one end of a continuum with caste-based (Hindu) peasant society, or whether they were an altogether different kind of community. Those who argued for the continuum saw tribes as not being fundamentally different from caste-peasant society, but merely less stratified (fewer levels of hierarchy) and with a more community based rather than individual notion of resource ownership. However, opponents argued that tribes were wholly different from castes because they had no notion of purity and pollution which is central to the caste system.
- a. Will the phenomena of sanskritisation apply to tribes?
 - b. Over time, tribes got differentiated. State one reason for the same.
 - c. Cooperative contact between pre-existing states and non-state groups like the tribals led to the creation of the ideology of tribalism. Mark the statement true or false.
 - d. Tribes were assimilated into the mainstream by two processes- _____ and _____.
4. The present study...deals with a Muslim biradri (community) called the Multani Lohars. ... Karkhanedar is a vernacular term used for a person engaged in the business of manufacturing of which he is generally the owner...The karkhanas under study operate in domestic conditions and, therefore, have certain pervasive effects on the life of the karkhanedars who work in them. ...The following case illustrates this. Mahmood, aged forty years, was living with his two younger brothers, one of whom was married. He had three children and

was the head of the complex household. ...All the three brothers were employed in various karkhanas and factories as skilled workers. Mahmood successfully fabricated replica of a motor part the import of which had been banned. This greatly encouraged him to start his own karkhana...Later it was decided that two karkhanas should be set up to manufacture the motor part. One was to be owned by the two elder brothers, and the other by the youngest, provided he set up a separate household. Rasheed set up an independent household, consisting of his wife and unmarried children. Therefore, one complex household, comprising three married brothers, gave birth to a simple household as a result of new entrepreneurial opportunities. Excerpted from S.M. Akram Rizvi, 'Kinship and Industry among the Muslim Karkhanedars in Delhi', in Imtiaz Ahmad, ed. Family, Kinship and Marriage among Muslims in India, New Delhi, Manohar, 1976, pp. 27-48.

- a. Family as a social institution does not exist in isolation. From the excerpt given, identify any one way to show how family is related to other social institutions as well.
- b. Mark the statement as true or false. Changes in the norms of marriage and family are welcome.
- c. The extended family often is seen as symptomatic of India. Mark the statement as true or false.
- d. The family is a space of great warmth and care. It has also been a site of bitter conflicts, _____ and _____.

SA Type (4 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Highlight the sources of conflict between national development and tribal development. OR National development has benefited the mainstream at the expense of the tribal development.
2. What are the problems witnessed in the life of tribes in India today?
3. Discuss any four differences between caste and tribe.
4. How have tribes been classified in India?
5. Assertion of tribal identity is on the rise. What are the factors behind the assertion of tribal identities today?
6. How have the tribals been exploited by the non-tribals?
7. What are some of the different forms that family can take?
8. In what ways can changes in social structure lead to changes in the family structure?
9. Describe in detail the changes experienced by caste under colonial rule.
10. How did caste considerations play a role in mass mobilization of the national movement?
11. What role did caste progressive reforms play during the freedom struggle?
12. The caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles, one based on difference and separation and the other on wholism and hierarchy. Explain this statement.
13. What are some of the rules that caste system imposes?

14. Discuss politicisation of caste.
15. In what sense has caste become relatively invisible for the urban upper castes?
16. How has caste become all too visible for the lower castes?
17. How can we say that caste is a resilient institution?
18. "Caste is a discriminatory system." Explain.

LA Type (6 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. How can one complex household, comprising three married brothers, give birth to a simple household as a result of entrepreneurial opportunities? Discuss keeping the muslim biradri (community) called the Multani Lohars in mind.
2. Khasi society is a matrilineal society but the men are the power holders. How will you explain this statement?
3. How do you explain the juxtaposition of two caste groups-a seemingly caste-less upper caste group and an apparently caste-defined lower caste group?
4. Explain the most commonly cited defining features of caste.
5. Discuss in detail the changes brought about in the institution of caste by colonialism.
6. Write a brief essay on tribal identity today.
7. Discuss the two main traits of a tribal society.
8. Forced incorporation of tribal community into the mainstream processes has had its impact on tribal culture and society as much as it has on their economy. Discuss



Assignment No.3-The Market as a Social Institution**LEARNING OUTCOME**

1. identify market as a social institution and not just as an economic institution.
2. Identify and understand the relation between market and other social institutions.
3. Analyse the pros and cons of marketisation.

LEARNING CHECKS (1 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Fill in the blank.
Market is an economic as well as a _____ institution.
2. Who was the author of the famous book, 'The Wealth of Nations'?
 - a. Max Weber
 - b. Adam Smith
 - c. Karl Marx
 - d. August Comte
3. Some sort of an unseen force is at work that converts what is good for each individual into what is good for society. This unseen force was called _____ by Adam Smith.
4. Laissez-Faire is a Greek phrase which means 'leave alone' or 'let it be'.
5. According to Smith, each individual transaction in the market economy is based on _____.
6. Sociologists view market as a social institution that is constructed in _____ specific ways.
 - a. Economically
 - b. Politically
 - c. Educationally
 - d. Culturally
7. In most _____ societies around the world, _____ markets are a central feature.
8. Which of the following is not an example of a periodic market?
 - a. Pushkar Mela
 - b. Tribal Weekly Market
 - c. International Book Fair
 - d. NASDAQ
9. Correct and rewrite the statement given below.
The periodic markets link different regional and local economies together, and link them to wider international economy and to towns and metropolitan cities.
10. The character of weekly markets in tribal areas underwent a change after these areas were brought under _____ control.
11. Mark the statement as true or false.
One of the primary reasons to come to the weekly markets is social i.e., to meet kin, arrange marriages, to exchange gossip, and so on.

12. A market for _____ labour developed during the colonial period.
 - a. Tribal
 - b. Caste
 - c. Women
 - d. Child
13. During the weekly haats in tribal regions where roads, means of communication and economy are underdeveloped, which of the following happens?
 - a. Exchange of goods only
 - b. Exchange of money only
 - c. Social intercourse only
 1. a. and b.
 2. b. and c.
 3. a. and c.
 4. a., b., c.
14. The weekly market is a site which also throws light on the _____ relation between tribals and others.
 - a. Cooperative
 - b. Symbiotic
 - c. Exploitative
 - d. Just
15. The entry of colonial state in tribal areas did not lead to which of the following?
 - a. Opening up these areas by building roads
 - b. Exploitation of resources
 - c. Exploitation of the local people
 - d. Equitable development
16. Who studied Dhorai?
 - a. Adam Smith
 - b. Marcel Mauss
 - c. Alfred Gell
 - d. Anne Hardgrove
17. Which of the following is true about Dhorai?
 - a. Dhorai is the name of a custom of Bastar.
 - b. Dhorai is the name of a market village located in Bastar.
 - c. Dhorai is the name of a district of Chattisgarh, a hub of tribal population.
 - d. Dhorai is the name of Police Headquarters of Chattisgarh.
18. In Dhorai, the buyers are mostly _____ while the sellers are mainly _____.
19. One of the important findings of Alfred Gell's study of a market village of Chattisgarh was its special layout. It signifies-
 - a. Caste and social hierarchy as well as position in the market.
 - b. Protection of tribal traders in the market.

- c. Population of Dhorai.
 - d. Religious identities.
20. Correct, if necessary, and rewrite the statement given below.
In Dhorai, Rajput jewellers and the middle ranking Hindu traders sit in the outer circle, and the tribal sellers of local wares sit in the 'central zone'.
21. In Dhorai, the market day is-
- a. Friday
 - b. Tuesday
 - c. Wednesday
 - d. All weekdays except Sunday
22. In Dhorai, which of the following pattern (of stalls) can be seen?
- a. Linear
 - b. Scattered
 - c. Concentric
 - d. Zig-zag
23. The traditional trading communities and castes used 'Hundi'. Which of the following is not correct about a Hundi?
- a. It is a credit instrument.
 - b. It is a bill of exchange.
 - c. It is a bag containing money to be paid to another merchant.
 - d. It is a kind of letter of thanks for doing business.
24. According to the findings of a study on Chettiars, Nakarattar banks were _____ firms.
25. According to a study, in traditional Nattukottai Chettiars, the trading and banking activities were organised through a special kind of system. It is-
- a. International system open to all
 - b. Caste and kinship system
 - c. Regional cooperation system
 - d. Commodity exchange system
26. Which of the following pair of goods were in great demand in global market in pre-colonial and even early colonial period?
- a. Spices and marble statues
 - b. Spices and bamboo baskets
 - c. Spices and silk
 - d. Gold ornaments and cotton sarees
27. Various kinds of non-market exchange systems like _____ did exist in many villages and regions.
28. The economic activities of the Nakarattars represented a kind of _____.
- a. Indigenous capitalism
 - b. Capitalism
 - c. Western capitalism

- d. European capitalism
29. Nakarattar loaned and deposited money with one-another in caste-defined social relationships based on-
- Residential location
 - Descent and marriage
 - Common cult membership
- a. only
 - b. only
 - c. only
 - a., b., c.
30. Which of the following groups form a merchant community group?
- Rajputs, Bohras, Jains, Sindhis
 - Buddhists, Jains, Baniya, Sindhis
 - Parsis, Jains, Jats, Bohras
 - Parsis, Jains, Sindhis, Bohras
31. Marwaris is a _____ group.
32. Choose the incorrect statement.
- Due to colonial rule, India became a source of raw materials for industrialising England.
 - Due to colonialism, the handloom industry of India declined.
 - Due to colonialism, European goods entered Indian business.
 - Due to colonialism, the Indian traders and merchants were given protection from losses.
33. Correct and rewrite the given statement.
According to Karl Marx, each mode of production consists of particular relations of production, which in turn gives rise to a specific caste system.
34. Under capitalist mode of production, labour itself becomes a commodity, because workers must sell their _____ in the market to earn a wage.
35. Which of the following is not true about capitalism?
- Labour becomes a commodity
 - Capitalists can extract surplus from labour
 - Workers control the means and processes of production
 - Capitalist class is able to earn profits.
36. A process through which things that were not earlier traded in market become commodities is called _____.
37. According to Karl Marx and other critics of capitalism, commodification has _____ social effects.
38. _____ becomes more and more important, not just for economic reasons, but because it has _____ meaning.
39. The goods that people buy and use are closely related to their status in society. This relationship is described by which of the following terms?

- a. Status symbol
 - b. Social choice
 - c. Social acceptance
 - d. Social prestige
40. _____ coined the term status symbol.
41. Complete the statement using the suitable phrase.
Sociologists study consumption patterns and lifestyle because of their _____.
- a. Religious and political significance in modern life.
 - b. Cultural and social significance.
 - c. Religious and economic significance in modern life.
 - d. All of the above.
42. When did India change her economic policy from state-led development to liberalisation?
- a. 1990s
 - b. 2000s
 - c. 1980s
 - d. 2010s
43. A central feature of globalisation is the increasing extension and integration of markets around the world. Here integration means _____.
- a. Only one developed country to capture world market.
 - b. World as one political unit.
 - c. All social classes to merge.
 - d. Change in one market in one part of the globe impacts other markets elsewhere too.
44. Mark the statement as true or false.
Globalisation implies movement of both tangible and intangible items.
45. Companies based in India provide _____ and _____ to customers located in developed countries of the West.
46. NASDAQ is an example of _____ market.
47. The Puskar Fair is held once a _____ and has religious significance for _____.
- a. Semester, Hindus
 - b. Trimester, Muslims
 - c. Month, Muslims
 - d. Year, Hindus
48. Pushkar Fair exemplifies how _____ can become a commodity.
49. What type of effects are seen/expected of globalisation on Indian economy?
- a. Negative
 - b. Positive
 - c. Mixed
 - d. No effect at all

50. What is the effect of subsidies on cost of farming?
- Increases the cost
 - Decreases the cost
 - Controls the total cost
 - No overall effect on cost

VSA Type (2 MARK QUESTIONS)

- Define a market.
- What is meant by 'Laissez-Faire'?
- What is meant by 'Invisible Hand'?
- What is a status symbol?
- How may caste and kin networks contribute to the success of a business?
- The banking and trading activities are deeply embedded in the social organization of the Nakarattars. Elaborate.
- Write a note on NASDAQ.
- What is meant by 'Free Market'?
- The 'Jajmani System' can be defined as.....
- What is marketisation?
- What is globalisation?
- Who are the Marwaris?
- What are the significant differences between the Nakarattar banking system and the modern western banking system?
- What is the reason for caste based specialization in trade?
- What is liberalization?
- What is a Hundi?
- Why is Hundi effective in carrying out long distance trade?
- Sociologists view markets as social institutions that are constructed in culturally specific ways. Discuss briefly giving one example.
- What are the different ways in which Nakarattar trading and banking activities are linked to other social structures?
- What is meant by support price?
- What is the nature of markets, especially share and financial markets in today's world?
- Mention any two adverse impacts of liberalisation.

SA Type (4 MARK QUESTIONS)

- How rational self-interest in a free market economy leads to well-being. Explain this economic philosophy of Adam Smith.
- How does an economic perspective on market differ from a sociological one?
- 'Weekly markets are a central feature of the social and economic organization of tribal villages'. Explain.

4. How did the advent of colonialism in India produce a major upheaval in the economy?
5. What is the relationship between adivasis and the state (represented by Forest Department officials)? Why are Forest Guards so important in tribal areas? Why are they making payments to tribal labourers?
6. What does the layout of the weekly market suggest to you about its organisation and functioning? What kind of people would have permanent stalls and who are the 'less established traders' sitting on the ground?
7. How did the weekly market for tribal areas change after independence? Extensive and sophisticated trading networks existed in pre-colonial India. Elaborate.
8. What is meant by traditional business community? Give an example.
9. Briefly discuss Karl Marx's view of capitalism as a system of commodity production.
10. Explain commodification with the help of suitable examples.
11. Explain the term status symbol by giving appropriate examples.
12. 'Consumption is not only an economic feature but also has symbolic meaning'. How do you explain this statement?
13. How is trading in a stock market like NASDAQ different from trading in other markets?
14. What are the main arguments for and against liberalisation?

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Nasdaq Rings from Mysore – Infy's Remote Operation Scripts Record, Opens US Market Mysore: If you still don't believe that the world is flat, then consider this: Infosys Technologies rang the Nasdaq opening bell remotely from Mysore. At 7 pm sharp (9.30 am US East Coast time), Infosys chairman and chief mentor N.R. Narayana Murthy pressed a button to mark the opening of Monday's trading session at Nasdaq's Market Site Tower in Times Square, New York. The opening bell is a ceremonial event that represents the essence of Nasdaq's virtual market model. Since Nasdaq's operations are entirely electronic, it can be opened from any location around the world, symbolically bringing together investors and market participants at the beginning of each trading day. Source: News item in the Times of India, Bangalore, August 1, 2006
 - a. How is trading in a stock market (like NASDAQ or the Bombay Stock Exchange) different from trading in other markets? State one point.
 - b. The article describes the opening event as 'ceremonial'. Can you think of similar ceremonial practices or rituals that are important in other kinds of markets? Mention any one such practice.
 - c. What does real-time transaction mean?
 - d. _____ revolution has been responsible for the growth and functioning of virtual markets.
2. An Adivasi Village Market in Bastar Dhorai is the name of a market village located deep in the hinterland of North Bastar district, Chattisgarh ... On non-market days Dhorai is a sleepy, tree-shaded hamlet straddling an unscaled road which winds its

way through the forest ... Social life in Dhorai revolves around two primitive tea-shops with a clientele of low-ranking employees of the State Forest service, whose misfortune it has been to be stationed in such a distant and insignificant spot ... Dhorai on non-market days – every day except Friday, that is – hardly exists at all; but Dhorai on a market day might be a totally different place. Parked trucks jam the road ... The lowly Forest Guards bustle about in smart, newly-pressed uniforms, while the more important officials of the Forest service, down for the day, oversee operations from the verandah of the Forest Rest House. They disburse payments to the tribal labourers ... While the officials hold court in the Rest House, files of tribals continue to pour in from all directions, laden with the produce of the forest, of their fields, and of their own manufacture. They are joined by Hindu vegetable sellers, and by specialised craftsmen, potters, weavers and blacksmiths. The general impression is one of richness and confusion, compounded by the fact that a religious ceremony, as well as a market, is in process ... The whole world, it seems, is at the market, men and their Divinities alike. The marketplace is a roughly quadrangular patch of ground, about 100 yards square, at the centre of which there grows a magnificent banyan tree. The thatched market stalls are arranged in a concentric pattern, and are divided by narrow streets or defiles, along which customers manoeuvre themselves as best they can in the crush, trying to avoid treading on the goods of less established traders, who make use of every nook and cranny between the permanent stalls to display their wares. Source: Gell 1982:470-71.

- a. State one point to illustrate that market is not just an economic institution.
- b. Mark the statement as true or false.
The relationship between adivasis and others was very professional and non-exploitative.
- c. Mark the statement as true or false.
The Dhorai tribal market doesn't see any non-tribals.
- d. Give one reason to show that the market day of Dhorai seems like a day of festivities.

LA Type (6 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Explain weekly market as a social institution and the link between the local tribal economy and the outside and the exploitative economic relationship between the adivasis and the non-tribals.
2. India has entered a new era of its economic history following the changes in the economic policy ushering in the era of globalisation. Explain this statement with the help of an example.
3. Keeping in view the immense popularity of the Pushkar Fair answer the following-
 - a. What are the new circuits of goods, services, money and people that have been created at Pushkar because of it now being a part of the international tourist circuit?
 - b. How do you think the coming of large numbers of foreign and Indian tourists has changed the way in which this fair operates?

- c. How does the religiosity of the place add to the marketability? Can we say that there is a market for spirituality in India?
4. Explain the meaning of commoditisation. Give examples where things or processes have been commodified. What are the reasons for this change? Do you think commodities can have a negative social effect? Explain briefly with the help of examples.
5. Describe the tribal market of Dhorai, in Bastar, Chattisgarh.



Assignment No.4-Patterns of Social Inequality and Exclusion**LEARNING OUTCOME**

1. Identify the various ways in which exclusion is practiced in our daily lives.
2. Analyse the structural aspects of the social system that allow for practices of social exclusion.

LEARNING CHECKS (1 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. What is taken into consideration while explaining social inequality and exclusion?
 - a) Individual differences
 - b) Group differences
 - c) Environmental differences
 - d) All of the above
2. What is social about inequality and exclusion?
 - a) Social inequality and exclusion are about groups, not individuals
 - b) Social inequality and exclusion are not economic in nature
 - c) Social inequality and exclusion are systematic and structured
 - d) All of the above
3. Which of the following is not a form of capital?
 - a) Cultural
 - b) Economic
 - c) Religious
 - d) Social
4. _____ gave the concept of three forms of capital.
5. According to Bourdieu, material assets and income constitute social capital. Mark the statement as true or false.
6. Correct the given statement: Roles is the term used to rank the people in hierarchy in Sociology.
7. _____ play an important role in creating and sustaining patterns of inequality and exclusion.
 - a) Social institutions
 - b) Religion only
 - c) Caste only
 - d) Class only
8. Social inequality is not the outcome of _____ differences between people, but is produced by the society in which they live.
9. Which of the following is not a key characteristic of social stratification?
 - a) It is a characteristic of society.
 - b) It is a function of individual differences.

- c) It persists over generations
d) It is supported by patterns of belief or ideology.
10. Correct the given statement: The pre-conceived opinions or attitudes held by members of one group towards another are called prejudices.
11. The practice of fixing a whole group into a single homogenous category like untrustworthy, martial, cowardly, etc. is called _____.
12. A person's social position is _____ i.e. children assume the social position of their parents.
13. Mark as true or false.
People with the greatest social privileges express the strongest support for systems of stratification such as caste and race.
14. Mark as true or false.
Social exclusion and discrimination pertain to differential economic resources alone.
15. Mark as true or false.
Stereotypes describe attitude and opinion whereas discrimination refers to actual behaviour towards another group or individual.
16. Which of the following statements is true about social exclusion?
a) It is accidental and a result of structural feature of society.
b) It is accidental and not a result of structural feature of society.
c) It is systematic but not a result of structural feature of society.
d) It is systematic and is a result of structural feature of society
17. Which of the following is a feature of social exclusion?
a) It is voluntary.
b) It is involuntary.
c) It is legally approved.
d) It is due to equally distributed resources in society.
18. Prejudices are grounded in _____.
19. Mark the statement as true or false.
Prejudice is always negative.
20. The word prejudice literally means _____.
21. Which of the following is true about caste-based discrimination?
a) Voluntary, exclusionary, exploitative
b) Humiliating, exclusionary, exploitative
c) voluntary, humiliating, exploitative
d) involuntary, inclusive, humiliating
22. Mark as true or false.
A constant social campaign to change awareness and sensitivity will not be successful in breaking practices of social discrimination and exclusion.

23. _____ system legitimizes and enforces practices of discrimination against people born into particular castes.

24. Mark as true or false.

Even in 21st century, caste continues to affect the life chances of Indians.

25. Apartheid means separation of _____.

26. Millions of Blacks were forcibly relocated to _____ or homelands which were dirt-poor districts with no infrastructure or industry or jobs.

27. "I have fought against White domination and I have fought against Black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

The above statement was given by-

- a) Martin Luther King
- b) Abraham Lincoln
- c) Nelson Mandela
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

28. In 1948, apartheid became a law in South Africa and remained in force till 1994. This law denied the South African Black majority

- a) Citizenship
- b) Ownership of land
- c) a) and b) both
- d) none of the above

29. Untouchability is an outcome of

- a) Poverty-prosperity
- b) Purity-pollution
- c) Physical disability
- d) Racial difference

30. Which of the following form the group of dimensions of untouchability?

- a) Inclusion, humiliation-subordination, exploitation
- b) Exclusion, humiliation-subordination, exploitation
- c) Exploitation, exclusion, super ordination
- d) Equality, exclusion, exploitation

31. Untouchability may or might have involved-

- a) Voluntary inclusion
- b) Voluntary exclusion
- c) Forced inclusion
- d) None of the above

32. Which of the following is not a gesture of deference for untouchable to follow?

- a) Taking off headgear
- b) Wearing clean clothes

- c) Carrying footwear in hand
d) Standing with bowed head
33. _____ implies that even the mere presence or the shadow of the untouchable person is considered polluting.
34. Correct and rewrite the given statement.
Untouchability is a pan-Indian phenomenon, although its specific forms and intensity remains same across regions and socio-historical contexts.
35. Harsh Mander authored "Unheard Voices: Stories of Forgotten Lives." In this book he told a true story of Narayanamma and her fellow workers who worked as_____.
36. A radical group called _____ emerged in 1970s in western part of India.
37. Mark the statement as true or false.
Gandhi used the term downtrodden for the untouchables.
38. Mark the statement as true or false.
Ambedkar coined the term 'Dalit' for the ex-untouchable communities.
39. The similarity between Caste Disabilities Removal Act 1950 and 93rd Amendment Act 2005 is-
- a) Both are related to OBCs
 - b) Both are related to SCs and STs
 - c) Both are related to education
 - d) Both talk of untouchability in detail.
40. _____ article of the constitution abolishes untouchability in India.
41. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act of 1989 is related to the provisions of-
- a) Punishing acts of violence or humiliation against SCs and STs
 - b) Punishing acts of violence or humiliation against SCs, STs and OBCs
 - c) Punishing acts of violence or humiliation against adivasis only
 - d) None of the above
42. Mark the statement as true or false.
The proportion of reserved seats is equal to the percentage share of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the total population. The same principle is used for OBCs.
43. Who headed the First Backward Classes Commission?
- a) Kaka Kalelkar

- b) B.P.Mandal
c) J.P.Narayan
d) Chandrashekhar
44. Mark the statement as true or false.
OBC group is based on caste alone and are always only Hindus.
45. When did the First Backward Class Commission submit its report?
a) 1951
b) 1953
c) 1978
d) 1990
46. The _____ were believed to be the people of the forest whose distinctive habitat in the hill and forest areas shaped their economic, social, and political attributes.
47. Mark the statement as true or false.
Tribal groups have had long and close association with Hindu society and culture, making the boundaries between 'tribe' and 'caste' quite porous.
48. The Second Backward Classes Commission was headed by _____.
49. The Polavaram dam project is built on _____ river.
50. The Sardar Sarovar dam is built on _____ river.
51. The literal meaning of the term adivasis is _____.
52. Mark the statement as true or false.
Exploitation of adivasis has reduced since the 1990s with the coming of economic liberalisation.
53. Which of the following is/are the cause of impoverishment of the tribal people in India during 19th century?
a) Denial of access to forest and other related resources
b) Maximising timber production by government
c) Movement of non-tribal population into tribal regions
d) All of the above
54. It is a fact that even after independence of India, the condition of tribal community did not improve. The reason for this-
a) Accelerated exploitation of forests
b) Capital intensive industrialisation policy of India
c) Acquisition of land of tribal people for mines/dams etc.
d) All of the above
55. In spite of the heavy odds against them and in the face of their marginalisation many tribal groups have been waging struggles against outsiders called _____.
56. There is nothing _____ about the inequalities that mark the relations between women and men.
57. The anti-Sati movement in Bengal was led by _____.
58. Who is known for widow remarriage movement in the Bombay presidency?
a) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

- b) Dadabhai Nauroji
 - c) M.G.Ranade
 - d) Jyotiba Phule
59. The primary emphasis of Satyashodak Samaj is on _____.
60. Phule's first practical social reform efforts were to aid the two groups considered lowest in traditional Brahmin culture-
- a) Women and untouchables
 - b) Children and untouchables
 - c) Women and children
 - d) Tribes and children
61. Who wrote the book Stree Purush Tulana and when-
- a) Savitribai Phule, 1882
 - b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati, 1905
 - c) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain, 1882
 - d) Tarabai Shinde, 1882
62. Who wrote the book Sultana's Dream?
- a) Savitribai Phule
 - b) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain
 - c) Tarabai Shinde
 - d) Taslima Nasreen
63. The book Sultana's Dream is a fiction describing-
- a) Male female role reversal
 - b) Woman in Purdah
 - c) Sati system
 - d) None of the above

VSA Type (2 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Hard work and individuality alone cannot improve an individual's life chances. Comment.
2. What do you understand by the concept of social inequality?
3. How are inequality and exclusion, social?
4. What is meant by prejudice? Give an example to show prejudice.
5. How do we decide whether a certain kind of portrayal is prejudiced or not?
6. How do prejudices influence our behaviour in the society?
7. Give two examples of prejudiced behaviour from films or novels.
8. Can you distinguish between instances of prejudice that are intentional or unintentional?
9. What is meant by discrimination?
10. Give an example to show how prolonged experience of discrimination behaviour often produces a reaction from the socially excluded group.

11. Compare the correlation between social status and economic status of the past and contemporary times.
12. Sociologists use the term social stratification to refer to
13. How in your opinion is caste system discriminatory in nature?
14. Why do the scheduled castes prefer to be called dalits and how did it become an accepted term by them?
15. Give two examples to show how dalits have fought for dignity and justice.
16. What factors have contributed for the backwardness among the tribal community?
17. Name any two projects that have alienated the tribal communities.
18. Who are the other backward classes?
19. How are the OBCs different from the dalits?
20. What is apartheid? Give an example, which illustrates the discrimination shown by the whites against the African-Americans.
21. Women from privileged background may face sexual harassment in public places. Why?
22. Who founded Satyashodhak Samaj? What were its objectives?
23. What was the name of the social movement started by Jyotiba Phule? What did it literally mean? What two aspects did he fight for?
24. Give names of any two women organizations that emerged at the national level.
25. What do you mean by the term differently abled?
26. The two common features of the public perception of disability worldwide are.....
27. What do you understand by 'Distance Pollution'?

SA Type (4 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Explain the three features of social stratification.
2. Social exclusion is the result of structural features of society. Comment.
3. Prejudices are often governed by stereotypes. Discuss.
4. Explain with examples the concept of public exclusion.
5. Explain two principles of social stratification.
6. Elaborate the problems faced by the adivasis.
7. Other Backward Classes are a much more diverse group than the dalits. Elaborate on the above statement.
8. Elaborate on the ideas that affected the lives of women in Indian society.
9. Give the points of declaration of the Karachi Session of 1931.
10. Explain the role of social reformers in uplifting the status of women in India.
11. 'The struggle for women's upliftment in the 19th and early 20th centuries was led by the make reformers.' Discuss with suitable examples.
12. Write about the public perception of disability all over the world.
13. Highlight the importance of integration of the differently abled into the mainstream educational system.

CASE-BASED QUESTION (4 MARK QUESTONS)

1. The Everyday Ordeal of a Dalit Scavenger

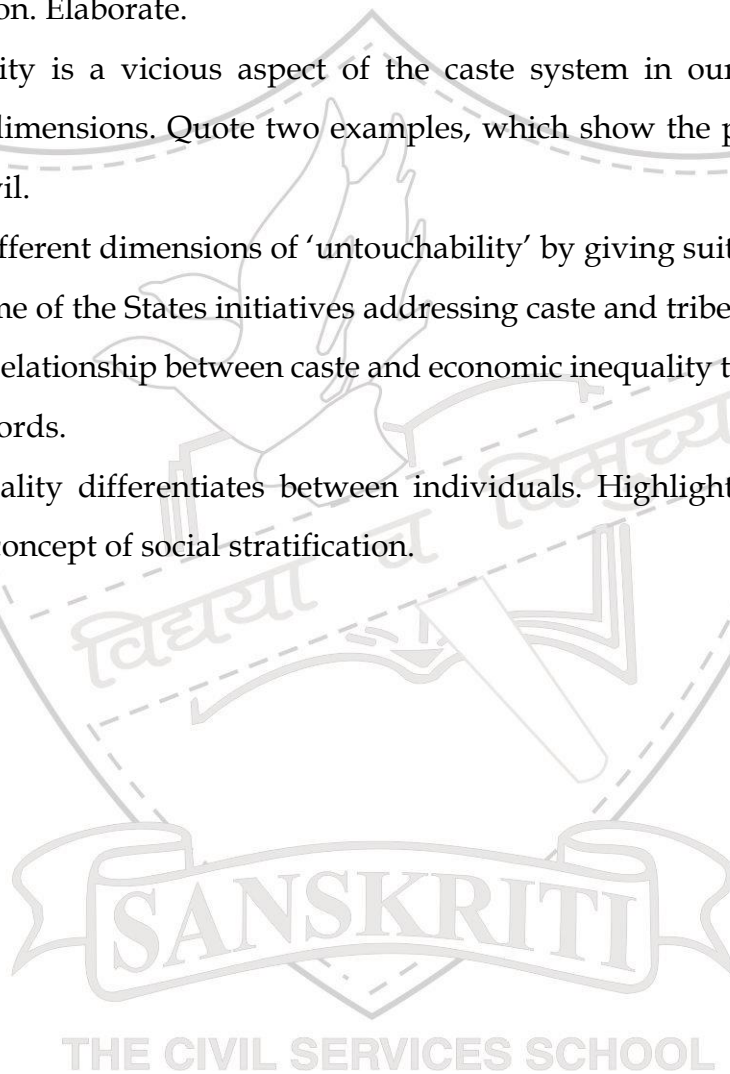
Among the estimated 8 million manual scavengers in India is Narayanamma, who work in a 400 seat public latrine in Anantpur municipality in Andhra Pradesh. From time to time, after the women using the toilet file out, Narayanamma and her fellow workers are called inside. There is no flush. The excrement only piles up at each seat, or flows into open drains. It is Narayanamma's job to collect it with her broom onto a flat, tin plate, and pile it into her basket. When the basket is filled, she carries it on her head to a waiting tractor-trolley parked at a distance of half a kilometre. And then she is back, waiting for the next call from the toilet. This goes on until about ten in the morning, when at last Narayanamma washes up, and returns home. "Ai, municipality come, clean this", is how most people call out to Narayanamma and her fellow workers when they walk down the road. It is as though we do not have a name, she says. And often they cover their noses when we walk past, as though we smell. We have to wait until someone turns on a municipal tap, or works a hand-pump, when we fill water, so that these are not polluted by our touch. In the tea-stalls, we do not sit with others on the benches; we squat on the ground separately. Until recently, there were separate broken teacups for us, which we washed ourselves and these were kept apart only for our use. This continues to be the practice in villages even in the periphery of Anantpur, as in many parts of the state. Source: Adapted from Mander 2001: 38-39.

- a. The terms used for Dalits are also used as _____.
 - b. Identify from the excerpt one example of distance pollution.
 - c. Dr. Ambedkar coined the term 'Dalit'.
 - d. What does the use of the phrase 'Ai, municipality' imply here?
2. From Stree Purush Tulana 1882 ...
- Who are these women you give such names to? Whose womb did you take your birth in? Who carried the killing burden of you for nine months? Who was the saint who made you the light in her eye, ...How would you feel if someone said about your mother, "That old chap's mother, you know, she's a gateway to hell'. Or your sister, "That so-and so-s' sister, she's a real storehouse of deceit'. ...Would you just sit and listen to their bad words?... ...Then you get blessed with a bit of education and promoted to some important new office- and you start feeling ashamed of your first wife. Money works its influence on you and you begin to say to yourself, what does a wife matter after all? Don't we just give them a few rupees a month and keep them at home like any other servant, to do the cooking and look after the house? You begin to think of her like some female slave you've paid for....If one of your horses died it wouldn't take long to replace it, and there's no great labour needed to get another wife either. ..The problem is Yama hasn't got time to carry off wives fast enough, or you'd probably get through several different ones in one day!
- a. Can this story be considered an act of rebellion?
 - b. Mark the statement as true or false.
Social reform for women's rights was entirely fought for by male reformers.

- c. State one gender stereotype that you can identify from the excerpt.
- d. Social change whether on women's rights or any other issue is never a battle won once and for all. Mark the statement as true or false.

LA Type (6 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. There have been many state initiatives and laws passed to prohibit caste discrimination. Elaborate.
2. Untouchability is a vicious aspect of the caste system in our country. Discuss its dimensions. Quote two examples, which show the practice of this social evil.
3. Highlight different dimensions of 'untouchability' by giving suitable examples.
4. Describe some of the States initiatives addressing caste and tribe discrimination.
5. What is the relationship between caste and economic inequality today? Elaborate in your own words.
6. Social inequality differentiates between individuals. Highlight the principles to explain the concept of social stratification.



Assignment No.5-The Challenges of Cultural Diversity**LEARNING OUTCOME**

1. Identify and apply the meaning of community identity.
2. Identify the community one belongs to and how it affects one's existence in society.
3. Differentiate between nation and nation-state and apply the same to identify the current scenario.
4. Identify the ways in which state tries to ensure authority-assimilation and integration.
5. Identify, understand and describe the way in which Indian constitution practices inclusion through Secularism, Federalism and Rights for the minority.
6. Differentiate between authoritarian state and democratic state.
7. Identify and understand the element of civil society and apply to understand the vibrant civil society that exists in the Indian nation-state.

LEARNING CHECK (1 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. The term diversity stands for-
 - a) Inequalities rather than equality
 - b) Differences rather than inequalities
 - c) Differences and inequalities both
 - d) None of the above
2. Which of the following is/are characteristics of ascriptive identity?
 - a) Accidental
 - b) Unconditional
 - c) Universal
 - i) a) and b) only
 - ii) b) and c) only
 - iii) a) and c) only
 - iv) a), b) and c)
3. Mark the given statement as true or false.
Ascriptive identities are universal.
4. The _____ process involves a continuous dialogue, negotiation, and even struggle against significant others.
5. Which of the following don't belong to our 'significant others'?
 - a) Family
 - b) Kin group
 - c) Colleagues
 - d) Family
6. A state is a "body that successfully claims a monopoly of legitimate force in a particular territory". Who said this?
 - a) Emile Durkheim
 - b) Max Weber
 - c) Aristotle

- d) Socrates
7. Correct and rewrite the statement given below.
'A nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to define but hard to describe.'
8. An ethnic group is based on common _____ in addition to other commonalities of language or culture.
9. Nations are communities that have a _____ of their own.
10. Mark the statement as true or false.
Jewish Americans may be citizens of Israel as well as the USA but they cannot serve in the armed forces of one country without losing citizenship in the other country.
11. Policies that aim at persuading, encouraging or forcing all citizens to adopt a uniform set of cultural values and norms promote-
- Diversity
 - Assimilation
 - Inclusion
 - Dissociation
12. Policies promoting _____ insist that the public culture be restricted to a common national pattern while all non-national cultures are to be relegated to the private sphere.
13. The report of SRC was implemented on
- 26 November 1949
 - 01 November 1949
 - 01 November 1956
 - 26 January 1950
14. The SRC stands for-
- State Reorganisation Commission
 - State Reconstruction Commission
 - State Reconstruction Committee
 - None of the above
15. SRC mandates the redrawing of Indian map on the basis of _____.
16. _____, a former Gandhian, died seven weeks after beginning a fast unto death demanding a separate state for Telugu speakers.
17. _____ were large multi-ethnic and multilingual provincial states constituting the major political-administrative units of a semi-federal state called the Union of India.
18. Regionalism is encouraged by the geographical concentration of identity markers such as languages, cultures, tribes and religions and fuelled by a sense of _____.
19. Mark the statement as true or false.
Language played a role in formation of all states in India.
20. Pakistan was divided in 1971 because the Punjabi and Urdu speakers of its western wing would not respect the sentiments of the _____ in the east.
21. Group of people born on November 1 or all left-handed do not form a minority because of the following-
- Large number

- b) Being well off
 - c) Absence of collectivity
 - d) Politically powerful
22. Which of the following characteristics is /are the basis for designating a community a minority?
- a) Small in number
 - b) Disadvantaged (socially, economically or politically)
 - c) Collectivity
 - d) All above
23. The group of people born on Nov 1 or all left-handed people do not form a minority because of-
- a) Large number
 - b) Being well-off
 - c) Absence of collectivity
 - d) Politically powerful
24. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution has a special mention of minorities?
- a) Art. 30
 - b) Art. 15
 - c) Art. 45
 - d) Art. 47
25. What does the term communalism refer to?
- a) Neutral attitude
 - b) Chauvinistic attitude
 - c) Respect for all
 - d) None of the above
26. Answer in yes or no.
Is it true that secularism has different meanings for east and west?
27. India is a secular state. This means-
- a) India as a state has no religion.
 - b) India respects all religions equally.
 - c) India has no mention of any religion in its constitution.
 - d) India separates religion and governance.
28. Which of the following is not true about civil society?
- a) It is beyond the domain of family.
 - b) It is beyond the domain of state.
 - c) It is within the domain of market.
 - d) It is a sphere of active citizens.

VSA Type (2 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. What is meant by Cultural diversity?
2. How can cultural diversity present tough challenges?
3. What is your opinion on exclusive nationalism and what do you think is the solution?

4. India, irrespective of its diversity, is a strong nation-state. Comment.
5. Define state.
6. What is meant by assimilationist and integrationist policies? What are some of these policies?
7. What is meant by community identity? What is the significance of this identity and how is it formed?
8. Two features of ascriptive identity are.....
9. Why is it difficult to define nation? How are nations and state related in modern society?
10. Why is inclusion and democratic vision a dominant trend in Indian nationalism?
11. What is regionalism? What factors is it usually based on?
12. How are the minority groups culturally at a disadvantage?
13. Define the term assimilation.
14. What were presidencies during colonialism? Give 2 examples.
15. What are the reasons for inter-regional economic and infrastructural inequalities?
16. The term minority generally implies a relatively small but also disadvantaged group. Comment.
17. Illustrate with two examples how a minority group is disadvantaged in one sense but not in another.
18. Which group is the largest religious minority in our country? What is the percentage of population of this group according to 2001 census? Give 4 states in which they have a sizeable number.
19. What were Dr. Ambedkar's thoughts on protection of minorities?
20. Non-recognition of the rights of different groups of people in a country can have great implications for national unity. Comment on the above statement keeping in mind Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
21. What is communalism?
22. Communalism is about politics not about religion. Comment.
23. What is meant by secularism? What were the different senses in which secularism has been understood in India?
24. What is meant by authoritarianism?
25. Differentiate between democracy and authoritarianism?
26. What is civil society? Give any two examples.
27. Why do most states fear cultural diversity?
28. Who are privileged minorities?

SA Type (4 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. What were the features of community identity? Why is community identity important?
2. Give examples of inclusion and exclusion from Indian history.
3. Assimilationist and Integrationist strategies try to establish singular national identities through various interventions. Explain any two in detail.
4. What are the key factors that help in consolidating and deepening democracies

- and building enduring 'state-nations'?
5. What are the important factors for building a multicultural democracy like India?
 6. How is a nation different from other communities? Give 2 examples to show that a single state does not represent one nation and vice versa.
 7. India is socially and culturally one of the most diverse countries of the world. Explain.
 8. Explain the meaning of communalism in Indian context.
 9. Why is secularism difficult to practice in India? Comment on the authoritarian rule in India when emergency was enforced in 1975-77. What was the reaction of the people?
 10. What are some of the issues taken up by civil society organisations today?
 11. Could the RTI be a means of forcing the state to respond to the people of India? Elaborate.
 12. Mention the contentious issues found in the federal system which led to inter-regional disputes.

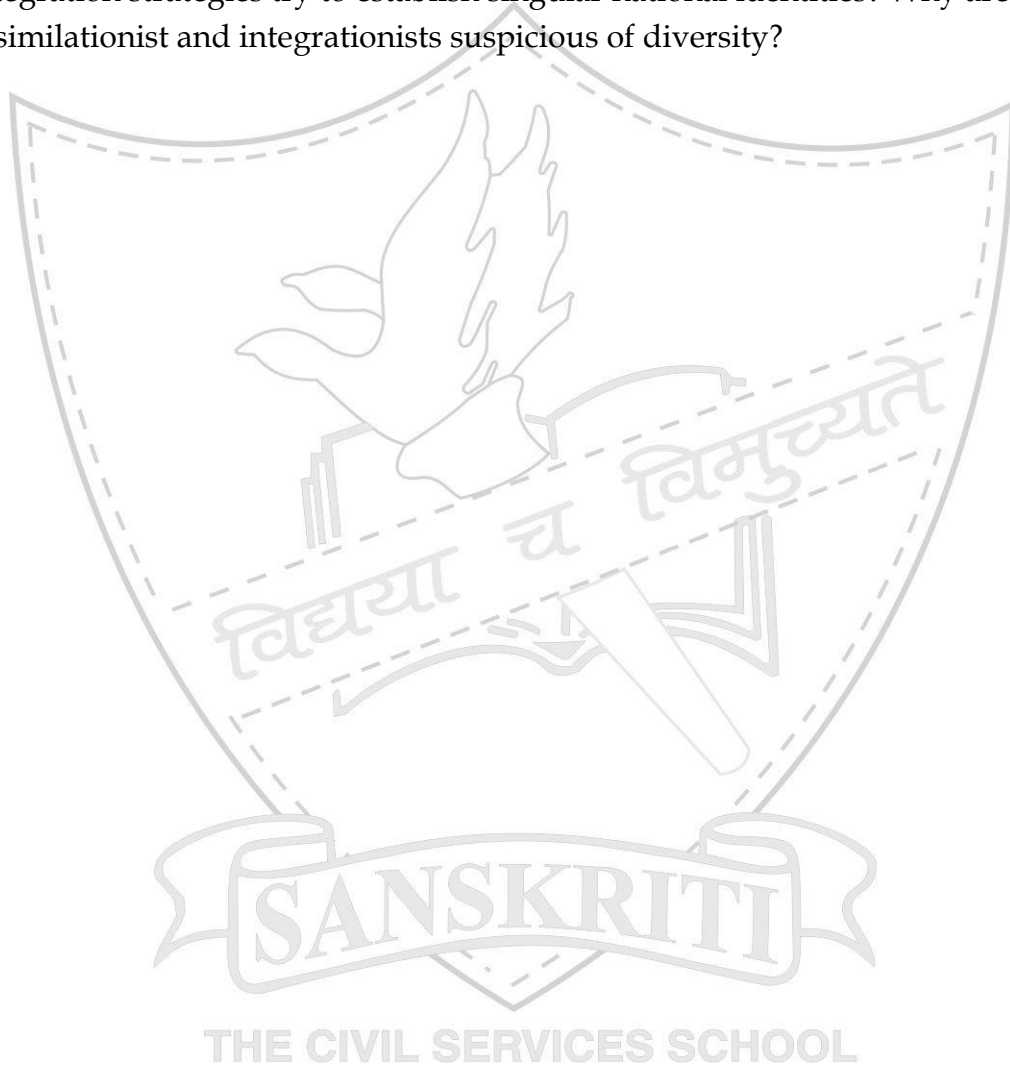
CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Rabindranath Tagore on the evils of exclusive nationalism
 ...where the spirit of the Western nationalism prevails, the whole people is being taught from boyhood to foster hatreds and ambitions by all kinds of means -- by the manufacture of half-truths and untruths in history, by persistent misrepresentation of other races and the culture of unfavourable sentiments towards them...Never think for a moment that the hurt you inflict upon other races will not infect you, or that the enmities you sow around your homes will be a wall of protection to you for all time to come? To imbue the minds of a whole people with an abnormal vanity of its own superiority, to teach it to take pride in its moral callousness and ill-begotten wealth, to perpetuate humiliation of defeated nations by exhibiting trophies won from war, and using these schools in order to breed in children's minds contempt for others, is imitating the West where she has a festering sore...
 - a. A state-nation allows for which of the following-
 - a) Inclusion and democracy
 - b) Assimilation
 - c) Integration
 - d) Exclusion
 - b. To be effective, the ideas of inclusive nationalism had to be built into _____
 - a) Constitution
 - b) Authoritarianism
 - c) Communalism
 - d) Social media
 - c. In light of exclusive nationalism, which of the following ideas influenced Indian nationalists?
 - a) Monarchy

- b) Humanism
 - c) Individualism
 - d) Exclusion
- d. According to Tagore, exclusive nationalism created a sense of _____ for one's own race and culture.
- a) Inferiority
 - b) Superiority
 - c) Equality
 - d) inclusion
2. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage.
- We don't have to do anything to be born into a community – in fact, no one has any choice about which family or community or country they are born into. These kinds of identities are called 'ascriptive' – that is, they are determined by the accidents of birth and do not involve any choice on the part of the individuals concerned. It is an odd fact of social life that people feel a deep sense of security and satisfaction in belonging to communities in which their membership is entirely accidental. We often identify so strongly with communities we have done nothing to 'deserve' – passed no exam, demonstrated no skill or competence... This is very unlike belonging to, say, a profession or team. Doctors or architects have to pass exams and demonstrate their competence.
- a. Most ascriptive identities are accidental and _____.
- a) Conditional
 - b) Unconditional
 - c) Achieved
 - d) Temporary
- b. Everyone has a motherland, a mother tongue, a family, a faith...This signifies another feature of community identity i.e.
- a) Achieved
 - b) conditional
 - c) universal
 - d) localised
- c. Our community provides us various identities through the process of
- a) socialisation
 - b) separation
 - c) exclusion
 - d) discrimination
- d. In times of community conflict, communities become _____ of each other.
- a) Opposite images
 - b) Mirror images
 - c) Friends
 - d) Kin

LA Type (6 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. The Right to Information makes the state machinery accountable to the people. Discuss.
2. Far from undermining Indian unity, linguistic states have helped strengthen it. Explain this statement in your words.
3. Why is communalism an important issue in India? Discuss.
4. What are some of the various interventions through which assimilation and integration strategies try to establish singular national identities? Why are assimilationist and integrationists suspicious of diversity?



Assignment No.6-Structural Change**LEARNING OUTCOME**

1. Understand and identify the impact of colonial period in terms of economy, new laws, architectural plans.

LEARNING CHECKS (1 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Which of the following changes does/did not take place in India during colonial period?
 - a. Political
 - b. Economic
 - c. Social
 - d. None of the above
2. Which of the following statements is true about pre-capitalist colonialism and capitalist colonialism?

The pre-capitalist ruler interfered more with the basic economy while the capitalists did not.

 - a. The pre-capitalist rulers did not interfere with the economic base and capitalists did.
 - b. Both pre-capitalists as well as capitalists rulers did not interfere with economic base of their colony greatly.
 - c. None of the above
3. Which of the following changes took place in agriculture during colonial period in India?
 - a. Land ownership laws
 - b. Crops to be grown
 - c. Establishing tea plantations
 - d. All of the above
4. Mark the statement as true or false.

Capitalism is an economic system in which means of production are privately owned and organised to accumulate maximum profit in the market.
5. Which of the following is not a feature of capitalism?
 - a. Dynamism
 - b. Potential to grow and expand
 - c. Use of labour as a means of production
 - d. Desire for minimum profit
6. Mark the given statement as true/false.

Nation states are no way associated with the rise of nationalism.
7. Which of the following was an effect of British industrialisation?
 - a. Decline of agricultural production
 - b. Deindustrialisation
 - c. India becoming a market for manufactured goods
 - d. Strengthening of old urban centres

8. The initial effect of British industrialisation in India was _____.
 - a. More people moving into artisanal work
 - b. More people started their own industries
 - c. More people moving into agriculture
 - d. Population of British exceeded Indians
9. Choose the incorrect match.
 - a. Calcutta-Jute
 - b. Bombay-Sugar
 - c. Madras-Coffee
 - d. All of the above
10. In colonial period tea plantations were mostly situated in the then _____ and labourers were forcibly hired from the then _____.
11. Mark the statement as true or false.
Colonialism led to considerable movement of people.
12. Which of the following movements in India enhanced the loyalty towards the national economy in India?
 - a. Swaraj movement
 - b. Non-obedience movement
 - c. Swadeshi movement
 - d. Dandi March
13. Which of the following is not a feature of industrialisation in early period of independent India?
 - a. Heavy and machine making industries were emphasised on.
 - b. Expansion of private sector
 - c. Expansion of public sector
 - d. Holding of a large cooperative sector
14. Job Charnock was responsible for developing which colonial city? Name it.
15. The example of Tea Plantations established by the British shows us that colonial administrators were clear that _____ that the British followed back home needed not be followed in India.

VSA Type (2 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. State few instances, which illustrate that British colonialism lives on in coteremporary India.
2. How has the knowledge of English given an edge to Indians in the global market?
3. What is meant by colonialism? How is its impact different from all the previous rules?
4. British colonialism directly interfered in the policies of the country to ensure greater profits and benefits for themselves. How?
5. Why is capitalism so effective?
6. Mention any two structural changes brought about by colonialism.
7. Give the names of 2 cities which grew during the British rule.
8. Mention the names of 2 cities whose importance declined during colonialism.

9. Cities during colonialism were the concrete expressions of global capitalism. Elaborate.
10. What steps were taken by colonial rulers for the smooth functioning of its role?
11. Every policy during colonialism was geared at expansion and strengthening British capitalism. Elaborate.
12. Coastal cities were important to colonial empire because.....
13. Give a brief account of the impact of colonial forest policy in Northeast India in the colonial period.
14. How did colonial laws favour the owners and managers of the tea industry?
15. Colonialism was responsible for the movement of people. Elaborate.
16. What is meant by industrialization?
17. What is meant by de-industrialization?
18. How did British industrialization lead to de-industrialization in some sectors in India?
19. Industrialization saw the decline of earlier urban centres and the emergence of new colonial cities like Calcutta. Comment.
20. What is meant by urbanization?
21. Industrialization and urbanization are linked processes. Discuss.
22. What were the finds of the Census of India Report, 1911?
23. What does the principle of nationalism assume?

SA Type (4 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. India's early industrialization and urbanization were governed by colonial interest. Explain this through the case of the tea industry.
2. Briefly discuss how the urban set up made an impact on the rural set up?
3. Envisage Nehru's vision of a modern and prosperous India.
4. What were the consequences of industrialisation?
5. What has been the role of colonialism in the emergence of new markets?
6. What was the lifestyle of a British tea planter in Assam?
7. Compare the life of planters with that of labourers in the tea plantations during the British rule.
8. Write about the decline of old urban centres with the coming of the British rule.
9. 'Nation-states became the dominant political form during colonialism.' Explain.
10. 'The practice of colonialism and principle of nationalism are contradictory.' Explain.

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. How were labourers recruited?

Tea industry began in India in 1851. Most of the tea gardens were situated in Assam. In 1903, the industry employed 4,79,000 permanent and 93,000 temporary employees. Since Assam was sparsely populated and the tea plantations were often located on uninhabited hillsides, bulk of the sorely needed labour had to be imported from other provinces. But to bring thousands of people every year from their far-off homes into strange lands, possessing an unhealthy climate and infected with strange fevers,

required the provision of financial and other incentives, which the tea-planters of Assam were unwilling to offer. Instead, they had recourse to fraud and coercion; and they persuaded the government to aid and abet them in this unholy task by passing penal laws. ...The recruitment of labourers for tea gardens of Assam was carried on for years mostly by contractors under the provisions of the Transport of Native Labourers Act (No. III) of 1863 of Bengal as amended in 1865, 1870 and 1873. 4

- a. The planters were fully aware that the laws of a colonised country did not have to stick to the _____ norms that the British back home had to follow in Britain.
 - a) Democratic
 - b) Autocratic
 - c) Exclusionary
 - d) Discriminatory
 - b. The Tea industry is an example of how _____ did not happen in India the way it did in Britain.
 - a) De-industrialisation
 - b) gentrification
 - c) Industrialisation
 - d) Exclusion
 - c. The government helped the planters by providing for _____ in case of non-fulfilment of the contract by the labourers.
 - a) Penal sanction
 - b) Reward
 - c) Appreciation
 - d) Incentive
 - d. The life of the planter and that of the labourers in the Tea industry are _____.
 - a) Equal
 - b) Contrasting
 - c) Similar
 - d) Cooperative
2. Urban luxury manufactures like the high-quality silks and cottons of Dacca or Murshidabad must have been hit first by the almost simultaneous collapse of indigenous court demand and the external market on which these had largely depended. Village crafts in the interior, and particularly, in regions other than eastern India where British penetration was earliest and deepest, probably survived much longer, coming to be seriously affected only with the spread of railways. (Sarkar 1983: 29)
- a. In India the impact of British industrialisation led to _____ in some sectors.
 - a) Progress
 - b) De-industrialisation
 - c) Urbanisation
 - d) De-urbanisation

- b. As a result of British penetration, village artisans abandoned their hereditary craft in favour of _____.
- a) Agriculture
 - b) Government service
 - c) Education
 - d) New crafts
- c. Traditional exports of cotton and silk manufactures from India declined in the face of _____ competition.
- a) American
 - b) Chinese
 - c) Korean
 - d) Manchester
- d. During colonial rule in India, cities like _____ declined.
- a) Mumbai and Kolkata
 - b) Kolkata and Chennai
 - c) Chennai and Surat
 - d) Surat and Masulipatnam

LA Type (6 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Discuss the impact of the urban centres on the villages.
2. How has colonialism impacted our lives in all spheres?
3. Explain the structural changes seen in the period of colonialism.
4. What is 'industrialisation'? How did British industrialization lead to 'de-industrialization' and urbanisation in India?
5. Colonialism brought in changes that altered the structure of India society. Explain.

SANSKRITI
THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

Assignment – 7-Cultural Change**LEARNING OUTCOME**

1. Identify and understand the cultural changes introduced as a result of colonial rule.
2. Identify and describe the presence of these cultural changes in one's everyday lives.

LEARNING CHECKS (1 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Which of the following processes pre-dates the coming of colonial rule?
 - a. Sanskritisation
 - b. Secularisation
 - c. Westernisation
 - d. None of the above
2. Correct and rewrite the statement given below.
'Deliberate and conscious efforts were made by the 19th century social reformers for removing the discrimination against women, lower castes and foreigners.'
3. Which of the following was not a social evil addressed by the social reformers of the 19th century in India?
 - a. Sati
 - b. Caste discrimination
 - c. Homeless tribes
 - d. Child marriage
4. Which of the following did not try to erode caste/social discrimination?
 - a. Buddhism
 - b. Sufism
 - c. Nathpanthis
 - d. Brahminism
5. Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan's interpretation of Islam emphasised *ijtihad* which means _____.
6. Who opened the first school for women and where?
 - a. Vidyasagar, Kolkata
 - b. Viresalingam, Chennai
 - c. Dayanand Saraswati, Amritsar
 - d. Jotiba Phule, Pune
7. It was very crucial for a nation to become modern but also retain its _____.
8. Mark the statement as true or false.
The varied social reform movements did have common themes and the issues too were the same.
9. Mark the statement as true or false.
Sanskritisation, modernisation, secularisation and westernisation can never overlap and co-exist.
10. Sanskritisation is a process which pertains to-
 - a. Vertical mobility
 - b. Horizontal mobility

- c. Social inertia
d. None of the above
11. What is the English meaning of the Sanskrit term dwija?
a. Twice-born
b. Brahmin
c. Shudra
d. Excluded
12. Answer in yes or no.
Sanskritisation is primarily a process that takes place within the Hindu space though Srinivas argued that it was visible even in sects and religious groups outside Hinduism.
13. Mark the statement true or false.
The opposite of Sanskritisation is de-sanskritisation.
14. Which of the following is/are the elements of westernisation?
a. Dressing sense
b. Habits
c. Culture
d. All of the above
15. Mark the statement as true or false.
Westernisation among the middle classes makes generational difference more complex.
16. Modernisation in simple words is related to-
a. Adoption of old way of life
b. Adoption of new way of life
c. Development of scientific attitude
d. Increasing interference of religion in life
17. Which of the following is not an indicator of secularisation?
a. Level of involvement with religious organisations
b. Social and material influence of religious organisations
c. Degree to which religious beliefs are held
d. Number of followers
18. A secular state is one which believes in-
a. Equality of all religions
b. Supremacy of majority religion
c. Declaring all religions as state religion
d. None
19. _____ is a competitive enterprise, its purpose is the acquisition of power for the realisation of certain _____, and its process is one of identifying and manipulating existing and emerging allegiances in order to mobilise and consolidate positions.

VSA Type (2 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. What is the meaning of social structure and culture according to sociologists?

2. Two major developments were the complex product of the impact of colonial rule. What were these developments?
3. The special feature of the 19th century social reform movements was the modern context and mix of ideas. Elaborate on this statement with the help of examples.
4. How did the modern social organisation reach out to the public?
5. Give two instances of debate in regard to some practices within a country.
6. How did English education change the mindset of the educated Indian middle class?
7. Illustrate with an example, how modernity led to rethinking and reinterpretation of tradition.
8. Define sanskritisation. Write briefly about M.N.Srinivas's views on sanskritisation.
9. What is de-industrialisation?
10. What is meant by westernisation?
11. According to M.N.Srinivas, westernisation means.....
12. Write a short note on how our lifestyles were affected by the western way of thinking.
13. What is meant by modernisation?
14. What is meant by secularisation?
15. Write briefly about rites and secularisation.
16. What does the term modernity assume?

SA Type (4 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Sociologists have identified three major aspects of change in colonial India as modes of communication; forms of organisation; and the nature of ideas. Elaborate on any one of the three aspects.
2. Explain how the 19th century reformers initiated a period of questioning, reinterpretation and both intellectual and social growth.
3. The various social reform movements of the 19th century had common themes as well as some differences. Elaborate.
4. How did the social reform movements change the mindset of people in the 19th and 20th centuries?
5. 'Sanskritisation as a concept has been critiqued at different levels.' Elaborate upon any two points of criticism.
6. Discuss the different types of westernisation and given an example for each type.
7. Rituals have a secular dimension as distinct from secular goals. Comment.
 - a. on this statement.
8. Write about the secularisation of castes. Substantiate it with the help of examples.
9. Westernisation is often just about adoption of western attire and lifestyle. Are there other aspects to being westernised? Discuss.
10. Highlight the relationship that existed between modernisation and secularisation.
11. Do you think sanskritisation is gendered? Does it affect women and men differently? How? Do you think that even if this does lead to positional change in men, the reverse may be true of women?

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Although Goldsmith-castes are people higher than me, our caste rules prohibit our taking food or water from them. We have a belief that Goldsmiths are so

greedy that they wash excrement to dig out gold. Although higher in caste, they are therefore, more polluting than we are. We also don't take food from other higher castes who do polluting things: Washermen, who work with dirty clothes, and Oilpressers, who crush and kill seeds to make oil.

- a. _____ ideas become a way of life.
 - b. Correct the incorrect statement.
Sanskritisation is a democratic system which does not belief in pollution or purity.
 - c. Mark the statement as true or false.
Sanskritisation ensures structural change.
 - d. What was the main objective of sanskritisation?
2. With the advent of progress and the influences of modernisation, attitudes have changed to religion and to the celebration of the many festivals. Rituals, procedures of ceremonies, taboos associated with these ceremonies, the value and amount of sacrifices to be made, are now all subjects of constant change, especially in the mushrooming urban areas. These new pressures on the concept of tribal identity have meant that traditional practices and their preservation have become almost a necessary expression of being tribal. Festivals have emerged as an emphatic projection of that sense of a unified tribe identity. It is as if the collective celebration of the festival has become a fitting response to the clarion call of 'Loss of Culture, Loss of Identity' that is doing the rounds in today's tribal society. It is currently a common practice for Festival Celebration Committees to be formed in place of the Traditionally loose-knit work gang for the celebration of the festival. Traditionally, seasonal cycles determined the days of the celebration; now dates for the celebration have been formalised with each marked on the official government calendar. At these festival celebrations, flags of no definite design, chief guests and speeches, and Miss Festival contests have become the new necessities. With rational concepts and worldviews infiltrating the minds of the tribal people, the practice and performance of the old faith is under due and undue scrutiny.
- a. Identify one example from the excerpt to show that tradition and modernity are fixed entities.
 - b. Are rituals are always performed for the sake of following one's tradition?
 - c. _____ and a _____ have been defining features of 'traditions' in India.
 - d. Mark the statement as true or false.
Traditions are permanent in nature and cannot be redefined.

LA Type (6 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Define sanskritisation. Why was it criticised at different levels?
2. How has sanskritisation as a concept been criticised?
3. Write a short essay on how westernisation among the middle class makes

- generational differences more complex?
4. 'Three major kind of changes brought about in colonial India were new forms of communication, new kinds of organisation and new ideas.' Explain.
 5. State and discuss the different aspects of modern change in colonial India.
 6. Modernisation and secularisation are interlinked. Discuss.
 7. Using Arunachal Pradesh as an example, show how traditions are being constantly redefined.
 8. Sociologists have tried to define what constitutes the modernisation process. Elaborate.



Assignment – 8-The Story of Indian Democracy**LEARNING OUTCOME**

1. Identify how India practices democratic values through democratic politics.
2. Identify and describe the various interest groups and pressure groups that keep the democracy healthy.
3. Identify through the political events around that power is distributed among three layers.

LEARNING CHECKS (1 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. The democracy is a government-
 - a. Of the people
 - b. By the people
 - c. For the people
 - d. All of the above
2. _____ type of democracy is practiced in India.
3. Panchayati Raj is an example of _____.
4. Mark the statement as true or false.
Democratic values and democratic institutions are purely western.
5. Due to the introduction of western education system in India by British Indian government, a western educated section of Indians emerged which aided British rule. Mark the statement as true or false.
6. _____ epic depicts the tradition of questioning.
7. What could not be achieved by Russian revolution and French Revolution seemed to coexist only if one followed the way of the _____.
8. Mark the statement as true or false.
The Constitution was first time envisioned and drafted not before 1945.
9. The article 'The Only Way' suggests that Constitution is the only way forward for a free and democratic India. Mark the statement true or false.
10. Mark the statement as true or false.
The process of forming the constitution has been one-sided involving only a few people.
11. Which of the following institutions is the highest interpreter of the Constitution of India?
 - a. Parliament
 - b. Supreme Court of India
 - c. Attorney General of India
 - d. Civil society
12. The 73rd Amendment provided a _____ system of Panchayati Raj for all states having a population of over twenty lakhs.
13. Correct and rewrite the given statement.
A political party is defined as an organisation oriented towards achieving control of government through any means.
14. When the interests of certain groups are not adequately taken up by political parties they may form _____.
15. Many tribal areas have had a rich tradition of grassroot democratic functioning yet tribal institutions need not necessarily be democratic in its structure and functioning. Mark the statement as true or false.

VSA Type (2 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. What is meant by democracy?
2. What is direct democracy?
3. What is representative democracy?
4. What are the features of representative democracy?
5. Why have participatory democracy and decentralized governance become popular?
6. Participatory democracy is a system in which.....
7. What is participatory democracy?
8. What is meant by democratic decentralisation?
9. Write a short note on some basic values of the India Constitution.
10. Discuss any two terms mentioned in the preamble.
11. The difference between law and justice is that.....
12. What is the connection between constitution and law?
13. In addition to political justice, the Indian constitution also seeks to ensure two other kinds of justice; these are.....
14. Why was Dr. Ambedkar not in favour of self government at the grass root level?
15. What was Gandhiji's concept of local government?
16. Why is the 73rd Constitutional Amendment of 1992 significant in terms of grass root democracy?
17. Mention the four powers and responsibilities of the Panchayat.
18. Mention any four social welfare responsibilities of the Panchayat.
19. What is the main source of income for the panchayats?
20. How is 'right to information' ensured at the grassroots level?
21. What are Nyaya Panchayats?
22. Why have Van Panchayats been set up?
23. The tribal institutions are not necessarily democratic in their structure and functioning. Comment.
24. Long history of inequalities based on caste, class, and gender make democratisation difficult. How?
25. What is meant by political parties?
26. Write a short note on features of a political party.
27. How do interest groups operate in political arena?
28. Who are the pressure groups?
29. Give two important interest groups formed by industrialists.
30. Interest groups are part and parcel of a functioning democracy. Comment.
31. Write two examples of competing interests.
32. What are the functions of Constitution of India?

SA Type (4 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. The Karachi Resolution clearly spelled out the vision of democracy of the nationalist movement in India. Comment.
2. What do you understand by competing interests? Illustrate with the help of an example. Being aware of this aspect how did the Constituent Assembly decide?

3. Take the example of demolition of illegal structures. Discuss the role of competing interests and democracy in this context.
4. Slums should be banned in cities and towns. Discuss with reference to democracy, citizen rights, and contending interest.
5. What arguments were given by Dr. Ambedkar and by Mahatma Gandhi for constituting local self governments?
6. The 73rd and 74th amendments to the constitution are significant in regard to the empowerment of women. Why?
7. Describe the powers and responsibilities delegated to the Panchayats by the 73rd amendment to the constitution.
8. Contrast and compare the traditional panchayats and the new processes ushered in by the 73rd amendment.
9. 73rd amendment has had a monumental role in bringing a voice to the people in the villages. Comment.
10. Many tribal areas have had a rich tradition of grassroot democratic functioning. Illustrate in detail with the help of examples.
11. Discuss what kind of interest groups exist in contemporary India. How do they function?

CASE BASED QUESTION (4 MARK QUESTION)

1. Ø A Fundamental Right includes all that is incidental to it. The terse words of Article 21 recognising the right to life and liberty have been interpreted as including all that goes into a life of quality, including livelihood, health, shelter, education and dignity. In various pronouncements different attributes of 'life' have been expanded and 'life' has been explained to mean more than mere animal existence. These interpretations have been used to provide relief to prisoners subjected to torture and deprivation, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers, against environmentally degrading activities, to provide primary health care and primary education. In 1993 the Supreme Court held that Right to Information is part of and incidental to the Right to Expression under Article 19(1) (a).
 Ø Reading Directive Principles into the content of Fundamental Rights. The Supreme Court read the Directive Principle of "equal pay for equal work" into the Fundamental Right to Equality under Article 14 and has provided relief to many plantation and agricultural labourers and to others.
 - a. Mark the statement as true or false.
 Constitution is just a ready referencer of do's and don'ts for social justice.
 - b. _____ and _____ are sites where competing views are debated.
 - c. Mark the statement as true or false.
 Constitution remains a means to channelise and civilise political power towards social welfare.
 - d. _____ is India's basic norm.
2. Recent years have seen a great focus on making Indian cities global cities. For urban planners and dreamers, Mumbai urgently needs north-south and east-west

connectivity. Towards this, they argue for the need to construct an 'express ring freeway' to circle the city 'such that a freeway can be accessed from any point in the city in less than 10 minutes'. 'Quick entry and exit', and 'efficient traffic dispersal' are seen as critical to the smooth functioning of the city.... For the less privileged the streets have a different role to play. They are more than freeways of connectivity. Streets, for good or bad, all too often become effectively bazaars, and melas combining the different purposes of pilgrimage, recreation (transportation) and economic exchange. As people blur the boundaries between public and private space by living on the street, buying and selling, eating, drinking tea, playing cricket or even just standing, urban planners point to how these activities impeded traffic and cause congestion. In order to decongest, poor people are shifted to the outskirts. In the Vision Mumbai document prepared by the private consultancy from McKinsey...mass housing for the poor is being planned in the salt pan lands outside the city. What happens to their livelihood? The long quote below captures the voice of the poor. "We are in fact human earthmovers and tractors. We levelled the land first. We have contributed to the city. We carry your shit out of the city. I don't see citizens' groups dredging sewers and digging roads. The city is not for the rich only. We need each other. I don't beg. I wash your clothes. Women can go to work because we are there to look after their children. The staff in Mantralay, the collectorate, the BMC, even the police live in slums. Because we are there, women can walk safely at night....Groups such as Bombay First talk about Mumbai a world class city. How can it be a world-class city without a place for its poor? (Anand 2006: 3422)

- How do different groups see the role of the street? State any one role.
- State any one of the many contending interests depicted in this situation.
- Identify one interest group.
- What could be the role of political parties for the interest group identified above. State in a line.

LA Type (6 MARK QUESTIONS)

- Write an essay on the ways the Indian Constitution touches people's everyday life, drawing from different examples.
- Explain the monumental role that 73rd and 74th amendments have played in bringing a voice to the people in the villages.
- Define 'Panchayati Raj'. What are the powers and responsibilities of Panchayats in the colonial period?

Assignment-9-Change and Development in Rural Society**LEARNING OUTCOME**

1. Identify the unequal agrarian structure of India.
2. Identify and understand the various land reforms introduced to improve the agrarian structure.
3. Critically analyse the impact of Green Revolution and Globalisation on India's agrarian structure.

LEARNING CHECKS (1 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Match the columns appropriately-

Column I

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Punjab
- c) Assam
- d) Karnataka

Column II

1. Bihar
2. Ugadi
3. Pongal
4. Baisakhi

2. In India the culture and social structure in rural areas are closely related with the agricultural and agrarian way of life. Mark the statement as true or false.
3. The number of artisans, potters, ironsmiths, carpenters, weavers and goldsmiths is decreasing steadily in rural India because-
 - a) Artisans have forgotten their skills
 - b) Artisans are urban loving by birth
 - c) Manufactured goods have replaced hand-made products
 - d) Dominant castes of rural India have forced them to leave villages.
4. The distribution of landholding in India is-
 - a) Equal among households
 - b) Unequal among households
 - c) Nearly equal among households
 - d) Highly unequal among households
5. The diversity of occupation in rural India was reflected in the _____ system.
6. Which of the following system is a cause for women's exclusion from ownership of land?
 - a) Matrilineal system
 - b) Matrilocal system
 - c) Patrilineal system
 - d) None of the above
7. Mark the statement as true or false. In rural India, there is a correspondence between caste and class.
8. Which of the following is not a major landowning caste in India?
 - a) Jats

- b) Vokkaligas
 - c) Lingayats
 - d) Brahmins
9. Practice of free labour or very low wages is known as-
- a) Begar
 - b) Privilege
 - c) Bekar
 - d) None of the above
10. Which of the following fits as example of bonded labour?
- a) Halpati in Gujrat
 - b) Jeeta in Karnataka
 - c) a) and b)
 - d) none of the above
11. The begar system is a _____ labour relationship.
12. In Raiyatwari system the cultivators paid land revenue to British rulers-
- a) Through zamindars
 - b) Directly
 - c) Through village headmen
 - d) None of the above
13. _____ in Telugu means Raiyat.
14. The burden of taxation in the Raiyatwari system was _____ as compared to that in Zamindari system.
15. The land ceiling act limits the upper limit of landholding. To avoid it, the big estate holders and zamindars could retain their land by-
- a) Benami transfers
 - b) Divorcing their wives
 - c) Breaking up estates and dividing it among relatives
 - d) All of the above
16. The among of land to be confiscated depends on-
- a) Region
 - b) Kind of land
 - c) Productivity
 - d) All of the above
17. Green revolution was a governmental program of-
- a) Agricultural modernisation
 - b) Expansion of forest cover
 - c) Protection of environment
 - d) All of the above
18. It is a fact that green revolution in India was largely funded by international agencies. Which of the following inputs were provided by these agencies to farmers?
- A. HYV seeds

- B. Pesticides
 - C. Fertilisers
 - D. Technology
 - a) A. and B. only
 - b) A. and C. only
 - c) C. and D. only
 - d) A., B., C., D.
19. The first wave of green revolution was received by a few states such as Punjab, Western UP, coastal Andhra Pradesh and part of Tamil Nadu, because it required-
- a) educated farmers to understand the cultivation practices
 - b) sufficient water for irrigation
 - c) large number of labourers
 - d) certain language criteria
20. Agriculturalists involved in subsistence farming are called _____.
21. Only the large and medium farmers were benefitted by the green revolution in India and it worsened the condition of the landless and marginal farmers. Mark the statement as true or false.
22. Correct and rewrite the given statement.
"The employment and wages for agricultural workers increased during the period of Green Revolution, because the demand of labour decreased."
23. The change in the nature of the relationship between landlords and agricultural workers was described by _____ as a shift from _____ to _____.
24. The medium and large farmers, as a result of agricultural development, began to invest their profits from agriculture in other types of business ventures. This process is known as _____.
25. The second phase of Green Revolution was introduced in _____ and _____ regions.
26. In Green Revolution areas the farmers switched from a _____ crop system to _____ crop system which increased the risk and insecurity.
27. Which of the following is not true about the social changes that took place due to Green Revolution in India?
- a) An increase in use of labour
 - b) A shift of mode of payment from kind to cash
 - c) Rise of a class of free wage labour
 - d) Intensifying the binds between landowners and tenants
28. The commercialisation of agriculture and agricultural practices is-
- A. Indicative of shift from patronage to exploitation
 - B. Indicative of shift towards capitalist agriculture
 - C. Indicative of shift towards socialist agriculture
 - a) A. and B. only

- b) A. and C. only
 - c) B. and C. only
 - d) A., B., C.
29. The name given to the kind of workers who migrate periodically from their home villages to areas like Punjab, Haryana, and Western UP for work is-
- a) Free Labour
 - b) Freelance Labour
 - c) Footloose Labour
 - d) Periodic Labour
30. Which of the following is/are true about contract farming?
- A. Contracting company provides seeds and other inputs
 - B. Contract farming caters primarily to the needs of elites
 - C. Company guarantees the purchase of the agricultural produce at a predetermined fixed price.
- a) A. and C. only
 - b) B. and C. only
 - c) A., B., C,
 - d) A. and B. only
31. When a large number of factors coalesce together to form an event, such an event is called _____ event.

VSA Type (2 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. In rural societies, agriculture is not just a form of livelihood; it is the way of life. Comment.
2. What types of diverse occupations have resulted due to increased interconnection of the rural and urban economies?
3. The term 'agrarian structure' refers to...
4. Subsistence agriculture refers to.....
5. The non-agricultural activities and occupations that are a part of rural society include....
6. What are the reasons for exclusion of women in the rural areas from ownership of land?
7. Who are the dominant castes? Give two examples.
8. How was a labour force created in the villages?
9. Briefly discuss the hereditary labour relationships which exist in some rural areas. Give one example.
10. Compare the condition of the farmers during pre-colonial and colonial period.
11. Write a short note on zamindari and raiyatwari systems which existed in colonial India.
12. Why was the abolition of zamindari system one of the most effective land reform laws after independence?

13. Why was the tenancy abolition and regulation act passed?
14. Large landowners managed to evade the land ceiling laws through 'Benami Transfer' which refers to...
15. What is Green Revolution?
16. Why were the Green Revolution programmes introduced only in few states? Name any two such states.
17. State two positive aspects of Green Revolution.
18. Identify two negative effects of Green Revolution.
19. Why are scientists and farmers movements suggesting a return to traditional cultivation?
20. What transformations have taken place in the social relations after independence especially in the regions that underwent Green Revolution?
21. What is meant by the process of diversification and how did it change the life of the entrepreneurial groups?
22. Contrast and compare the process of development in Bihar and Kerala.
23. How has Kerala changed due to rapid agricultural development?
24. What is seasonal migration?
25. Why do workers migrate to more prosperous areas? Give two reasons.
26. What did Jan Breman mean by 'Footloose Labour'?
27. What peculiar pattern of employment has emerged in the rural areas during the peak harvest seasons in the villages?
28. Briefly discuss the significant effects of rural society.
29. What is contract farming?
30. What measures do you think the government has taken, or should take, to protect the rights of landless agricultural labourers and migrant workers?
31. The agricultural extension agents have created an ecological crisis in rural areas. Comment.
32. What do you understand by the term 'Begar'?

SA Type (4 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. There is a close connection between agriculture and culture. Explain in your own words. Substantiate your answer with the help of examples.
2. How can agrarian society be understood in terms of its class structure? Discuss.
3. There is a complex interconnection between caste and class in a rural society and this has important implications for the rural economy and society. Explain.
4. What was meant by Land Ceiling Act and why was it introduced? Why was it not successful in most of the states?
5. Discuss the transformations in rural society and the reasons for the transformation in the nature of social relations in the Green Revolution belts.
6. What changes took place in the areas where agriculture became more commercialised?
7. What are the different factors that have enabled certain groups to transform themselves into new wealthy, entrepreneurial, dominant classes?

8. There are direct linkages between the situation of agricultural workers and their lack of upward socio-economic mobility. Name some of them.
9. Write an essay on 'circulation of labour'.
10. Discuss the incorporation of agriculture into the larger global market.
11. Explain the phenomenon of farmers' suicides.
12. Highlight the advantages and disadvantages of contract farming.

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. The policy of liberalisation that India has been following since the late 1980s have had a very significant impact on agriculture and rural society. The policy entails participation in the World Trade Organisation (WTO), which aims to bring about a more free international trading system and requires the opening up of Indian markets to imports. After decades of state support and protected markets, Indian farmers have been exposed to competition from the global market. For instance, we have all seen imported fruits and other food items on the shelves of our local stores – items that were not available a few years ago because of import barriers. Recently, India has also decided to import wheat, a controversial decision that reverses the earlier policy of self-reliance in foodgrains. And bring back bitter memories of dependency on American foodgrains in the early years after Independence.
 - a. Correct the given statement.

Contract farming proves to be a source of security to the farmer as it encourages production of food grain production.
 - b. Mark the statement as true or false. Justify your answer. 'Contract farming has no relation with farmer suicide.'
 - c. The loosening of traditional bonds between landlords and agricultural workers-
 1. Has been all disadvantageous to the agricultural workers.
 2. Has been all advantageous for the agricultural workers.
 3. Has given agricultural workers complete freedom.
 4. Has given agricultural workers freedom but individualization of agricultural operations hasn't always been beneficial to agricultural workers.
 - d. Farmer suicides are a result of-
 1. Cost of production.
 2. Unstable markets.
 3. Borrowings.
 4. Changing culture in rural areas.
 - a) 1. only
 - b) 1. and 2.
 - c) 1., 2., 4.
 - d) 1., 2., 3., 4.
2. Agricultural land is the single most important resource and form of property in rural society. But it is not equally distributed among people living in a particular village or region. Nor does everyone have access to land. In fact, the distribution of landholdings in most regions is highly unequal among households. In some parts of

India the majority of rural households own at least some land – usually very small plots. In other areas as much as 40 to 50 per cent of families do not own any land at all. This means that they are dependent on agricultural labour or other kinds of work for their livelihoods. This of course means that a few families are well-to-do. The majority live just above or below the poverty line.

a. Correct the given statement.

Land distribution in the agrarian society is independent of caste and gender norms.

b. Mark the statement as true or false. Justify your answer.

Brahmins are the major landowners and hence occupy the highest position in the agrarian structure.

c. Places experiencing high agricultural productivity exhibit the most _____ agrarian structure.

d. _____ plagues most agricultural labourers in rural India.

LA Type (6 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Explain the impact of land reforms in India after independence.
2. Explain the social consequences of Green Revolution.
3. What is meant by the circulation of labour in India? Explain with examples.
4. Contract farming and entry of multinationals into the agricultural sector are indicators of the process of globalisation of agriculture. Elaborate.
5. The phenomenon of farmers' suicide can be attributed to the structural, cultural and social changes occurring in agrarian society. Discuss.



THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

Assignment-10-Change and Development in Industrial Society**LEARNING OUTCOME**

1. Critically examine the journey that Indian had from industrialisation to globalisation.
2. Differentiate and be able to apply the meaning of strikes and unions to understand the scenario in society.

LEARNING CHECK (1 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. What was the name given by Karl Marx to the situation when people do not enjoy work and see it as something they have to do for their survival?
 - a. Silent agitation
 - b. Alienation
 - c. Class struggle
 - d. Social fact
 2. Mark the statement as true or false.
Industrialisation leads to greater equality in all spheres.
 3. Answer in yes or no.
21st century India shares more features with China or United States than with 19th century self.
 4. Organised sector consists of all units employing 10 or more people throughout the year and not necessarily registered with the government. Mark the statement as true or false.
 5. The small size of organised sector means that only a handful people have secure and gainful employment. There is no other social implication. Mark the statement as true or false.
 6. The government has laws to monitor conditions in the unorganised sector, but in practice they are left to the whims and fancies of the employer or contractor. Mark the statement as true or false.
 7. Before independence, industries were located in the port cities like Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. The reason was-
 - a. Export of manufactured material like handicraft and import of raw material
 - b. Export of raw material and import of manufactured items
 - c. These cities were climatically similar to England and the English were comfortable here
 - d. Large scale industries already existed here before the British came
 8. The Govt. of India in the early years of its independence tried to ensure through _____ that industries were spread over different regions.
 9. Which of the following are a result of India's liberalisation policy?
 - a. Private companies, especially foreign firms, are encouraged to invest in sectors earlier reserved for the government.
 - b. Licenses are no longer required to open industries.
 - c. Foreign products are now easily available in Indian shops.
 - d. many Indian companies have been bought over by multinationals
1. a. only

2. 1., b., d.
3. c. and d.
4. a., b., c. and d.
10. The large companies and organisations are getting their work done through smaller companies rather than employing a large number of permanent workers. This process is known as _____.
11. Policy of land acquisition for industry benefitted the _____ the most.
 - a. Industrialists
 - b. Adivasis
 - c. Farmers
 - d. none of the above
12. Agriculture and mining comprises _____ sector in India.
13. Mark the statement as true or false.
Workers remain bound by social obligations even after moving to casual industrial work.
14. Workers in textile mills often referred to themselves as _____ of the machines.
15. _____ and _____ keep costs low for the company.
16. "whereas earlier architects and engineers had to be skilled draughtsmen, now the computer does a lot of the work for them." Which phenomena is being talked about?
17. Mark the statement as true or false.
Nature of work in the globalised economy is reviving joint family institutions.
18. Who gets maximum share of profits in the bidi making industry?
 - a. Bidi worker
 - b. Contractor
 - c. Manufacturer
 - d. Distributor
19. Strikes may go against the interest of the workers as managements try to use _____.
20. Strikes and lock-out are both worker agitations to stop the work in a factory or mill.
Correct and rewrite the given statement.

VSA Type (2 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. What are some of the social features associated with industry?
2. Industrialisation on one hand leads to greater equality, but on the other hand discrimination also exists. Comment.
3. What are the two major differences between developed countries and developing countries in terms of industrial capitalism?
4. Distinguish between organised and unorganised sectors.
5. What is meant by disinvestment?
6. What is outsourcing?
7. One of the major differences in the western and Indian patterns of industrialisation is.....
8. Why is outsourcing preferred by MNCs?
9. State some of the dangers and risks faced by mine workers.

10. How is a 'lock out' different from a 'strike'?
11. What is meant by alienation?
12. What are the patterns of job recruitment for factory workers?
13. How do you define a trade union?
14. Give the characteristic features of the organized sector.
15. What sectors or spheres are important in a modern economy?
16. What is the meaning of Globalisation?
17. Liberalisation refers to
18. Why has the number of permanent jobs in industries gone down?
19. Illustrate with the help of examples the lives of migrants in industries.
20. The changes that have happened in the Indian industry as a result of globalisation include....
21. How do people secure jobs in urban areas?
22. The term 'scientific management' or 'Taylorism' refers to methods of...
23. What are the ways by which workers are made to produce more?
24. Illustrate with the help of an example, how the working conditions of endanger lives of workers.
25. What role does a contractor play in hiring casual labour for work on construction site, brickyards, etc.?
26. Two demands of workers that led to the Bombay Textile Strike were...
27. Give examples of how machinery creates problems for workers.
28. What alternative forms of employment and industry did Gandhi suggest instead of mechanisation or the use of machines?
29. What is industrial engineering?
30. What are the basic tasks of a manager? How can s/he make the workers produce more?

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. 'Time Slavery' in the IT Sector

An average work day has 10-12 hours and it is not uncommon for employees to stay overnight in the office (known as a 'night out'), when faced with a project deadline. Long working hours are central to the industry's 'work culture'. In part, this is due to the time difference between India and the client site, such that conference calls tend to take place in the evening when the working day in the U.S. begins. Another reason is that overwork is built into the structure of outsourced projects: project costs and timelines are usually underestimated in terms of mandays, and because mandays are based on an eight-hour day, engineers have to put in extra hours and days in order to meet the deadlines. Extended working hours are legitimised by the common management practice of 'flexi-time', which in theory gives an employee freedom to choose his or her working hours (within limits) but, which in practice, means that they have to work as long as necessary to finish the task at hand. But even when there is no real work pressure, they tend to stay late in office either due to peer pressure or because they want to show the boss that they are working hard. (Carol Upadhyay, Forthcoming)

- a. The growth of IT sector is also referred to by the phrase _____.
- b. Time slavery in the IT sector is an example of _____ labour process.
- c. state one impact of the these working hours on the location of these IT firms.
- d. Mark the statement as true or false.

The skills of a farmer are as important as that of a software engineer.

2. 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 spinning wheel, 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."
 - a. Give an example of how machinery creates a problem for workers.
 - b. Spinning prevents unemployment and _____.
 - c. Mechanisation increases the rate at which people take voluntary retirement. Mark the statement as true or false.
 - d. Mechanisation along with Taylorist practices allows for _____ of the worker.

SA Type (4 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. In India, what are the social implications of the small size of organised sector?
2. Discuss industrialisation in the early years of Indian independence.
3. Home-based work is an important part of the economy. Elaborate with the help of an example.
4. List the consequences of industrialisation.
5. What are the major forms of job recruitment in India?
6. Explain Taylorism in detail.
7. Discuss the changes that are occurring in the lives of people working in the service sector and their surroundings due to the adoption of Taylorist labour processes.
8. Compare the experience of industrialisation in developed and developing countries.
9. "The work in the services sector is subject to Taylorist processes." Comment.
10. "From a nation of interfering joint families, the nature of work in a globalised economy is taking people in the direction of loneliness and vulnerability." Justify.

LA Type (6 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. In industries like brick-making, bidi-rolling, software engineering or mines,

describe the social composition of the workers, the working conditions and facilities available?

2. How do workers feel about their work? Answer in context of how work is carried out and the working conditions that workers are subjected to.
3. How has liberalization affected employment patterns in India?
4. Discuss the Bombay Textile strike.



Assignment-11-Globalisation and Social Change**LEARNING OUTCOME**

1. Identify the causes of globalisation.
2. Identify and describe the relevance and impact of globalisation in our everyday lives.
3. Differentiate between the different kinds of consequences that globalisation leads to.

LEARNING CHECKS (1 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Correct and rewrite the sentence.
Globalisation has changed our way of life at microlevel only.
2. Globalisation affects us all in the same way. Mark the statement as true or false.
3. Mark the statement as true or false.
Globalisation is new to India and the world.
4. In which of the following ways did colonialism support global connections?
 - a. Large scale movement of Europeans to the rest of the world
 - b. Large scale movement of indentured labour to other countries
 - c. Slave trade
 - d. All of the above
5. _____ revolution has intensified the speed and scope of globalisation.
6. Before the implementation of liberalisation policy, India practiced _____ regarding indigenous business.
 - a. Open market
 - b. Global market
 - c. Protectionist
 - d. None of the above
7. Which of the following is/are the main features of liberalisation policy?
 - a. Ease of doing business
 - b. Removal of govt. control on business
 - c. Opening economy to world market
 - d. All of the above
8. The Transnational Companies produce goods or market services in-
 - a. One country and sell it outside
 - b. The country of origin only
 - c. Only a few countries
 - d. More than one country
9. Which of the following is not a weightless economy?
 - a. Production of computer software
 - b. Media
 - c. Production of a TV serial
 - d. Computer hardware
10. The availability of access to IT communication facility to some over others is known as _____.
11. NIKE followed the policy of _____.
12. What is the socio-cultural function of PCOs in India?
 - a. It helped in office operations.
 - b. It helped in policing.
 - c. It brought the governments of different states together.
 - d. It helped in maintain family ties.

13. _____ is often taken as a bogey to defend unjust practices against women.
14. _____ motivated the creation of neo-liberal economic measures.

VSA TYPE (2 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. How do you define Globalisation?
2. Briefly discuss the impact of globalisation on culture.
3. Write a short note on electronic economy.
4. What are the uses of culture in the context of globalisation?
5. What is meant by new international division of labour. Substantiate with the help of an example.
6. Briefly discuss any two political developments which accompany globalisation.
7. 'Knowledge Economy' is one in which
8. With the help of an example, briefly discuss how globalisation has made inroads into the cultural forms like indigenous crafts.
9. Define Liberalisation.
10. What are Transnational Corporations?
11. What is meant by glocalisation? Give two examples.
12. 'Globalisation' affects us all but it affects us differently because.....
13. The 'new international division of labour' refers to.....
14. Write a short note on the World Trade Organisation.
15. What is meant by weightless economy?
16. What is meant by knowledge economy?
17. Give the names of the four cities which are key centres for financial trading.
18. How has the advance in world's telecommunications led to revolutionary changes in the global communications?
19. Mention any two reasons for the tremendous growth in the usage of cell phones.
20. Write a short note on International Non-Governmental Organisations.
21. How are INGOs different from intergovernmental organisations?
22. Mention any two well-known INGOs.
23. Give any two examples of international/regional associations which have a role to play in political collaborations.
24. What is meant by corporate culture?
25. Write briefly about the professionals who are the main clientele of the booming consumer industry.
26. In India, the distribution of labour force across agriculture, industry and service is different from that in developed country because...
27. Is the concept of globalisation new to the world and India? Explain your answer.
28. In what ways does corporate culture increase productivity and competitiveness?
29. State the features of Transnational Companies.

SA TYPE (4 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Discuss globalisation from the sociological point of view.
2. The effect of globalisation is far reaching. Comment.
3. Discuss the divided views about the impact of globalisation regarding its effects.

4. Explain the economic policy of liberalisation.
5. Explain the role of Trans National Corporation as an important factor of globalisation.
6. With globalisation there emerged a 'new international division of labour'. Discuss with suitable examples.
7. Discuss the impact of globalisation on employment in the urban areas.
8. Discuss the various political changes which have hastened globalisation.
9. How is culture of consumption playing a crucial role in the process of globalisation? Substantiate your answer with the help of examples.
10. How is globalisation a threat to indigenous craft and knowledge systems?
11. How can globalisation be used to explain the workings of the financial markets?
12. How can sociological imagination be used to understand globalisation?

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. The condition of our dombari community is very bad. Television and radio have snatched away our means of livelihood. We perform acrobatics but because of the circus and the television, which have reached even in remote corners and villages, nobody is interested in our performances. We do not get even a pittance, however hard we perform. People watch our shows but just for entertainment, they never pay us anything. They never bother about the fact that we are hungry. Our profession is dying. (More 1970)
 - a. Give one reason why globalisation is a threat to indigenous craft traditions.
 - b. Mark the statement as true or false.

In the era of globalisation there is a need to protect the base of indigenous knowledge systems.
 - c. Answer in yes or no.

Modern development even prior to the stage of globalisation did make inroads into traditional cultural forms and occupations based on them.
 - d. Mark the statement as true or false.

Globalisation means prosperity for all.
2. Most of us make our money from thin air: we produce nothing that can be weighed, touched or easily measured. Our output is not stockpiled at harbours, stored in warehouses or shipped in railway cars. Most of us earn our livings providing service, judgement, information and analysis, whether in a telephone call centre, a lawyer's office, a government department or a scientific laboratory. We are all in the thin-air business. Source: Charles Leadbeater 1999 Living on Thin Air: The New Economy (London: Viking)
 - a. What does 'making money from thin air' refer to?
 - b. Name any one business which can be called "thin-air business".
 - c. _____ revolution has led to the success of this kind of work.
 - d. We have a host of new occupations that was unheard of a few decades ago. Mark the statement as true or false.

LA TYPE (6 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Globalisation affects different sections of people differently. Discuss.
2. Are global interconnections new to the World and to India? Explain this by giving suitable examples.
3. Explain the different dimensions of globalisation.
4. Discuss the economic dimension of globalisation.



Assignment-12-Mass Media and Communications**LEARNING OUTCOME**

1. Analyse the need for media studies under Sociology.
2. Arrange the timeline and journey of the evolution of media from pre-independence to the globalised era.
3. Critically examine the changing role of media.

LEARNING CHECKS (1 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Which of the following can not be considered as a form of mass media?
 - a. Radio
 - b. Visiting Card
 - c. Newspaper
 - d. Advertisement
2. Which of the following shapes the structure and content of mass-media?
 - a. Economic changes
 - b. Political changes
 - c. Socio-cultural contexts
 - d. All of the above
3. Relationship between mass-media and society is _____.
4. Mass communication is different from other means of communication as it requires-
 - a. formal structural organisation
 - b. large-scale capital
 - c. meeting production and management demands
 - d. all of the above
5. With the _____, the print industry also grew.
6. Mass media encourages the development of _____ community.
7. Anti-colonial public opinion was nurtured and channelised by the _____, which was vocal in its opposition to the oppressive measures of the colonial state
 - a. Nationalist press
 - b. Colonial press
 - c. Colonial literature
 - d. Asian literature
8. Match the newspapers given in column 1 with their medium (language) given in column II.

Column I		Column II	
a. Kesari		1. Bengali	
b. Mathrubhumi		2. Malayalam	
c. Amrit Bazar Paatrika		3. English	
d. Sambad Kaumudi		4. Marathi	
a.	b.	c.	d.
a. 4	3	2	1
b. 3	2	1	4
c. 1	2	3	4
d. 4	2	3	1

9. _____ bill imposed censorship and clamped down nationalist press.
10. Media, according to Nehru, was the _____ of democracy.
11. The Films Division used film screenings as a platform to show the development process. Mark the statement as true or false.
12. Which event led Radio to become a public broadcasting system in the 1940s? Name the event.
13. AIR was used as a means of information dissemination. Mark the statement as true or false.
14. AIR operated a _____ service to cater to India's geographic, linguistic and cultural diversity.
15. Commercialisation transformed journalism from _____ to _____.
16. It is often believed that with the growth of the television and the Internet the print media would be sidelined. Mark the statement as true or false.
17. In order to compete with the electronic media, newspapers, especially English language newspapers have on the one hand _____ and on the other hand brought out _____.

VSA TYPE (2 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. What is meant by mass communications?
2. The different forms of mass media include...
3. Give two examples to show that mass media is part of our everyday life.
4. Mass media is an essential part of our personal and public life today. Comment.
5. The relationship between mass media and society is dialectical. Comment.
6. How did the print media help in the growth of nationalism?
7. Write a short note on the importance of press in India in the 19th and 20th century.
8. Mention any two important newspapers published during the freedom struggle.
9. Why did the need for printing press increase after the industrial revolution?
10. Mention any two important newspapers which were popular during the colonial period.
11. Write a short note on the control of the press by the British.
12. What difference did the AIR broadcasts make to the farmers in the 1960s?
13. What are the two reasons for the growth of print media?
14. How is mass media different from other means of communication?
15. Media acts as a watchdog of democracy because.....
16. What are the two main changes observed in the print media after globalisation?
17. Give any two examples of popular vernacular newspapers/popular dominant Indian language dailies.
18. Discuss why the rise in electronic media did not lead to a decline in the circulation of print media.
19. When a program becomes commercialized a shift in target audience is evident. How?
20. Give any two examples of regional-language broadcasting channels.
21. Why is adoption of localisation being done by some private satellite channels in India?
22. Many movies and programmes are dubbed in different languages. What do

you feel about it? Give your opinion for or against it.

23. What is meant by a soap opera? Give any two examples.
24. Highlight the potential of FM channels in a post liberalized India.
25. Define the term 'Infotainment'.

SA TYPE (4 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. What are the different aspects of the phenomenal expansion or growth of mass communications which are of interest to sociologists?
2. Discuss the proposed role of mass media after independence.
3. The beginning of the printing press led to the growth of the idea of a 'nation' as an 'imagined community'. Discuss as suggested by Benedict Anderson.
4. Explain the role of radio before independence.
5. Briefly trace the growth of television from 1959 to the present.
6. What are the changes which are occurring in regard to the programmes in television?
7. In what ways did viewers express their interest in T.V. programmes like Hum Log? How do you think they express their interest today?
8. Discuss the ways in which a mass medium like television can act as a powerful agent in influencing public opinion in both positive and negative ways.
9. Discuss mass media before and after the advent of globalisation.
10. What effect did globalisation have on music?
11. What is the role played by the print media in today's world?
12. Radio is being used as an active media of communication. Comment.
13. Mass communication has accelerated the process of change regarding culture.
14. Interpret the given statement - "Newspapers have become a consumer product and as long as numbers are big everything is up for sale."
15. "From the late 1980s and 1990s newspapers have become fully automatic." Write two technological changes that produced this result.

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4 MARK QUESTIONS)

a. The Rescue of Prince

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

- a. Is it an example of the positive role played by television media in highlighting the plight of rural poor?
- b. This excerpt shows that journalism is a calling. Do you agree?

- c. The format for news is _____ and _____.
 - d. Does television neglect serious political and economic questions due to the pressures of commercialisation?
- b. Hum Log: A Turning Point
- Hum Log was India's first long-running soap opera... This pioneering programme utilised the entertainment-education strategy by intentionally placing educational content in this entertainment message. Some 156 episodes of Hum Log were broadcast in Hindi for 17 months in 1984-85. The television programme promoted social themes, such as gender equality, small family size, and national integration. At the end of each 22-minute episode, a famous Indian actor, Ashok Kumar, summarised the educational lessons from the episode in an epilogue of 30 to 40 seconds. Kumar connected the drama to viewers' everyday lives. For instance, he might comment on a negative character who is drunk and beats his wife by asking; "why do you think that people, like Basesar Ram drink too much, and then behave badly? Do you know anyone like this? What can be done to reduce incidents of alcoholism? What can you do? (Singhal and Rogers, 1989). A study of Hum Log's audience showed that a high degree of parasocial interaction occurred between the audience members and their favourite Hum Log characters. For example, many Hum Log viewers reported that they routinely adjusted their daily schedules to 'meet' their favourite character 'in the privacy of their living rooms'. Many other individuals reported talking to their favourite characters through the television sets; for instance, "Don't worry, Badki. Do not give up your dream of making a career". Hum Log achieved audience ratings of 65 to 90 per cent in North India and between 20 and 45 per cent in South India. About 50 million individuals watched the average broadcast of Hum Log. One unusual aspect of this soap opera was the huge number of letters, over 400,000, that it attracted from viewers; so many that most of them could not be opened by Doordarshan officials. (Singhal and Rogers 2001)
- a. Do you think Hum Log's infotainment format was successful?
 - b. This is a good example to depict that mass media and its relation with society is-----.
 - c. Mark the statement as true or false. Success of a TV show and popularity of a consumer product go hand in hand.
 - d. Is commercialisation of Television all negative?

LA TYPE (6 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Write an essay on the infrastructure of All India Radio after independence and the difference AIR made to the people of India.
2. Discuss the reasons for the amazing growth of Hindi language newspapers.
3. Write an essay on the tremendous growth of television in the 1990s.
4. Give reasons for the popularity of television in today's world.
5. The advent of privately owned FM radio stations in 2002 provided a boost to entertainment programmes over radio. Comment.
6. Trace the changes seen in the field of print media and radio during globalisation.....
7. Do you think that with the growth of television and internet in India, the print media has been sidelined? Give your comments.
8. Discuss positive and negative functions of mass media.
9. Comment on the changes that have taken place in the medium of Television.

Assignment-13-Social Movements**LEARNING OUTCOME**

1. Identify the difference between social movement and social change.
2. Classify types of movements.
3. Identify and describe the features of movements and apply the same to understand various movements taking place in the society.

LEARNING CHECKS (1 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Chartism was a social movement for-
 - a. Religious freedom
 - b. Parliamentary representation
 - c. Widow remarriage
 - d. None of these
2. Mark the statement as true or false.
Indian national movement shaped the making of the Indian Constitution and in turn the Indian Constitution played a major role in bringing about social change.
3. Which of the following is not a feature of social movement?
 - a. Sustained collective action
 - b. Some degree of organisation
 - c. Spontaneous
 - d. Shared objective
4. Correct and rewrite the statement given below.
Social movements seek to bring in status quo whereas counter movements bring in social change in society.
5. Poetry is a mode of protest within social movements. Mark the statement as true or false.
6. Gandhi took items of _____ like cloth and salt, and transformed them into _____.
7. A social change is always an outcome of some social movement. Mark the statement as true or false.
8. According to historian E.P.Thompson, crowd and mob too had a _____.
9. Right to Information campaign is an example of _____ movements.
10. Social scientists who study the life cycles of social movements call this a move towards _____.
11. A Social movement is not a matter of interpretation. Mark the statement as true or false.
12. Which of the following social movements attempts to radically transform social relations, often by capturing state power?
 - a. Revolutionary movements
 - b. Reformist movements
 - c. Redemptive movements
 - d. Cyclic social movements
13. Orientation of a social movement may shift over time such that it starts off with, say,

- revolutionary objectives and becomes reformist. Mark the statement as true or false.
14. The women's movement and environmental movement are _____ movements.
 15. The old social movements aimed at reorganisation of power relations while new social movements aimed at improving quality of life. Mark the statement as true or false.
 16. Many new social movements are international in scope. Mark the statement as true or false.
 17. Can we apply the distinction between old and new social movements in the Indian context? Answer in yes or no.
 18. Chipko Movement is an old movement. Mark the statement as true or false.
 19. The movements cannot be explained satisfactorily by reference to economic exploitations alone or political oppression, although these dimensions are important. Which movement is being talked about?
 20. Dalit literature is squarely opposed to the _____ system.

VSATYPE (2 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. What is meant by social movements? Give two examples of social movements (one from India and one outside India) which changed the world in fundamental ways.
2. Mention four features of a social movement.
3. Write a short note on counter movements. Give one example.
4. What are some of the distinct modes of protest used by social movements?
5. Distinguish between social movements and social change.
6. What is the importance of social movements for sociologists?
7. What is the theory of relative deprivation?
8. According to Mancur Olson social movements are made up of individuals pursuing their self interest. Elaborate.
9. Write a short note on resource mobilisation theory.
10. Write a short note on redemptive social movement.
11. The New Social Movements are different from the Old Social Movements because.....
12. What is Chipko Movement? Discuss.
13. Give two examples of peasant movements in the pre-colonial period.
14. Briefly discuss the two examples of agrarian struggle which got partially linked to the Independence movement.
15. Mention any two of the well-known peasant movements in India.
16. Which are the two peasant organisations which arose before independence?
17. Write a brief note on the various trade organisations which arose during the colonial period.
18. Give two examples workers' movements.
19. State any four basic differences between dalit and other movements.
20. Dalit Movements show a particular character. What is meant by this statement?
21. Two examples of a Dalit social movement are...

22. Write briefly about Dalit literature.
23. Give two examples of caste-based social movements.
24. What are the two reasons which make the upper caste feel that they are now being given a short rift?
25. Why did the Jharkhand movement begin?
26. Give reasons for the tribal social movement in the north-east.
27. Mention any two women organisations that existed before independence.
28. Give names of two agrarian movements during the colonial rule in which women participated.
29. How has the formation of AITUC made the colonial government more cautious in dealing with labour.

SA TYPE (4 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Explain with the help of examples counter movements.
2. Why did Mc Carthy and Zald's resource mobilisation theory reject Olson's assumptions that social movements are made up of individuals pursuing their self interests?
3. Discuss the theory of relative deprivation and its requirements and limitations.
4. Write a short note on any two distinguishing features of a social movement.
5. How are 'Reformist' social movements different from 'revolutionary' social movements?
6. Write a short note on the social movements during the 1960s and 1970s.
7. Explain the difference between old and new social movements in the Indian context.
8. Explain 'ecological movements' with special reference to 'Chipko Movement'.
9. Write a short note on caste-based social movements in India.
10. Discuss the AITUC from its inception in 1920 to the split which occurred in the organisation in 1947.
11. Write a short essay on worker's movements in India after independence.
12. Explain Tribal Movements with special reference to Jharkhand.
13. "New farmer's movements can be seen as a part of the world wide new social movement." Explain.
14. Can we apply the distinction between old and new social movements in the Indian context?
15. Comment on the use of Dalit Literature in its struggle against caste hierarchy.
16. How is the Dalit movement an example of a New Age Social Movement?

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Sociologists, attempts to classify Dalit movements have led them to believe that they belong to all the types, namely reformative, redemptive, revolutionary. ...the anti-caste movement which began in the 19th century under the inspiration of Jotiba Phule and was carried out in the 1920s by the non-Brahmin movements in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and then developed under the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar had characteristics of all types. At its best it was revolutionary in terms of

society and redemptive in terms of individuals. In partial context, the 'post Ambedkar Dalit movement' has had revolutionary practice. It has provided alternative ways of living, at some points limited and at some points radical and all-encompassing, ranging from changes in behaviour such as giving up eating beef to religious conversion. It has focussed on changes in the entire society, from radical revolutionary goal of abolishing caste oppression and economic exploitation to the limited goals of providing scope for members of Scheduled Caste to achieve social mobility. But on the whole...this movement has been a reformist movement. It has mobilized along caste lines, but only made half hearted efforts to destroy caste; it has attempted and achieved some real though limited societal changes with gains especially for the educated sections among Dalits, but it has failed to transform society sufficiently to raise the general mass from what is still among the most excruciating poverty in the world.

- a. Identify one reason why Dalit movement can be called redemptive.
- b. Identify one reason why Dalit movement can be called reformist.
- c. Identify one reason why Dalit movement can be called reformist.
- d. Do you agree that Dalit movement is a mix of all types of movements?

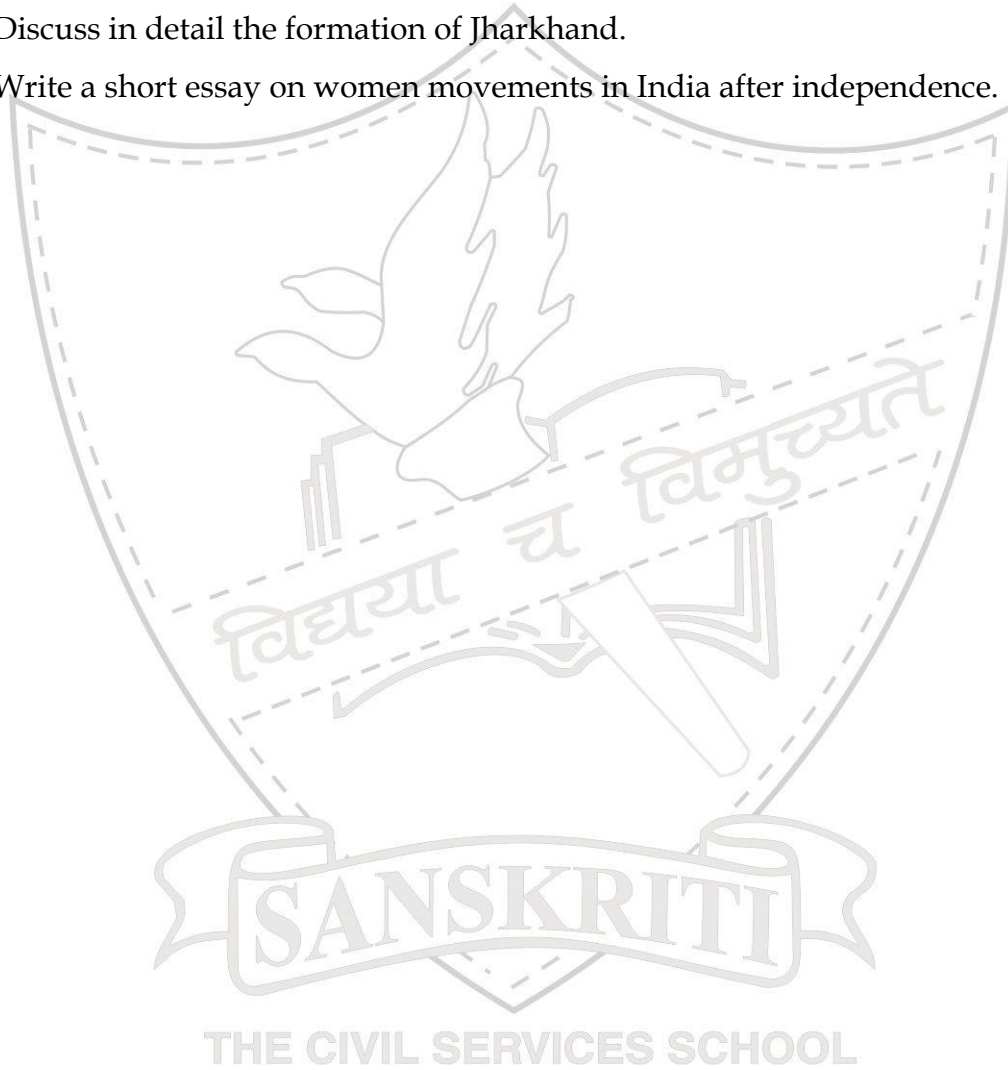
2. The Right to Vote

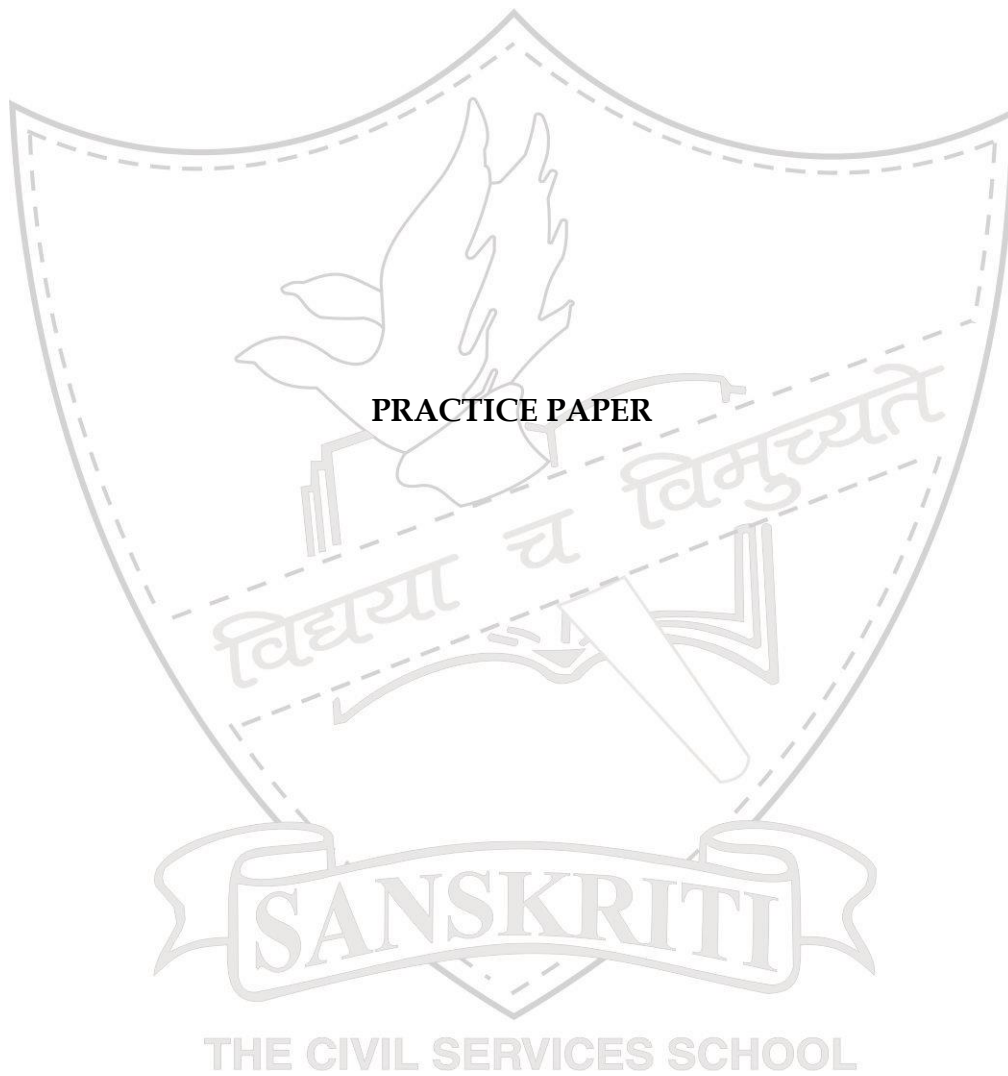
Universal adult franchise, or the right of every adult to vote, is one of the foremost rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution. It means that we cannot be governed by anyone other than the people we have ourselves elected to represent us. This right is a radical departure from the days of colonial rule when ordinary people were forced to submit to the authority of colonial officers who represented the interests of the British Crown. However, even in Britain, not everyone was allowed to vote. Voting rights were limited to property-owning men. Chartism was a social movement for parliamentary representation in England. In 1839, more than 1.25 million people signed the People's Charter asking for universal male suffrage, voting by ballot, and the right to stand for elections without owning property. In 1842, the movement managed to collect 3.25 million signatures, a huge number for a tiny country. Yet, it was only after World War I, in 1918 that all men over 21, married women, women owning houses, and women university graduates over the age of 30, got the right to vote. When the suffragettes (women activists) took up the cause of all adult women's right to vote, they were bitterly opposed and their movement violently crushed.

- a. Many things that we take for granted are results of social movements. Mark the statement as true or false.
- b. _____ have shaped the world we live in and continue to do so.
- c. Name any other right that we enjoy today which is a result of a social movement.
- d. Name any ongoing social movement and its objective.

LA TYPE (6 MARK QUESTIONS)

38. Describe the social movements which emerged during the 20th century across the world.
39. Distinguish between new social movements from the old social movements.
40. Concerns about economy, ecology, and political representation underlie the Chipko movement. Elaborate.
41. Discuss in detail the formation of Jharkhand.
42. Write a short essay on women movements in India after independence.





SOCIOLOGY (039)
CLASS XII
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2019-20

TIME: 3HOURS

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 38 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-20. These are objective type questions. As per the question, there can be either one or two answers only.
4. Section B includes question No.21-29. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
5. Section C includes question No. 30-35. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
6. Section D includes question No. 36-38. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each. Question no 38 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

	SECTION A	
1.	The term Demography is of Greek origin and is composed of two words demos meaning _____ and graphien implying _____.	1
2.	According to Robert Malthus, population rises in _____ progression whereas agricultural production grows in _____ progression.	1
3.	Correct the given incorrect statement. The National Family Planning Programme was renamed as the National Population Programme.	1
4.	The changing age structure offers a demographic dividend for India. Identify from the following choices, the relevant age range that allows for demographic dividend- a) 0-14 b) 15-64 c) 64-75 d) 75 and above	1
5.	A bill of exchange which allowed merchants to engage in long distance trade during pre-colonial period in India is called _____.	1
6.	The goods that people buy and use conveys their socio-economic status. _____ is the term coined to refer to this relationship by Max Weber.	1
7.	There is a controversy about the sale of kidneys by the poor to cater to rich patients who need kidney transplants. This refers to the negative social effects of the process of _____.	1
8.	_____ lower the cost of farming because the government pays part of the price charged for inputs.	1
9.	Correct the given statement. A nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to describe and easy to define.	1
10.	"Privileged minorities such as extremely wealthy people are not usually referred to as minorities." Is this statement true or false?	1

11.	Sanskritisation has been criticised for which of the following reasons? a) It allows for positional change. b) It allows for structural change. c) It stops exclusion and discrimination. d) It accepts characteristics of Dalit culture.	1
12.	In the 19 th century, orthodox members of the Hindu community in Bengal formed an organisation called _____ debating the issue of _____.	1
13.	A system of democracy in which the members of a group or community participate collectively in decision making. This is called- a) dictatorship b) monarchy c) representative democracy d) participatory democracy	1
14.	_____ carries the means to coerce whereas the essence of _____ is fairness.	1
15.	Democratic values and institutions are purely western. Is this statement true or false?	1
16.	_____ can impose fines but cannot award a sentence.	1
17.	The Land Ceiling Act proved to be toothless as some rich farmers actually divorced their wives but continued to live with them under _____.	1
18.	Farmer suicide is a matrix event. Which of the following options is not responsible for farmer suicide? a) educational expenses b) agriculture loans c) diversification d) Marriage and dowry	1
19.	A situation where people do not enjoy the work but continue to do it only in order to survive is called _____.	1
20.	Earlier architects and engineers had to be skilled draughtsmen but now computer does a lot of work for them. This phenomena is called _____.	1
SECTION-B		
21.	Identify the reasons for the rapid growth of metropolises.	2
22.	What are the two sets of principles to understand the theoretical interpretation of caste?	2
23.	What do you understand by the phrase Invisible Hand? OR What is marketisation?	2
24.	Illustrate the correlation between disability and poverty. OR State the meaning of the term 'Social' in the phrase Social Inequality and Exclusion.	2
25.	Examine how cultural diversity presents tough challenges.	2
26.	How has English language impacted our society?	2
27.	How can we say that rituals have secular dimensions as distinguished from secular goals?	2
28.	Exemplify how sanskritisation is a gendered process.	2
29.	What was the significance of 73 rd Amendment? OR What was the argument given by Dr. Ambedkar against the institution of Panchayati Raj?	2

SECTION-C		
30.	Tribals have paid a disproportionate price for the development of the rest of the Indian Society. Identify the reasons. OR Show your understanding of the concept of role conflict using the case study of Khasi tribes.	4
31.	What is social stratification? Explain its key principles.	4
32.	Elucidate the Western and Indian meaning of secularism. OR Outline the Assimilationist and Integrationist policies of nation building. Give suitable examples for the same.	4
33.	What facts can you compile to show the hypocrisy of colonial administration in the context of Tea plantations they made in India?	4
34.	What examples can you find to show that Green Revolution strategies created regional inequalities?	4
35.	"The more mechanised an industry gets, the fewer people are employed." Justify the statement with suitable examples.	4
SECTION-D		
36.	Infer the reasons for the emergence of Post-Fordism and the new international division of labour with suitable example.	6
37.	In what ways has globalisation affected Print Media. OR What is the impact of liberalisation on Television as a form of mass media.	6
38.	Sociologists, attempts to classify Dalit movements have led them to believe that they belong to all the types, namely reformative, redemptive, revolutionary. ...the anti-caste movement which began in the 19th century under the inspiration of Jotiba Phule and was carried out in the 1920s by the non-Brahmin movements in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and then developed under the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar had characteristics of all types. At its best it was revolutionary in terms of society and redemptive in terms of individuals. In partial context, the 'post Ambedkar Dalit movement' has had revolutionary practice. It has provided alternative ways of living, at some points limited and at some points radical and all-encompassing, ranging from changes in behaviour such as giving up eating beef to religious conversion. It has focussed on changes in the entire society, from radical revolutionary goal of abolishing caste oppression and economic exploitation to the limited goals of providing scope for members of Scheduled Caste to achieve social mobility. But on the whole...this movement has been a reformist movement. It has mobilized along caste lines, but only made half hearted efforts to destroy caste; it has attempted and achieved some real though limited societal changes with gains especially for the educated sections among Dalits, but it has failed to transform society sufficiently to raise the general mass from what is still among the most excruciating poverty in the world.	6 (2+4)
	Define any two types of social movements.	
	Dalit movements belong to all types of social movements. Explain.	

**MARKING SCHEME
SOCIOLOGY (039)
CLASS XII**

	SECTION-A	
1.	The term Demography is of Greek origin and is composed of two words demos meaning people and graphien implying describe .	1
2.	According to Robert Malthus, population rises in geometric progression whereas agricultural production grows in arithmetic progression.	1
3.	Correct the given incorrect statement. The National Family Planning Programme was renamed as the National Population Programme. The National Family Planning Programme was renamed as the National Family Welfare Programme	1
4.	The changing age structure offers a demographic dividend for India. Identify from the following choices, the relevant age range that allows for demographic dividend- a) 0-14 b) 15-64 c) 64-75 d) 75 and above	1
5.	A bill of exchange which allowed merchants to engage in long distance trade during pre-colonial period in India is called Hundi .	1
6.	The goods that people buy and use conveys their socio-economic status. Status-symbol is the term coined to refer to this relationship by Max Weber.	1
7.	There is a controversy about the sale of kidneys by the poor to cater to rich patients who need kidney transplants. This refers to the negative social effects of the process of commodification .	1
8.	Subsidies lower the cost of farming because the government pays part of the price charged for inputs	1
9.	Correct the given statement. A nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to describe and easy to define. A nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to describe and hard to define.	1
10.	"Privileged minorities such as extremely wealthy people are not usually referred to as minorities." Is this statement true or false? - True	1
11.	Sanskritisation has been criticised for which of the following reasons? a) It allows for positional change. b) It allows for structural change. c) It stops exclusion and discrimination. d) It accepts characteristics of Dalit culture.	1

12.	In the 19 th century, orthodox members of the Hindu community in Bengal formed an organisation called Dharma Sabha debating the issue of Sati .	1
13.	A system of democracy in which the members of a group or community participate collectively in decision making. This is called- a) dictatorship b) monarchy c) representative democracy d) participatory democracy	1
14.	Law carries the means to coerce whereas the essence of justice is fairness.	1
15.	Democratic values and institutions are purely western. Is this statement true or false? - False	1
16.	Nyaya Panchayat can impose fines but cannot award a sentence.	1
17.	The Land Ceiling Act proved to be toothless as some rich farmers actually divorced their wives but continued to live with them under Benami Transfers .	1
18.	Farmer suicide is a matrix event. Which of the following options is not responsible for farmer suicide? a) educational expenses b) agricultural loans c) diversification d) marriage and dowry	1
19.	A situation where people do not enjoy the work but continue to do it only in order to survive is called Alienation .	1
20.	Earlier architects and engineers had to be skilled draughtsmen but now computer does a lot of work for them. This phenomenon is called De-Skilling .	1
SECTION-B		
21.	Identify the reasons for the rapid growth of metropolises. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The metros attract migrants from the rural as well as from small towns. With the mass-media's primary focus on these cities, the public face of India is becoming more and more urban rather than rural. 	2
22.	What are the two sets of principles to understand the theoretical interpretation of caste? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difference and separation: the scriptural rules ranging from marriage to food sharing. Wholism and hierarchy: higher and lower in status based on purity and pollution	2
23.	What do you understand by the phrase Invisible Hand? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed by Adam Smith Individual transactions & own self-interest leads to looking after the interests of all, referred as unseen force. OR	2

	<p>What is marketisation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of markets or market based processes rather than government regulations, • Policies to solve social, political & economic problem for e.g. privatization 	
24.	<p>Illustrate the correlation between disability and poverty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malnutrition, mothers weakened by frequent child birth, inadequate immunization, accidents in overcrowded homes etc. • Disability also creates poverty by increasing isolation & economic strain, not only for the individual but for the family also. <p>OR</p> <p>State the meaning of the term 'Social' in the phrase Social Inequality and Exclusion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not about individual but groups. • Not just economic though a link is found between social & economic inequality. <p>It is systematic & structured.</p>	2
25.	<p>Examine how cultural diversity presents tough challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural identities are very powerful & can arouse intense passion. • Able to mobilize large nos. of people. • Sometimes cultural differences are accompanied by economic & social inequalities that provoke oppositions from other communities. • Situation becomes worse when scarce resources like river waters, jobs of Govt., have to be shared. 	2
26.	<p>How has English language impacted our society?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widely used and created a middle class of educated Indians. • A major contributor to growth of nationalism. • Its knowledge has given Indians an edge over others in the job market (Post Globalization). 	2
27.	<p>How can we say that rituals have secular dimensions as distinguished from secular goals?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides occasion to socialize with friends and kin, to show off wealth and style to enhance social status. <p>Rituals have a new dimension of social, economic and political status for e.g. no. of VIPs attending wedding provide the index to the household's standing in the local community</p>	2
28.	<p>Exemplify how sanskritisation is a gendered process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper caste practices like purdah system, low age of marriage. <p>Dowry in place of bride price is regressive as far as women are concerned</p>	2
29.	<p>What was the significance of 73rd Amendment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monumental in bringing voice to the people. • Reservation of 1/3rd seats for women. 	2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17% seats reserved for SC women & tribes. • Local resources controlled by local bodies. <p>OR</p> <p>What was the argument given by Dr. Ambedkar against the institution of Panchayati Raj?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local elites and upper castes would continue to exploit lower caste through power given to Panchayats. • Leading to further exploitation of lower castes & downtrodden. 	
	SECTION-C	
30.	<p>Tribals have paid a disproportionate price for the development of the rest of the Indian Society. Identify the reasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This kind of development benefitted the mainstream at the expense of the Tribes. • National Development particularly in the Nehruvian Era involved building of large Dams. • Dispossession of tribal land resulted as a necessary by-product of the exploitation of minerals and utilisation of favorable sites for setting up hydroelectric power plants in Tribal areas. • Loss of forests was a major blow to the tribal communities. The coming in of private property adversely affected the tribal community based forms of collective ownership. Forests were systematically exploited in British times and continued after Independence. • Series of Dams built on Narmada where most of the costs and benefits seem to flow disproportionately to different communities and regions. • Tribal community regions started experiencing problem of heavy migration of Non Tribals due to pressure of Development. This threatens to disrupt and overwhelm tribal communities and cultures besides accelerating exploitation. <p>OR</p> <p>Show your understanding of the concept of role conflict using the case study of Khasi tribes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The intense contradiction in the matrilineal system arises from the separation of line of descent and inheritance on one hand and structure of authority and control on the other. • The former which links mother to the daughter comes in conflict with the latter which links the mother's brother to the sister's son. • This generates role conflict for men, they are torn between their responsibilities of their natal house on one hand and to their wife and children on the other. • The situation generated by such a conflict affects khasi women as they can never be fully assured that her 	4

	<p>husband can never find his sister's house more congenial place than her own.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sister is apprehensive of her brother's commitment for her welfare because the wife with whom he lives can pull him away from his natal responsibilities. Women are more adversely affected by this role conflict than men because system is more lenient for men and there is a transgression of rules. 	
31.	<p>What is social stratification? Explain its key principles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social stratification is a system by which categories of people in a society are ranked in hierarchy. <p>Key Concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social stratification is a characteristic of society and not simply a function of individual differences. Social Stratification persists over generations. Social stratification is supported by the patterns of belief and ideology. 	4
32.	<p>Elucidate the Western and Indian meaning of secularism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the western context the main sense of secularism has to do with the separation of church and state. The separation of religious and political authority marked a major turning point in the social history of the west. This separation was related to the process of "secularization" or the progressive retreat of religion from public life, as it was converted from a mandatory obligation to a voluntary personal practice. The Indian sense of secularism implies equal respect for all religions, rather than separation or distancing. For example, the secular Indian state declares public holidays to mark the festivals of all religions. <p>OR</p> <p>Outline the Assimilationist and Integrationist policies of nation building. Give suitable examples for the same.</p> <p>Policy of Assimilation: Outright suppression of the ethnic religious or linguistic groups. try to erode cultural differences between the groups.</p> <p>Policy of Integration: seek to assert a single national identity by attempting to eliminate ethno national and cultural differences from public and political arena while allowing them in private domain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centralising all policies to forums where dominant group constitutes the majority and eliminating the autonomy of local or minority groups. Imposing a unified legal and judicial system based on the dominant groups traditions and abolishing alternative systems used by other groups. Adopting the dominant groups language and culture through national institution including state controlled media. Adoption state symbols celebrating the dominant groups 	4

	history, heroes and culture.	
33.	<p>What facts can you compile to show the hypocrisy of colonial administration in the context of Tea plantations they made in India?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harsh measures were taken against the labourers to make sure they benefited the planters. • They were also fully aware that the laws of a colonized country did not have to stick to the democratic norms that the British back home had to follow in Britain. • The labour system in Assam was essentially that of indenture by which the labourers went to Assam under contract for a number of years. • The government helped the planters by providing for penal sanction in case of non-fulfillment of the contract by the labourers. 	4
34.	<p>What examples can you find to show that Green Revolution strategies created regional inequalities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The areas that underwent this technological transformation became more developed while other areas stagnated. • For instance, the Green Revolution was promoted more in the western and southern parts of the country, and in Punjab, Haryana, and western U.P., than in the eastern parts of the country. • As a result, states such as Bihar and in eastern U.P., and dry regions such as Telengana, were relatively undeveloped. • The sharp caste and class inequalities, together with exploitative labour relations, in these regions has given rise to various kinds of violence (including inter-caste violence) in recent years. 	4
35.	<p>"The more mechanised an industry gets, the fewer people are employed." Justify the statement with suitable examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The more mechanized an industry gets, the fewer people are employed however they too have to work at the pace of the machine. • For example, In Maruti Udyog Ltd. two cars roll off the assembly line every minute. • Workers get only 45 minutes rest in the entire day. Two tea breaks of 7.5 minutes each and one lunch break of half an hour. • Most of them are exhausted by the age of 40 and take voluntary retirement. • While production has gone up, the number of permanent jobs in the factory has gone down. • The firm has outsourced all services like cleaning, and security, as well as the manufacture of parts. Outsourcing and just-in-time keeps costs low for the company, but the workers are very tense, because if the supplies fail to arrive, their production targets get delayed, and when they do arrive they have to run to 	4

	keep up. Thus, they get exhausted and they leave their jobs.	
	SECTION-D	
36.	<p>Infer the reasons for the emergence of Post-Fordism and the new international division of labour with suitable example.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new international division of labour has emerged in which more and more routine manufacturing production and employment is done in the Third World cities. • Nike grew as an importer of shoes. • The company grew to a multinational enterprise, a transnational corporation. • As costs increased production shifted to South Korea in mid-1970s. Labour costs grew in South Korea, so in the 1980s production widened to Thailand and Indonesia. In the 1990s we in India produce Nike. • However, if labour is cheaper elsewhere production centers will move somewhere else. • This entire process makes the labouring population very vulnerable and insecure. • This flexibility of labour often works in favour of the producers. • Instead of mass production of goods at a centralised location (Fordism), we have moved to a system of flexible production at dispersed locations (post-Fordism). 	6
37.	<p>In what ways has globalisation affected Print Media?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In India we have seen the circulation of newspapers grow. • New technologies have helped boost the production and circulation of newspapers. • 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 language newspapers cater to those needs. Dominant Indian language newspapers such as MalayalaManorama and the Eenadu launched the concept of local news in a significant manner by introducing district and whenever necessary, block editions using simplified and colloquial language. • The Indian language newspapers have adopted advanced printing technologies and also attempted supplements, pullouts, and literary and niche booklets. • Marketing strategies like consumer contact programmes, door-to-door surveys, and research have marked the growth of circulation. <p>OR</p> <p>What is the impact of liberalisation on Television as a form of mass</p>	6

	<p>media.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Privately run satellite channels have multiplied rapidly since the mid-1990s. The growth of private satellite television has been one of the defining developments of contemporary India. The Gulf War of 1991 and the launching of Star-TV in the same year by the Whampoa Hutchinson Group of Hong Kong, signalled the arrival of private satellite Channels in India. By 2000, private cable and satellite channels were available including several that focused exclusively on regional-language broadcasting like Sun-TV, Eenadu-TV, etc. The VCR greatly multiplied entertainment options for Indian audiences, providing alternatives to Doordarshan's single channel programming. Video viewing at home and in community-based parlours increased rapidly. Transnational television channels have through research realised that the use of the familiar is more effective in procuring the diverse groups that constitute Indian audience. Most television channels are on throughout the day, 24X7. News has been made far more immediate, democratic and intimate. There are a growing number of news channels in Hindi and English, a large number of regional channels and an equally large number of reality shows, talk shows, Bollywood shows, family soaps, interactive shows, game shows and comedy shows. 	
38.	<p>a) Define any two types of social movements.</p> <p>They can be classified as: (i) redemptive or transformatory; (ii) reformist; and (iii) revolutionary. A redemptive social movement aims to bring about a change in the personal consciousness and actions of its individual members.</p> <p>Reformist social movements strive to change the existing social and political arrangements through gradual, incremental steps.</p> <p>Revolutionary social movements attempt to radically transform social relations, often by capturing state power.</p> <p>(Any two)</p> <p>b) Dalit movements belong to all types of social movements. Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was revolutionary in terms of society and redemptive in terms of individuals. The 'post Ambedkar Dalit movement' has had revolutionary practice. It has provided alternative ways of living, at some points limited and at some points radical and all-encompassing, ranging from 	2+4=6

	<p>changes in behaviour such as giving up eating beef to religious conversion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has focussed on changes in the entire society, from radical revolutionary goal of abolishing caste oppression and economic exploitation to the limited goals of providing scope for members of Scheduled Caste to achieve social mobility. <p>On the whole, this movement has been a reformist movement. It has mobilized along caste lines; it has attempted and achieved societal changes with gains especially for the educated sections among Dalits.</p>	
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SUBJECT: SOCIOLOGY**CLASS XII**

Time: 3Hours.

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 38 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-20. These are objective type questions. As per the question, there can be either one or two answers only.
4. Section B includes question No.21-29. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
5. Section C includes question No. 30-35. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
6. Section D includes question No. 36-38. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.

Section-A

1. Demography is the systematic study of _____ .
2. Jyotiba Phule established the _____ Samaj.
3. Mention if the statement is true or false:
"Communalism refers to mutual respect towards other religions."
4. What is meant by laissez faire?
5. Give one example for commodification.
6. Name the tribal leader who led a major uprising against the british.
7. Define sex ratio.
8. Wearing jeans with Kurta in India is an example of homogenisation of culture.
State True or False.
9. What are the different forms of mass media?
10. Who wrote the book the "Wealth of Nations"?
11. Name the association formed by industrialists.
12. The _____, 1790 was the first modern census ever

undertaken.

13. Mention any two newspapers of the colonial period.
14. The non-market exchange of produce goods and services in India is known as _____.
15. Large landowners managed to evade land ceiling laws through _____.
16. State True or False.

Infotainment involves a kind of print media where there is no space for entertainment.

17. Who said, "Media should act as the watchdog of Democracy"?
18. Which of the options is not a part of the population planning programme. The National Family Planning Programme had the following objectives-
 - (a) Promotion of birth control methods
 - (b) Improve public health standards.
 - (c) Promotion of One child policy.
 - (d) Increase public awareness about population and health.

19. State True or False. Minorities in a statistical sense such as people who are left handed are minorities in the sociological sense.

20. Name a 19th century reformer who belonged to middle class and upper caste.

Or

Who was the first headmistress of the nation's first school for girls in Pune?

Section –B

21. Define corporate culture.
Or
Identify the reasons for the fast growth of metropolises.
22. Discuss the close relationship between disability and poverty.
23. What is syncretism? Give an example of India's syncretic heritage?
24. Match the following.

(a) Footloose labour.	(i) Alfred Gell
(b) Bhuria Committee report	(ii) Jan Breman
(c) Dhorai	(iii) Benedict Anderson
(d) Imagined community	(iv) Tiplut Nongbri.

3

25. Why was Dharma Sabha formed?
26. What does the theory of resource mobilization tell us about Social Movements?
27. What is social about social inequality?
Or
Why are states often suspicious of cultural diversity?
28. What was the significance of the silk route?
29. What are the concerns of the policy makers regarding the State-Centre equation after liberalisation?

Section –C

30. In a democratic form of government, political parties are key players. Explain.
Or
Write a note on home based industry with suitable examples.
31. What were the main issues against which the leaders of the tribal movements agitated in Jharkhand.
32. In India it is difficult to make a clear distinction between the old and new social movements. Discuss.
33. Explain the integration and assimilation policy. Which policy is adopted by the Indian government?
34. Write in brief about Panchayati Raj in the tribal areas.
35. Could the RTI be a means of forcing the state to respond to the people of India. Elaborate.

Section – D

36. If capitalism became the dominant economic system nation states became the dominant political form. Explain?
37. What changes did colonialism bring about in the caste system?
Or
Critically evaluate the view that Tribes are primitive communities living isolated lives untouched by civilisation.
38. In what ways has Globalization affected print media?
Or
Discuss the growth of Radio in India.

SESSION: 2019-20
GRADE: XII
SUBJECT: SOCIOLOGY (THEORY)

Duration: 3 Hours
80

Maximum Marks:

General Instructions:

1. There are 38 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks for each question are indicated against the question.
3. Questions No. 1-20 are of 1 mark each and are to be answered in about 15 words each.
4. Questions No. 21- 29 are of 2 marks each and are to be answered in about 30 words each.
5. Questions No. 30 - 35 are of 4 marks each and are to be answered in about 80 words each
6. Question No. 36 and 37 are of 6 marks and are to be answered in about 200 words.
7. Question No. 38 is of 6 marks and is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

- Q1 Quantitative data on various aspects of the population and economy is the definition of _____. (1)
- Q2 Comparison of Men and Women was written by _____. (1)
- Q3 Fort William was established in the year _____ for _____. (1)
- Q4 According to the theories of social movements , social conflicts arises when a group feels that it is worse off than others around it. This is referred as (1)
- a. the logic of collective action
 - b. resource mobilisation
 - c. relative deprivation
 - d. redemptive action
- Q5 Life expectancy is (1)
- Q6 What is not a public perception of disability? (1)
- a. Disability is not a biological given
 - b. Their problems always emerge from their impairment.
 - c. He/she is a victim
 - d. He/she needs help.
- Q7 Who was Job Carnock? (1)

- Q8 Correct the given statement. (1)
Durbar Kur among the Garos is headed by the religious headman.
- Q9 What led to the displacement of service caste groups in rural India? (1)
- Q10 Resources of panchayats are further increased by grants received through (1)
_____.
- Q11 Farmers form Unions like the _____. (1)
a. Kisan Sangathan b. Kisan Sabha c. Shetkhari Sangathan d. none of the above
- Q12 Two examples of rural non farming activities are _____ and (1)
_____.
- Q13 20 % of the seats amongst women are reserved for SC and ST category in local (1)
governments. True/ false?
- Q14 Members of low ranked caste groups had to provide labour for a fixed number of (1)
days per year to the village landlord or zamindar. This system was called

OR
_____ have lower income than owner cultivators .
- Q15 Local Self governments are to be elected every _____ years. (1)
- Q16 Laissez Faire policy was introduced by Amartya Sen(Correct the statement) (1)
- Q17 Political parties, media, NGO's are all part of authoritarian society . (Correct (1)
the statement)
- Q18 Name the famous sociologist who argued that the use of machinery actually (1)
deskills workers.
a. Marx b. Weber c. Harry Braverman d. Louis Dumont
- Q19 A system of tax collection in colonial India in which the government settled the (1)
revenue directly with the cultivator was called
a. Zamindari system b. raiyatwari system c. halpati system d. Jeeta System
- Q20 Printing press, telegraph and movement of people and goods are the various (1)
forms of _____ which was speeded up by new technologies.
- Q21 State briefly the contribution of Periyar and Shri Narayan Guru against social (2)
evils.
- Q22 How does apology resolutions of various countries show importance of (2)
community identity?
- Q23 Negate the assumption that modern societies become increasingly secular. (2)
OR
Why did Srinivas suggest that lower castes sought to sanskritise ,whereas upper
caste sought to westernise?

- Q24 Differentiate between law and Justice. (2)
OR
Why was Dr Ambedkar against the idea of local self government.
- Q25 How did modern organisation act as modern framework of change in colonial India (2)
- Q26 How does the contractor system work in hiring casual labour (2)
- Q27 Prove that rise in electronic media has not led to a decline in the circulation of print media. (2)
- Q28 How has the character of weekly market in tribal areas changed over time? (2)
- Q29 The more mechanised the industry gets, the fewer people are employed' Justify. (2)
OR
How are children exploited as workers ?
- Q30 National development has benefited the mainstream at the expense of the tribes. Identify the reasons for the same. (4)
OR
Identify and explain the most significant yet paradoxical change in the caste system.
- Q31 Illustrate how commoditisation and consumption is a characteristic feature of new market system. (4)
- Q32 Apply key principles of social stratification to understand prejudices and stereotypes. (4)
OR
Demonstrate the role of government and non governmental initiatives in addressing caste and tribe discrimination.
- Q33 Examine the impact of British Industrialisation on India. (4)
- Q34 Discuss the consequences of agricultural development on rural social structure. (4)
- Q35 The population policy of India and the National Socio Demographic Goals of 2010 go hand in hand. Discuss. (4)
- Q36 Bring out the relevance of civil society organisations today. (6)
OR
'Indian nationalists understood the imperative need to recognize and respect India's Diversity' . Discuss the given statement in terms of *minority rights*.
- Q37 Classify types of social movements. (6)
OR
Write an essay on Workers' movements in India with special emphasis on the contribution of trade unions.

Q38 Read the passage and answer the questions given below:

The Dark side of globalisation

The rapid growth of global markets has not seen the parallel development of social and economic institutions to ensure balanced, inclusive and sustainable growth.

Although we may not have yet reached “the end of history,” globalisation has brought us closer to “the end of geography” as we have known it. The compression of time and space triggered by the Third Industrial Revolution –roughly, since 1980 – has changed our interactions with the international environment. For many, globalisation – the intensified cross-border exchange of goods, services, capital, technology, ideas, information, legal systems, and people – is both desirable and irreversible, having underwritten a rising standard of living throughout the world. Others recoil from globalisation as they feel it is the soft underbelly of corporate imperialism that plunders and profiteers on the back of rampant consumerism.

Globalisation is not uncontrolled. The movement of people remains tightly restricted. The flow of capital is highly asymmetrical. Over the last two decades, overseas development assistance from the rich to poor countries has totalled \$50-80 billion per year. In the same period, every year, \$500-800 billion of illegal funds have been sent from the poor to rich countries. That is, for every one dollar of aid money over the table, the West gets back \$10 under the table and, for good measure, lectures the rest on corruption.

The benefits and costs of linking and delinking are unequally distributed. Industrialised countries are mutually interdependent; developing countries are largely independent in economic relations with one another; and developing countries are highly dependent on industrialised countries. Brazil, China and India are starting to change this equation.

a. What is globalisation of culture? (2)

b. What are the ways of combating inequality caused by globalisation? (4)

Academic Session: 2020-21
Pre board Examination
Class-XII
Subject: SOCIOLOGY

Time: 3 Hours

Max marks: 80

General Instructions:

- The reading time is from 9:25 am to 9:40 am.
- The writing time is from 9:40 am to 12:40 pm.
- By 1:00 pm, the pdf file of the answer sheets needs to be created, attached and submitted. Once submitted, it can't be resubmitted.
- Children who avail extra time, may submit the answer sheets by 2:00 pm.
- All questions are compulsory/ if choice to be given.
- The question paper is divided into four sections.
- There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are objective type questions.
- Section B includes question No. 17-25. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
- Section C includes question No. 26-32. These are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words. Question no. 30 and 31 are case based questions with 4 parts each carrying 1 mark, making the questions of 4 marks each.
- Section D includes question No. 33-35. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each. Question no 33 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.
- The Answer sheets need to be scanned and uploaded as a pdf file in portrait mode. Make sure that you turn in the work in the time frame assigned.
- No image to be uploaded.
- This paper has 7 printed sides.

SECTION-A

1. In the context of demographic indicators, crude rates are called crude because they don't account for _____. 1
2. The 19th century reform movements are also called middle class social reform movements because- 1
 - a) They wanted to reform the entire middle class.
 - b) They wanted to reform the lives of women belonging to the middle class.
 - c) They wanted to social mobility from middle to a higher class.
 - d) The reformers were from newly emerging western educated Indian middle class.

3. Suppressing cultural diversity can be very costly in terms of _____ of the minority communities whose culture is treated as _____. 1
4. A redemptive social movement aims to bring about a change in the _____. 1
5. _____ were dirt-poor districts with no infrastructure or industry or jobs. 1
6. Mark the statement as true or false. 1
- Nationalist movements have mobilized against rule by foreign power but not against the dominance of foreign capital.
7. a) Which features can be associated with communalism in the context of its South Asian meaning? 1
- a) Chauvinism
 - b) Tolerance
 - c) Heterogeneity
 - d) Equality
- OR**
7. b) Which of the following features can be associated with civil society? 1
- a) Dominating
 - b) Market driven
 - c) State driven
 - d) Voluntary association
8. The forest policy in the Colonial period in North-East India was an example of- 1
- a) Empire formation of capitalist times.
 - b) Empire formation of democratic times.
 - c) Inclusion of tribes into mainstream.
 - d) Empire formation of pre-capitalist times.
- 9.A) Home-based work is mainly done by _____ and _____. 1
- OR**
9. B) Mark the statement as true or false. 1
- Industrialization has allowed for families to become nuclear.
10. Apart from the Govt. of India Act 1935 and land reforms, _____ intervention of the colonial state gave a new lease of life to the caste system in India. 1
11. Mark the statement as true or false. 1

Discrimination is very easy to prove.

12. Correct the given statement. 1
- Goldsmith-castes are higher in caste and hence are considered superior as per the purity-pollution scale.
13. Education and collective living in the city made it difficult for caste to remain as strong as in rural areas. _____ and _____ values of modern education and urban life were responsible for this. 1
14. The Mines Act 1952 **does not** specify which of the following? 1
- Need to pay overtime for extra work hours
 - Safety rules
 - Maximum hours a person can be made to work
 - No regular inspection of mines
15. The everydayness of social inequality makes them- 1
- Appear inevitable, almost natural.
 - Easy to resolve.
 - Acceptable.
 - Desirable.
16. Correct the given statement. 1
- The critique of Liberal scholars of Malthus's theory agrees with the fact that poverty is due to population growth.

SECTION-B

- 1 How does one's community help build one's identity? 2

OR

17. How should the state part of nation-state treat different kinds of community that make up the 'nation' part? 2
18. Rural life has witnessed a decline in traditional occupations but also an increasing diversity of occupations. Comment briefly. 2
19. How should dependency ratio be ideally defined as? 2
20. Differentiate between assimilation and integration policies. 2
21. A) Show two features to prove that the movement for Jharkhand can be called a new movement. 2

OR

21. B) Can social movements of Dalits be explained satisfactorily by reference to economic exploitation alone? 2
22. How are Adivasi struggles different Dalit struggles? 2
23. How does a globalized economy make people lonely? 2
24. A) Has the caste-class relation weakened? Give reasons for your answer. 2

OR

24. B) Exemplify and describe internal colonialism 2
25. Show the relation between stereotypes, prejudice and discrimination. 2

SECTION-C

26. For the tribes of India, it is the relationship between these kinds of internal dynamics and external forces that will shape the future. What is being referred to here? 4
27. Exemplify the two kinds of westernization that Indian society experienced. 4
28. Using examples, show how defining a nation is difficult. 4
29. Comment on the magnitude and depth of structural changes that colonialism unleashed in India. 4
30. A) Theoretically, the caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles, one based on difference and separation and the other on wholism and hierarchy. Each caste is supposed to be different from – and is therefore strictly separated from – every other caste. Many of the scriptural rules of caste are thus designed to prevent the mixing of castes – rules ranging from marriage, food sharing and social interaction to occupation. On the other hand, these different and separated castes do not have an individual existence – they can only exist in relation to a larger whole, the totality of society consisting of all castes. Further, this societal whole or system is a hierarchical rather than egalitarian system. Each individual caste occupies not just a distinct place, but also an ordered rank – a particular position in a ladder-like arrangement going from highest to lowest. 4
- Those who are defeated in wars are assigned _____ status. 1
- Mark the statement as true or false. Justify your answer. 1
- Caste groups are complementary and competing.
- Caste system can be treated as a _____ division of labour, except that, in principle no _____ is allowed. 1
- Member of caste group can never be expelled. Mark the statement as true or false. 1

OR

30. B) Several scholars have highlighted the inherent contradictions in matrilineal systems. One such contradiction arises from the separation of the line of descent and inheritance 4

on the one hand and the structure of authority and control on the other. The former, which links the mother to the daughter, comes in conflict with the latter, which links the mother's brother to the sister's son. [In other words, a woman inherits property from her mother and passes it on to her daughter, while a man controls his sister's property and passes on control to his sister's son. Thus, inheritance passes from mother to daughter whereas control passes from (maternal) uncle to nephew.] Khasi matriliney generates intense role conflict for men. They are torn between their responsibilities to their natal house on the one hand, and to their wife and children on the other. In a way, the strain generated by such role conflict affects Khasi women more intensely. A woman can never be fully assured that her husband does not find his sister's house a more congenial place than her own. Similarly, a sister will be apprehensive about her brother's commitment to her welfare because the wife with whom he lives can always pull him away from his responsibilities to his natal house. The women are more adversely affected than men by the role conflict generated in the Khasi matrilineal system not only because men wield power and women are deprived of it, but also because the system is more lenient to men when there is a transgression of rules. Women possess only token authority in Khasi society; it is men who are the defacto power holders. The system is indeed weighted in favour of male matri-kin rather than male patri-kin. [In other words, despite matriliney, 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.]

Mark the statement as true or false. Justify your answer.

1

Khasi matriliney is absolutely fair for men.

The female bias among the Khasi tribe is addressed by_____.

1

Mark the statement as true or false. Justify your answer.

1

Among the Khasis, it is only women who face role conflict.

Khasis follow _____ system of residence.

1

31. A) The policy of liberalisation that India has been following since the late 1980s have had a very significant impact on agriculture and rural society. The policy entails participation in the World Trade Organisation (WTO), which aims to bring about a more free international trading system and requires the opening up of Indian markets to imports. After decades of state support and protected markets, Indian farmers have been exposed to competition from the global market. For instance, we have all seen imported fruits and other food items on the shelves of our local stores – items that were not available a few years ago because of import barriers. Recently, India has also decided to import wheat, a controversial decision that reverses the earlier policy of self-reliance in foodgrains. And bring back bitter memories of dependency on American foodgrains in the early years after Independence.

4

Correct the given statement.

1

Contract farming proves to be a source of security to the farmer as it encourages production of food grain production.

Mark the statement as true or false. Justify your answer.

1

Contract farming has no relation with farmer suicide.

The loosening of traditional bonds between landlords and agricultural workers-

1

- a) Has been all disadvantageous to the agricultural workers.
- b) Has been all advantageous for the agricultural workers.
- c) Has given agricultural workers complete freedom.
- d) Has given agricultural workers freedom but individualization of agricultural operations hasn't always been beneficial to agricultural workers.

Farmer suicides are a result of-

- i) Cost of production.
- ii) Unstable markets.
- iii) Borrowings.
- iv) Changing culture in rural areas.
- a) i) only
- b) i) and ii)
- c) i), ii), iv)
- d) i), ii), iii), iv)

Or

31. B) Agricultural land is the single most important resource and form of property in rural society. But it is not equally distributed among people living in a particular village or region. Nor does everyone have access to land. In fact, the distribution of landholdings in most regions is highly unequal among households. In some parts of India the majority of rural households own at least some land – usually very small plots. In other areas as much as 40 to 50 per cent of families do not own any land at all. This means that they are dependent on agricultural labour or other kinds of work for their livelihoods. This of course means that a few families are well-to-do. The majority live just above or below the poverty line.

4

Correct the given statement.

1

Land distribution in the agrarian society is independent of caste and gender norms.

Mark the statement as true or false. Justify your answer.

1

Brahmins are the major landowners and hence occupy the highest position in the agrarian structure.

Places experiencing high agricultural productivity exhibit the most _____ agrarian structure.

1

_____ plagues most agricultural labourers in rural India.

1

32. How has commercialization agriculture led to growth of migrant agricultural labour? 4

SECTION-D

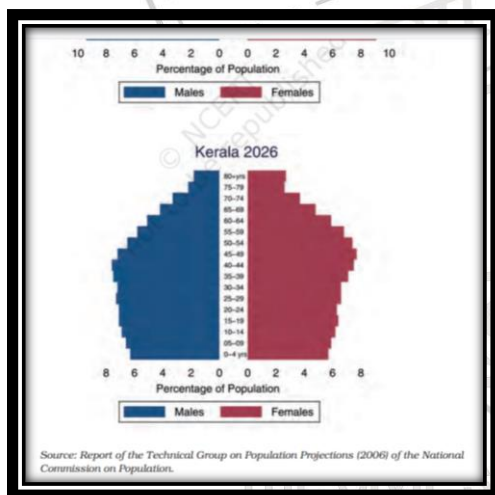
33. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage 6

The Bombay Textile strike of 1982, was led by the trade union leader, Dr. Datta Samant, and affected nearly a quarter of a million workers and their families. The strike lasted nearly two years. The workers wanted better wages and also wanted the right to form their own union. According to the Bombay Industrial Relations Act (BIRA), a union had to be 'approved' and the only way it could be 'approved' was if it gave up the idea of strikes. The Congress-led Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh (RMMS) was the only approved union and it helped to break the strike by bringing in other workers. The government also refused to listen to the workers' demands. Slowly after two years, people started going back to work because they were desperate. Nearly one lakh workers lost their jobs and went back to their villages, or took up casual labour, others moved to smaller towns, like Bhiwandi, Malegaon and Ichalkaranji, to work in the powerloom sector. Mill owners did not invest in machinery and modernisation. Today, they are trying to sell off the mill land to real estate dealers to build luxury apartments, leading to a battle over who will define the future of Mumbai – the workers who built it or the mill owners and real estate agents.

In the context of the Bombay Textile strike of 1982, discuss the different perspectives involved.

34. Is the Chipko movement a new or old movement? 6

35. A) 6



As per the given graphic, answer the following questions.

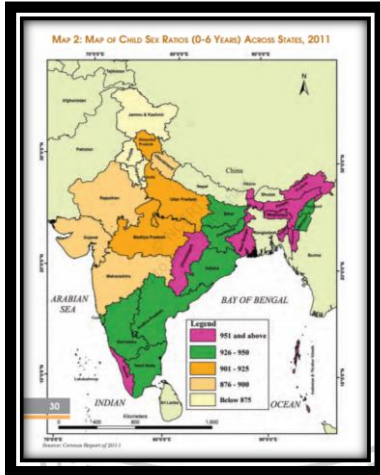
Which stage of demographic transition will Kerala be in and why?

Kerala is beginning to acquire an age structure like that of the developed countries. Give reasons for the statement.

OR

35. B)

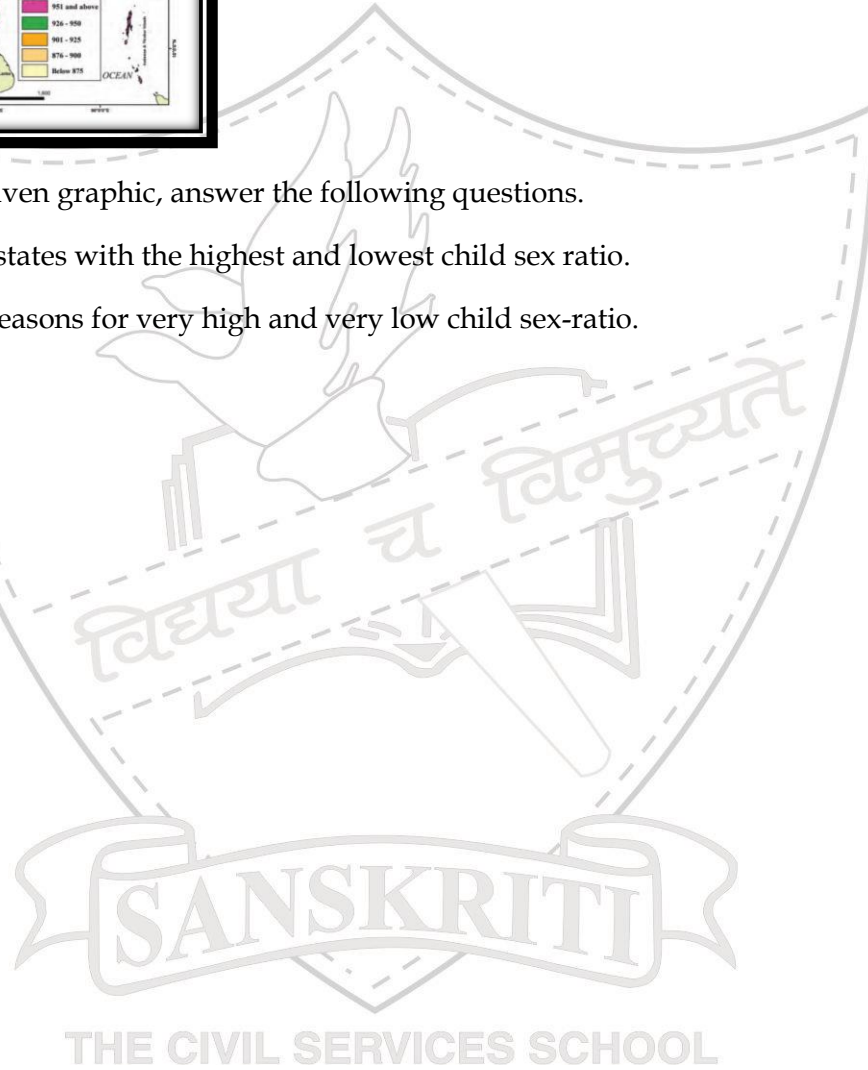
6



As per the given graphic, answer the following questions.

Identify the states with the highest and lowest child sex ratio.

Enumerate reasons for very high and very low child sex-ratio.



PREBOARD 1 MARKING SCHEME
PRE-BOARD MARKING SCHEME

1. Difference across age groups
2. d)
3. Alienation, non-national
4. personal consciousness and actions of its individual members
5. bantustans
6. False. Nationalist movements have mobilized against rule by foreign power and against the dominance of foreign capital.
7. A) a)
B) d)
8. a)
9. a) women and children
b) false
10. irrigation/Census
11. false
12. Goldsmith-castes are people higher than me and still caste rules prohibit taking food or water from them. / Goldsmith-castes are higher in caste but still considered inferior as per the purity pollution scale.
13. Individualism and meritocracy
14. d)
15. a)
16. The critique of Liberal scholars of Malthus's theory disagrees with the fact that poverty is due to population growth. / unequal distribution of resources
17. A) How does one's community help build one's identity?
 - The socialisation process involves a continuous dialogue, negotiation and even struggle against significant others (those directly involved in our lives) like our parents, family, kin group and our community.
 - Our community provides us the language (our mother tongue) and the cultural values through which we comprehend the world.

B) How should the state part of nation-state treat different kinds of community that make up the 'nation' part?

 - universalisation of citizenship rights and
 - the induction of cultural pluralities into the democratic process of open and competitive politics
18. Rural life has witnessed a decline in traditional occupations but also an increasing diversity of occupations. Comment briefly.
 - The diversity of occupations in rural India was reflected in the caste system, which in most regions included specialist and 'service' castes such as Washermen, Potters, and Goldsmiths.

- Some of these traditional occupations have declined. But increasing interconnection of the rural and urban economies have led to many diverse occupations. For instance, government services such as the Postal and Education Departments, factory workers, or in the army, who earn their living through non-agricultural activities.

19. How should dependency ratio be ideally defined as?

The real problem is in defining the dependency ratio as the ratio of the non-working age to working-age population, rather than the ratio of nonworkers to workers.

20. Differentiate between assimilation and integration policies.

- Policies that promote assimilation are aimed at persuading, encouraging or forcing all citizens to adopt a uniform set of cultural values and norms. These values and norms are usually entirely or largely those of the dominant social group. Other, non-dominant or subordinated groups in society are expected or required to give up their own cultural values and adopt the prescribed ones.
- Policies promoting integration are different in style but not in overall objective: they insist that the public culture be restricted to a common national pattern, while all 'non-national' cultures are to be relegated to the private sphere. In this case too, there is the danger of the dominant group's culture being treated as 'national' culture.

21. A) Show two features to prove that the movement for Jharkhand can be called a new movement.

- The movement is a new social movement because it focusses on the identity of the natives and their culture which is kept alive and disseminated purposefully through the creation of an ethnic consciousness.
- It is also a new movement because it drew into the resistance people from all classes i.e., the newly emerging literate middle class intellectual adivasis along with other resident adivasis.

B) Can social movements of Dalits be explained satisfactorily by reference to economic exploitation alone?

No. This is a struggle for recognition as fellow human beings. It is a struggle for self-confidence and a space for self-determination. It is a struggle for abolishment of stigmatisation, that untouchability implied. It has been called a struggle to be touched.

22. How are Adivasi struggles different Dalit struggles?

Adivasis and their struggles are different from the Dalit struggle because, unlike Dalits, adivasis were concentrated in contiguous areas and could demand states of their own.

23. How does a globalized economy make people lonely?

- In many industries, the workers are migrants. They are single young women and men who are either single or migrate leaving their families in the village.

- These migrants have little time to socialise and whatever little time and money they can spend is with other migrant workers.
- From a nation of interfering joint families, the nature of work in a globalised economy is taking people in the direction of loneliness and vulnerability.

24. A) Has the caste-class relation weakened? Give reasons for your answer.

- In modern times, the link between caste and occupation has become much less rigid. Ritual-religious prohibitions on occupational change are not easily imposed today, and it is easier than before to change one's occupation.
- But the caste-class correlation is still remarkably stable at the macro level. As the system has become less rigid, the distinctions between castes of broadly similar social and economic status have weakened. Yet, between different socio-economic groupings, the distinctions continue to be maintained. Privileged sections remain from upper castes and the disadvantaged section from the lower castes.

B) Exemplify and describe internal colonialism.

- Internal colonialism implies the subjugation of the adivasis and alienating them of their resources by the government of India. Thus, it implies subjugation of the government of its own people.
- The government monopoly over forests continued. If anything, the exploitation of forests accelerated. The policy of capital-intensive industrialisation adopted by the Indian government required mineral resources and power-generation capacities which were concentrated in Adivasi areas. Example- Sardar Sarovar dam on the river Narmada.

25. Show the relation between stereotypes, prejudice and discrimination.

Prejudices refer to pre-conceived opinions or attitudes held by members of one group towards another. The word literally means 'pre-judgement', that is, an opinion formed in advance of any familiarity with the subject, before considering any available evidence. They are often grounded in stereotypes, fixed and inflexible characterisations of a group of people. Stereotypes are often applied to ethnic and racial groups and to women. Discrimination refers to actual behaviour towards another group or individual. Discrimination can be seen in practices that disqualify members of one group from opportunities open to others.

26. For the tribes of India, it is the relationship between these kinds of internal dynamics and external forces that will shape the future. What is being referred to here?

Two broad sets of issues have been most important in giving rise to tribal movements. These are issues relating to control over vital economic resources like land and specially forests, and issues relating to matters of ethnic-cultural identity. The two can often go together, but with differentiation of tribal society they may also diverge. The reasons why the middle classes within tribal societies may assert their tribal identity may be different from the reasons why poor and uneducated tribals join tribal movements.

27. Exemplify the two kinds of westernization that Indian society experienced.

M.N. Srinivas defines westernisation as “the changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule, the term subsuming changes occurring at different levels-technology, institutions, ideology and values”.

- One kind refers to the emergence of a westernised sub-cultural pattern through a minority section of Indians who first came in contact with Western culture. This included the sub culture of Indian intellectuals who not only adopted many cognitive patterns, or ways of thinking, and styles of life, but supported its expansion. Example- John Stuart Mill’s essay ‘On Liberty’ soon after its publication became a text in Indian colleges.
- There has been also the general spread of Western cultural traits, such as the use of new technology, dress, food, and changes in the habits and styles of people in general. Example- very wide section of middle-class homes have a television set, a fridge.

28. Using examples, show how defining a nation is difficult.

A nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to describe but hard to define. We know and can describe many specific nations founded on the basis of common cultural, historical and political institutions like a shared religion, language, ethnicity, history or regional culture. But it is hard to come up with any defining features, any characteristics that a nation must possess. For every possible criterion there are exceptions and counter-examples. For example, there are many nations that do not share a single common language, religion, ethnicity and so on. On the other hand, there are many languages, religions or ethnicities that are shared across nations. But this does not lead to the formation of a single unified nation of, say, all English speakers or of all Buddhists. For example, there are more Jamaicans living outside Jamaica than in Jamaica – that is, the population of ‘non-resident’ Jamaicans exceeds that of ‘resident’ Jamaicans.

29. Comment on the magnitude and depth of structural changes that colonialism unleashed in India.

The magnitude and depth of the structural changes that colonialism unleashed can be better grasped if we try and understand some basic features of capitalism. Capitalism is an economic system in which the means of production are privately owned and organised to accumulate profits within a market system. Capitalism in the west emerged out of a complex process of European exploration of the rest of the world, its plunder of wealth and resources, an unprecedented growth of science and technology, its harnessing to industries and agriculture. What marked capitalism from the very beginning was its dynamism, its potential to grow, expand, innovate, use technology and labour in a way best assured to ensure greatest profit. What marked it too was its global nature. Western colonialism was inextricably connected to the growth of western capitalism. This had a lasting impact on the way capitalism developed in a colonised country like India. It is because of this dynamic and all-encompassing nature of capitalism that the structural changes of de-industrialisation and urbanisation were brought about.

30. A) low caste; castes are non-competing i.e. caste identities cannot change as they are ascriptive.
False
Social, mobility
False. Can be expelled
- B) False
The Meghalaya Succession Act 1986
False
Matrilocal
31. A) Contract farming leads to greater insecurity as farmers become dependent on these companies for their livelihoods.
False
d)
d)
- B) Land distribution in the agrarian society is related of caste and gender norms.
False. Brahmins are not major landowners. Hence, they are not a part of the agrarian structure but are a part of the rural society.
Unequal
Caste system
32. How has commercialization of agriculture led to growth of migrant agricultural labour?
- As 'traditional' bonds of patronage between labourers or tenants and landlords broke down, and as the seasonal demand for agricultural labour increased in prosperous Green Revolution regions such as the Punjab, a pattern of seasonal migration emerged in which thousands of workers circulate between their home villages and more prosperous areas where there is more demand for labour and higher wages.
 - Labourers migrate also due to the increasing inequalities in rural areas from the mid-1990s, which have forced many households to combine multiple occupations to sustain themselves. As a livelihood strategy, men migrate out periodically in search of work and better wages, while women and children are often left behind in their villages with elderly grandparents.
 - These migrant workers have been termed 'footloose labour' by Jan Breman, but this does not imply freedom. Breman's (1985) study shows, to the contrary, that landless workers do not have many rights, for instance, they are usually not paid the minimum wage. It should be noted here that wealthy farmers often prefer to employ migrant workers for harvesting and other such

intensive operations, rather than the local working class, because migrants are more easily exploited and can be paid lower wages.

- This preference has produced a peculiar pattern in some areas where the local landless labourers move out of the home villages in search of work during the peak agricultural seasons, while migrant workers are brought in from other areas to work on the local farms. Migration and lack of job security have created very poor working and living conditions for these workers.

33. In the context of the Bombay Textile strike of 1982, discuss the different perspectives involved.

The Bombay Textile strike of 1982, was led by the trade union leader, Dr. Datta Samant, and affected nearly a quarter of a million workers and their families. The strike lasted nearly two years. The workers wanted better wages and also wanted the right to form their own union. According to the Bombay Industrial Relations Act (BIRA), a union had to be 'approved' and the only way it could be 'approved' was if it gave up the idea of strikes. The Congress-led Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh (RMMS) was the only approved union and it helped to break the strike by bringing in other workers. The government also refused to listen to the workers' demands.

Mill Workers: They demanded better wages, allowances such as health benefits, travel allowances. This demand, as per the millworkers, was legitimate especially when compared with the work conditions and remuneration of workers in other industries.

Women workers: Even though women workers participated but faced uncertainties and fears unique to them i.e., food for children; reputation at home due to arrest. There were incidents of rape too.

Role of RMMS: Century Mills was opened by the RMMS barely a month and-half after the strike began. They could do this because they had the full backing of the state and the government. They brought outsiders into the mill and they kept them inside without letting them out at all. Mafia gangs were involved too.

Role of Politics: The Congress brought all the goondas out of jail to break the strike. They started to threaten the workers. There were violent clashes.

34. Is the Chipko movement a new or old movement?

Chipko movement is both an old and new social movement.

The Chipko Movement, an example of the ecological movement, in the Himalayan foothills is a good example of intermingled interests and ideologies.

- Villagers rallied together to save the oak and rhododendron forests near their villages. When government forest contractors came to cut down the trees, villagers, including large number of women, stepped forward to hug the trees to prevent their being felled. At stake was the question of villagers' subsistence. All of them relied on the forest to get firewood, fodder and other daily necessities. This conflict placed the livelihood needs of poor villagers against the government's desire to generate revenues from selling timber. The economy of subsistence was pitted against the economy of profit.

- Along with this issue of social inequality (villagers versus a government that represented commercial, capitalist interests), the Chipko Movement also raised the issue of ecological sustainability. Cutting down natural forests was a form of environmental destruction that had resulted in devastating floods and landslides in the region. For the villagers, these 'red' and 'green' issues were interlinked. While their survival depended on the survival of the forest, they also valued the forest for its own sake as a form of ecological wealth that benefits all.
- In addition, the Chipko Movement also expressed the resentment of hill villagers against a distant government headquartered in the plains that seemed indifferent and hostile to their concerns. So, concerns about economy, ecology and political representation underlay the Chipko Movement.

The movement is about the old issues of equality and class disparity. But it also caters the new issue of quality of life associated with environmental destruction. The forest is not just a means of livelihood, the forest dwellers derive their identity from the forest. Thus, their culture is shaped by the forest. These cultural anxieties and identity politics shape Chipko movement.

35. A) Which stage of demographic transition will Kerala be in and why?

Kerala will be in the third stage of demographic transition i.e. the birth and death rate are low. This is mainly because Kerala shows signs of a developed society which has been able to control its birth rate due to high literacy levels. It has also controlled its death rate with development in technology and medical infrastructure.

Kerala is beginning to acquire an age structure like that of the developed countries. Give reasons for the statement.

The age structure of the population refers to the proportion of persons in different age groups relative to the total population. The age structure changes in response to changes in levels of development and the average life expectancy. With development, quality of life improves and with it the life expectancy also improves. This changes the age structure: relatively smaller proportions of the population are found in the younger age groups and larger proportions in the older age groups. This is also referred to as the ageing of the population.

B) Identify the states with the highest and lowest child sex ratio.

As per the map

Enumerate reasons for very high and very low child sex-ratio.

Reasons for high child sex ratio-

High levels of literacy, cultural norms that do not discriminate between sexes

Reasons for low child sex ratio-

Low rate of literacy, cultural norms that prefer males

Academic Session: 2020-21
Pre board II Examination
Class-XII
Subject: SOCIOLOGY

Time: 3 Hours

Max marks: 80

General Instructions:

- The question paper is divided into four sections.
- There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are objective type questions.
- Section B includes question No. 17-25. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
- Section C includes question No. 26-32. These are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words. Question 30-32 are case based questions with 4 parts each carrying 1 mark, making the questions of 4 marks each.
- Section D includes question No. 33-35. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.
- This paper has 8 printed sides.

SECTION-A

1. Demographic data are important for the planning and implementation of state policies, especially those for economic development and general public welfare. 1
 Mark the statement as true or false.
2. Mark the statement as true or false. 1
 OBCs are always Hindus.
3. A federal structure implies that states have _____. 1
4. "The expression 'joint family' is not the translation of any Indian word like that. It is interesting to note that the words used for joint family in most of the Indian languages are the equivalents of translations of the English word 'joint family'." 1
 Who made this observation?
 a) A.R.Desai
 b) M.N.Srinivas
 c) I.P.Desai
 d) T.N.Madan
5. A Dalit is likely to be confined to traditional occupations such as- 1
 a) Scavenging

- b) Leather work
- c) Agricultural labour
- I. a) only
- II. a), b) only
- III. a), b), c)
- IV. b) only

6. Communalism respects the diversity within large groups. 1

Mark the statement as true or false. Justify your answer.

7. A) As per the new models of development, all sections of people will be equal beneficiaries. 1
Mark the statement as true or false.

OR

7. B) The concerns of all women are not the same. They do not suffer the same level or kind of discrimination. 1

Mark the statement as true or false.

8. Correct the given statement. 1

The Remembered Village is one of the best-known works in village studies by G.S. Ghurye.

9. A) Clark Kerr was a _____ theorist 1

OR

9. B) _____ gave the concept of Taylorism. 1

10. Modernity suggests a change- (complete the sentences) 1

a) About attitude towards material and human environment-

b) About identity-

11. As per social stratification, social resources are unequally distributed to various _____ regardless of people's innate individual abilities. 1

a) Social categories

b) Aggregates

c) Quasi groups

d) Peer groups

12. Colonial cities were the prime link between the _____ in Britain and _____ in colonized India. 1

13. Malthus suggested that 'humanity is condemned to live in poverty because growth of agricultural production will always be taken over by population growth.' 1

Choose the incorrect statement keeping the above reference in mind:

- a) Land has a limited capacity of producing substances.
- b) Humanity has only a limited ability to voluntarily reduce the growth of population.

- c) Natures' check to control population are inevitable.
d) Human population rises following 2,4,6,8,10 ratio.

14. Who saw mechanisation as a danger to employment? 1
a) Marx
b) Weber
c) Gandhi
d) Marx & Gandhi
15. The Champaran satyagraha of 1917-18 was directed against _____. 1
16. Scholars have shown that the inequalities between men and women are _____ rather than _____. 1

SECTION-B

"Unless a way forward is found, we may miss out on the potential benefits that the country's changing age structure temporarily offers."

Why?

OR

17. B) What factors cause famine? 2
18. "The movement of populations from one area to another further complicates the picture." 2
This is being said in the context of adivasis. What complication is being referred to here?
19. What do you understand by the "Right to Information" Act? 2
20. Differentiate between upper and lower OBCs. 2
21. A) What is Diversification? 2

OR

21. B) What are Benami transfers? 2
22. Secularism is often considered as an excuse to win votes. How? 2
23. "In fact, many of them continue to be used as forms of abuse even today, although their use is now a criminal offence." 2
State briefly, in the context of children of God, what is being referred to.
24. A) Distinguish between peasant and farmers' movement. 2
- OR
24. B) Give any two reasons to show that the distinction between old and new movements cannot be applied in India. 2

25. How has liberalization affected employment patterns in India? 2

SECTION-C

26. Using communalism, explain exclusive nationalism. 4

27. Throw light on the contradictions that resulted from architectural changes introduced by the colonial rule. 4

28. Kumudtai's journey into Sanskrit began with great interest and eagerness with Gokhale Guruji, her teacher at school...At the University, the Head of the Department was a well-known scholar and he took great pleasure in taunting Kumudtai...Despite the adverse comments she successfully completed her Masters in Sanskrit... 4

Was sanskritisation an easy process for the lower castes? Give reasons for your answer?

29. The harsh working conditions suffered by labourers in Aghanbigha were an outcome of the combined effect of the economic power of the maliks as a class and their overwhelming power as members of a dominant caste. A significant aspect of the social power of the maliks was their ability to secure the intervention of various arms of the state to advance their interests. Thus, political factors decisively contributed to widening the gulf between the dominant class and the underclass. 4

i. Why do you think the maliks were able to use the power of the state to advance their own interests?

ii. Why did labourers have harsh working conditions?

30. A) Castes are not only unequal to each other in ritual terms, they are also supposed to be complementary and non-competing groups. In other words, each caste has its own place in the system which cannot be taken by any other caste. Since caste is also linked with occupation, the system functions as the social division of labour, except that, in principle, it allows no mobility. 4

What is not the characteristic of caste?

1

- 1) Determined by birth
- 2) linked to occupation
- 3) Strict Rules of Marriage
- 4) Freedom to go to another caste at your own discretion

Castes were traditionally linked to occupation. [TRUE / FALSE]

1

Caste is never a matter of _____ ['Fill in the blank']

1

Correct the Sentence-

1

Theoretically caste system allows some kind of mobility.

OR

30. B) Many tribal concentration regions and states have also been experiencing the problem of heavy in-migration of non-tribals in response to the pressures of development. This threatens to disrupt and overwhelm tribal communities and cultures, besides accelerating 4

the process of exploitation of tribals. The industrial areas of Jharkhand for example have suffered a dilution of the tribal share of population. But the most dramatic cases are probably in the North-East. A state like Tripura had the tribal share of its population halved within a single decade, reducing them to a minority. Similar pressure is being felt by Arunachal Pradesh.

What was the main problem the tribes were facing?

1

- 1) Large number of non-tribes of immigration
- 2) Job problem
- 3) Food problem
- 4) The problem of settling in cities
- a) 1) only
- b) 2) only
- c) 1), 2), 3)
- d) 1), 3), 4)

What is a necessary by-product of the exploitation of minerals and the utilization of favorable sites for setting up hydro-electric power plants?

1

In the name of tribal development, their land and their forests have been taken away from tribal societies. TRUE / FALSE

1

Large-scale desolation of forest areas has a profound impact on the _____ of tribal communities [Fill the blanks]

1

31. A) The positive impact of successes – such as the achievement of statehood for Jharkhand and Chattisgarh after a long struggle – is moderated by continuing problems. Many of the states of the North-East, for example, have been living for decades under special laws that limit the civil liberties of citizens. Thus, citizens of states like Manipur or Nagaland don't have the same rights as other citizens of India because their states have been declared as 'disturbed areas'. The vicious circle of armed rebellions provoking state repression which in turn fuels further rebellions has taken a heavy toll on the economy, culture and society of the North-eastern states. In another part of the country, Jharkhand and Chattisgarh are yet to make full use of their newfound statehood, and the political system there is still not autonomous of larger structures in which tribals are powerless.

4

What has made parts of our country's North-East disturbed area. Answer in a line.

1

States like Jharkhand and Chattisgarh are examples of federal structure of India. Mark the statement as true or false. Justify your answer.

1

Which larger structures make the tribals powerless?

1

Mark the statement as true or false.

1

Tribals have to use their own resources illegally today.

OR

31. B) Assertions of tribal identity are on the rise. This can be laid at the door of the emergence of a middle class within the tribal society. With the emergence of this class in particular, issues of culture, tradition, livelihood, even control over land and resources, as well as demands for a share in the benefits of the projects of modernity, have become an integral part of the articulation of identity among the tribes. There is, therefore, a new consciousness among tribes now, coming from its middle classes. The middle classes themselves are a consequence of modern education and modern occupations, aided in turn by the reservation policies... 4
- What gave rise to a middle class among the tribes? 1
- The reasons for asserting tribal identity for the uneducated and poor adivasis and the middle classes among the tribes are the same. Mark the statement as true or false. 1
- What has given rise to a new consciousness among the middle classes of the tribe? 1
- Mark the statement as true or false. 1
- Tribes were a community which always had sharp divisions.
32. Farmers' suicides 4
- The spate of farmers' suicides that has been occurring in the different parts of the country since 1997-98 can be linked to the 'agrarian distress' caused by structural changes in agriculture and changes in economic and agricultural policies. These include: the changed pattern of landholdings; changing cropping patterns especially due to the shift to cash crops; liberalisation policies that have exposed Indian agriculture to the forces of globalisation; heavy dependence on high-cost inputs; the withdrawal of the state from agricultural extension activities to be replaced by multinational seed and fertiliser companies; decline in state support for agriculture; and individualisation of agricultural operations. According to official statistics, there have been 8,900 suicides by farmers between 2001 and 2006 in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra (Suri 2006:1523).
- i) Which of the following transformations in the rural economy contributed to farmers' suicide? 1
- a) Introduction of cash economy
- b) Loosening of traditional bonds or hereditary relationships
- c) Mechanization & introduction of modern agricultural methods
- d) All of the above
- ii) Which of the following factors introduced by globalisation/liberalisation has not contributed to the increase in farmers' suicide? 1
- a) Privatisation of the agrarian processes
- b) Withdrawal of the welfare measure from government
- c) Lack of support/sustenance in case of failure in case mono-cash crop regime
- d) Introduction of modern methods & creation of more jobs/opportunities

iii) In what ways have the rich & medium land-owners in contrast to the agricultural workers benefited from this transforming rural economy? 1

- a) Loss of indigenous ways of farming
- b) Ecological impact due to the modern methods of farming
- c) Commercialisation has increased profits & allowed for diversification
- d) None of the above

iv) In what ways has Green Revolution added to the agrarian distress? 1

- a) Widening the intra- regional gap between the rich & poor farmers
- b) Bridging the inter- regional divide & inequalities
- c) Making up for the sharp caste & class inequalities
- d) Bringing about the mono-crop regime which minimises the chances of subsistence crisis

SECTION-D

33. Vimal Dadasaheb More (1970) 6

Speech by Ankush Kale who was born in a pardhi community at a public meeting The pardhis are very skilful hunters. Yet society recognises us only as criminals....Our community has to undergo police torture under the charge of theft. Whenever there is a theft in the village, it is we who get arrested. The police exploit our womenfolk and we have to witness their humiliation. Society tries to keep us at a distance because we are called thieves. But have people ever tried to give us a thought? Why do our people steal? It is this society that is responsible for turning us into thieves. They never employ us because we are pardhis.

Source: Sharmila Rege Writing caste/writing gender: narrating dalit women's testimonies (Zubaan/Kali, New Delhi, 2006)

How is a new shared understanding developed?

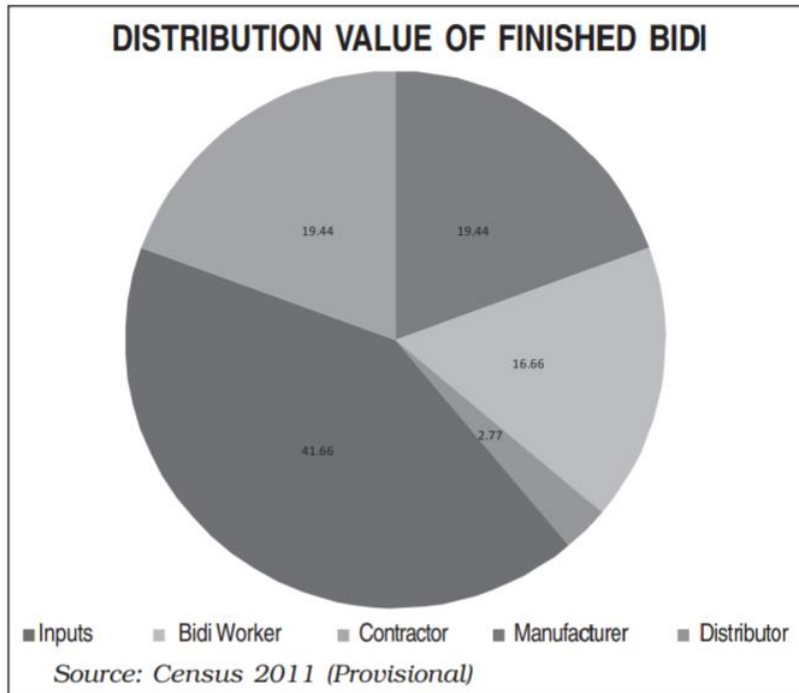
How is the dominant society's perception being questioned?



THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

34.

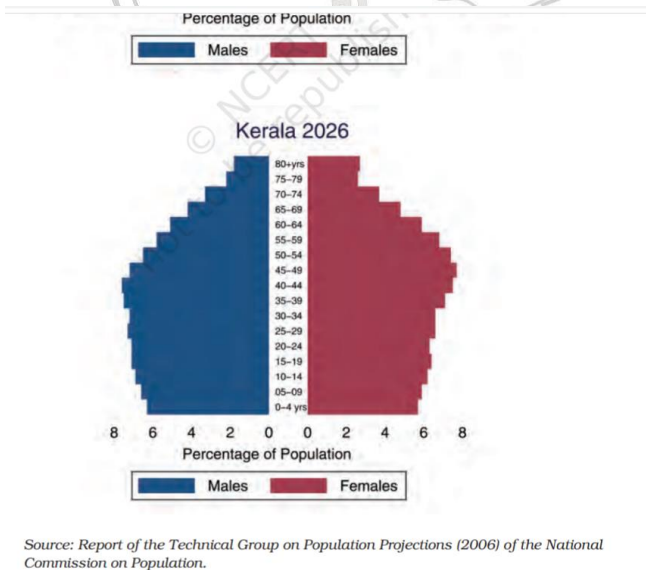
6



Looking at following pie-chart showing the diminished earning of a bidi worker, show how is exploitation built in various sectors of organised & unorganised sectors of work.

35. A)

6



What graphic representation is shown in the picture? Define the same.

2

What does the graphic state? Give reasons for the same.

4

OR

35. B) What is demography? Why does Sociology owe its existence to demography?

6

PREBOARD II MARKING SCHEME

1. True
2. False
3. Autonomy
4. C)-I.P.Desai
5. III)-a), b), c)
6. False. Communalism constructs large and diverse groups as singular and homogenous.
7. A)False
B)True
8. The Remembered Village is one of the best-known works in village studies by M.N.Srinivas.
9. A)Modernisation theorist
B)Fredrick Winslow Taylor
10. a) mastery rather than fatalism orient their attitude toward the material and human environment
b) identity be chosen and achieved
11. a) social categories
12. Colonial cities were the prime link between the economic centre or core in Britain and periphery or margins in colonised India.
13. d) Human population rises following 2,4,6,8,10 ratio.
14. d) Marx and Gandhi
15. Indigo plantations
16. Scholars have shown that the inequalities between men and women are social rather than natural/biological.
17. A) -The real problem is in defining the dependency ratio as the ratio of the non-working age to working-age population, rather than the ratio of nonworkers to workers.
-The difference between the two is determined by the extent of unemployment and underemployment and provision of education opportunities, which keep a part of the labour force out of productive work.
B) -high levels of continuing poverty and malnutrition in an agroclimatic environment that was very vulnerable to variations in rainfall.
-Lack of adequate means of transportation and communication as well as inadequate efforts on the part of the state were some of the factors responsible for famines.
18. -In the areas where tribal populations are concentrated, their economic and social conditions are usually much worse than those of non-tribals due to internal or external colonialism. Resource extraction led to severing the rights that adivasis had long exercised to use the forest for gathering produce and for shifting cultivation.
-Adivasis were forced to either use the forests illegally (and be harassed and prosecuted as 'encroachers' and thieves) or migrate in search of wage labour where too the working and living conditions are exploitative.
Thus, movement of tribals into cities for jobs and movement of non-tribals into tribal

habitats for resource extraction complicates matters.¹

19. The Right to Information Act 2005 is a law enacted by the Parliament of India giving Indians (except those in the State of Jammu and Kashmir who have their own special law) access to Government records. Under the terms of the Act, any person may request information from a “public authority” (a body of Government or instrumentality of State) which is expected to reply expeditiously or within thirty days.
20. Upper OBCs are largely landed castes and enjoy dominance in rural society in many regions of India.
Lower OBCs are very poor and disadvantaged, and are often not very different from Dalits in socio-economic terms.
21. A) In several agriculturally rich regions, such as coastal Andhra Pradesh, western Uttar Pradesh, and central Gujarat, well-to-do farmers belonging to the dominant castes began to invest their profits from agriculture in other types of business ventures.
B) 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).
22. Opponents argue that secularism of this sort i.e. Indian state’s simultaneous commitment to secularism as well as the protection of minorities, is only an excuse to favour the minorities in return for their votes or other kinds of support.
23. The so-called ‘untouchables’ have been referred to collectively by many names over the centuries. They are all derogatory and carry a strongly pejorative charge. Mahatma Gandhi had popularised the term ‘Harijan’ (literally, children of God) in the 1930s to counter the pejorative charge carried by caste names.
24. A. The new farmer’s movements began in the 1970s in Punjab and Tamil Nadu. These movements were regionally organized, were non-party, and involved farmers rather than peasants. The basic ideology of the movement was strongly anti-state and anti-urban. The focus of demand were ‘price and related issues’ (for example price procurement, remunerative prices, prices for agricultural inputs, taxation, non-repayment of loans). It has been argued that the farmers’ movements have broadened their agenda and ideology and include environment and women’s issues.
B. No, this distinction cannot be made in India because-
 - social inequality and the unequal distribution of resources continue to be important elements but these new social movements are not just about ‘old’ issues of economic inequality.
 - Nor are they organised along class lines alone. Identity politics, cultural anxieties and aspirations are essential elements in creating social movements and occur in ways that are difficult to trace to class-based inequality
25. More and more companies are reducing the number of permanent employees and outsourcing their work to smaller companies or even to homes. There is also a shift towards a knowledge economy. Due to the flexi time system in this sector, workers end up working for more hours. Outsourcing; disinvestment leading to loss of jobs.

26. Exclusive nationalism implies a sense of superiority that members of a certain nation-state/community identity feel over others. This happens by the manufacture of half-truths and untruths in history, by persistent misrepresentation of other races and the culture of unfavourable sentiments towards them.

Communalism refers to aggressive chauvinism based on religious identity. Chauvinism itself is an attitude that sees one's own group as the only legitimate or worthy group, with other groups being seen – by definition – as inferior, illegitimate and opposed.

Communalism is an example of exclusive nationalism based on religion. South Asian meaning of communalism.

27. The European town had spacious bungalows, elegant apartment houses, planned streets, trees on both sides of the street, clubs for afternoon and evening get-togethers. The open space was reserved for. Western recreational facilities, such as race and golf courses, soccer and cricket. When domestic water supply, electric connections, and sewage links were available or technically possible, the European town residents utilised them fully, whereas their use was quite restricted to the native town.

28. No, the sanskritisation process wasn't easy for the lower castes.

The term sanskritisation was coined by M.N. Srinivas. It may be briefly defined as the process by which a 'low' caste or tribe or other group takes over the customs, ritual, beliefs, ideology and style of life of a high and, in particular, a 'twice-born (dwija) caste'.

In a highly unequal society such as India there were and still are obstacles to any easy taking over of the customs of the higher castes by the lower. Traditionally, the dominant caste punished those low castes, which were audacious enough to attempt it.

It seems to justify a model that rests on inequality and exclusion. The ideology of sanskritisation accepts the ways of the 'upper caste' as superior and that of the 'lower caste' as inferior. Sanskritisation results in the adoption of upper caste rites and rituals it leads to practices of secluding girls and women, adopting dowry practices instead of bride-price and practising caste discrimination against other groups, etc. It also leads to erosion of dalit culture.

29. a. The maliks were able to use the power of the state to advance their interests because they may have been dominant castes. According to sociologist M.N. Srinivas the dominant caste is the most powerful group, economically and politically, and dominates local society.

b. Labourers had harsh working conditions because they mostly belonged to lower castes and hence were not allowed to own land. They were forced to work as labourer on other peoples' land and often were not remunerated appropriately.

Labourers were tied as part of the begar system

30. A. 4)

True

Choice

Caste system does not allow for any mobility as identities are ascribed.

B. a)

Displacement of tribals

True

Livelihood

31. A. state repression fuelling tribal rebellion and this leading to a vicious circle

The statement is true because these regions got statehood. However, they don't enjoy autonomy.

State

True

- B. Reservation and hence education and employment

False

Reservation and education

false

32. i) d)

ii) d)

iii) c)

iv) a)

33. A. shared common understanding among the members of the community; sense of deprivation.

B. Questioning the status quo i.e. reason for unemployment; reasons for treating this community as criminals. Thus questioning the source of this perception. Sociological imagination.

34. The entire example of the Bidi industry; mining can also be mentioned here; definition of organised and unorganized sector and also what are the problems with a large unorganized sector.

35. Age pyramid-These pyramids show you the effect of a gradual fall in the birth rate and rise in the life expectancy. As more and more people begin to live to an older age, the top of the pyramid grows wider. As relatively fewer new births take place, the bottom of the pyramid grows narrower. The middle of the pyramid grows wider and wider as its share of the total population increases. This creates a 'bulge'.

Demographic dividend and its explanation.

Demography is the systematic study of population. The term is of Greek origin and is composed of the two words, demos (people) and graphein (describe), implying the description of people. Demography studies the trends and processes associated with population including – changes in population size; patterns of births, deaths, and migration; and the structure and composition of the population, such as the relative proportions of women, men and different age groups.

Nation state and modern science of statistics-elaborate.