DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION
Govt. of NCT, Delhi

SUPPORT MATERIAL
(2025-2026)

Class : XII

SOCIOLOGY

Under the Guidance of

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Date : 07/11/2025

MESSAGE

The Directorate of Education remains steadfast in its vision to achieve excellence in the academic domain and its commitment to develop meaningful, engaging, and child-friendly learning content.

Each year, the Directorate carefully reviews and updates the Support Material to ensure alignment with the latest CBSE guidelines and emerging academic developments.

The Support Material provides comprehensive academic support through well-structured practice questions and exercises that strengthen conceptual understanding and exam readiness and aims to nurture students' critical thinking, analytical abilities, and problem-solving skills. Through such sustained efforts, the Directorate of Education continues to guide students towards academic excellence and holistic growth.

This Support Material is intended to bridge classroom learning and examination preparation, enabling students to consolidate knowledge through systematic practice. It has been thoughtfully designed for students, with the belief that its effective use will strengthen their understanding and support them in achieving their learning goals with confidence.

I appreciates the dedication and collaborative effort of all those involved in the development of this material and extends my best wishes to all students —may this Support Material serve as an essential academic aid, enhancing students' confidence and preparedness for examinations.

Best Wishes.

(Pandurang K. Pole)

VEDITHA REDDY, IAS
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DE-5/228/Exam/Message/S.m/2018/
402
dated - 09/05/25

MESSAGE

Education is the cornerstone of a progressive society, and providing students with the right learning resources is essential for their academic and personal growth. Keeping this in mind, the Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi, develops comprehensive Support Material every year for various subjects of Classes IX to XII.

The support material serves as an additional study resource to supplement textbooks by offering clear and easy-to-understand explanation of complex topics. Our dedicated team of expert faculty members has meticulously reviewed and updated this material, aligning it with the latest CBSE syllabus, question paper pattern and assessment guidelines. Our effort is to simplify difficult concepts and make them more accessible to students, helping them save time and effort with ready references for effective preparation.

As Ruskin Bond beautifully said, "Education must inspire the spirit of inquiry, Creativity and Joy" True learning goes beyond memorisation-it encourages curiosity, fosters creativity, and makes the learning process meaningful and enjoyable.

In alignment with the vision of NEP 2020, the CBSE framework now places emphases on competency-based assessments for 50% of the evaluation, highlighting the need for students to develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills. The Support Material is designed to help students analyse concepts deeply, think innovatively, and apply their knowledge affectively, ensuring they are well-prepared not only for exams but also for real-life challenges.

I appreciate the dedicated efforts of the entire team of subject experts in developing this valuable learning resource. I am confident that both teachers and students will make the best use of these material to enhance learning and academic success.

Wishing all students great success in their exam and a bright, fulfilling future ahead.

Veditha

(VEDITHA REDDY, IAS)

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

सत्यमेव जयते

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D.O. No. DE.5/228/Exam/Mewar/SM/2018/570
Dated: .. *02/07/2025*

MESSAGE

"Children are not things to be molded, but are people to be unfolded." - Jess Lair

In line with this insightful quote, the Directorate of Education, Delhi, has always made persistent efforts to nurture and unfold the inherent potential within each student. This support material is a testimony to this commitment.

The support material serves as a comprehensive tool to facilitate a deeper understanding of the curriculum. It is crafted to help students not only grasp essential concepts but also apply them effectively in their examinations. We believe that the thoughtful and intelligent utilization of these resources will significantly enhance the learning experience and academic performance of our students.

Our expert faculty members have dedicated themselves to the support material to reflect the latest CBSE guidelines and changes. This continuous effort aims to empower students with innovative approaches, fostering their problem-solving skills and critical thinking abilities.

I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the entire team for their invaluable contribution to creating a highly beneficial and practical support material. Their commitment to excellence ensures that our students are well-prepared to meet the challenges of the CBSE examinations and beyond.

Wishing you all success and fulfilment in your educational journey.

(Dr. Rita Sharma)

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION
Govt. of NCT, Delhi

SUPPORT MATERIAL
(2025-2026)

SOCIOLOGY

Class : XII

NOT FOR SALE

PUBLISHED BY : DELHI BUREAU OF TEXTBOOKS

भारत का संविधान

भाग 4क

नागरिकों के मूल कर्तव्य

अनुच्छेद 51 क

मूल कर्तव्य - भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक का यह कर्तव्य होगा कि वह -

(क) संविधान का पालन करे और उसके आदर्शों, संस्थाओं, राष्ट्रध्वज और राष्ट्रगान का आदर करे;

(ख) स्वतंत्रता के लिए हमारे राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को प्रेरित करने वाले उच्च आदर्शों को हृदय में संजोए रखे और उनका पालन करे;

(ग) भारत की संप्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता की रक्षा करे और उसे अक्षुण्ण बनाए रखे;

(घ) देश की रक्षा करे और आह्वान किए जाने पर राष्ट्र की सेवा करे;

(ङ) भारत के सभी लोगों में समरसता और समान भ्रातृत्व की भावना का निर्माण करे जो धर्म, भाषा और प्रदेश या वर्ग पर आधारित सभी भेदभावों से परे हो, ऐसी प्रथाओं का त्याग करे जो महिलाओं के सम्मान के विरुद्ध हों;

(च) हमारी सामासिक संस्कृति की गौरवशाली परंपरा का महत्त्व समझे और उसका परिरक्षण करे;

(छ) प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण की, जिसके अंतर्गत वन, झील, नदी और वन्य जीव हैं, रक्षा करे और उसका संवर्धन करे तथा प्राणिमात्र के प्रति दयाभाव रखे;

(ज) वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण, मानववाद और ज्ञानार्जन तथा सुधार की भावना का विकास करे;

(झ) सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को सुरक्षित रखे और हिंसा से दूर रहे;

(ञ) व्यक्तिगत और सामूहिक गतिविधियों के सभी क्षेत्रों में उत्कर्ष की ओर बढ़ने का सतत् प्रयास करे, जिससे राष्ट्र निरंतर बढ़ते हुए प्रयत्न और उपलब्धि की नई ऊँचाइयों को छू सके; और

(ट) यदि माता-पिता या संरक्षक है, छह वर्ष से चौदह वर्ष तक की आयु वाले अपने, यथास्थिति, बालक या प्रतिपाल्य को शिक्षा के अवसर प्रदान करे।

Constitution of India

Part IV A (Article 51 A)

Fundamental Duties

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India —

(a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;

(b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;

(c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;

(d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;

(e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;

(f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;

(g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures;

(h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;

(i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;

(j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;

*(k) who is a parent or guardian, to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

Note: The Article 51A containing Fundamental Duties was inserted by the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976 (with effect from 3 January 1977).

*(k) was inserted by the Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002 (with effect from 1 April 2010).

भारत का संविधान

उद्देशिका

हम, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक [1][**संपूर्ण प्रभुत्व-संपन्न समाजवादी पंथनिरपेक्ष लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य**] बनाने के लिए, तथा उसके समस्त नागरिकों को :

सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक **न्याय,**

विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म

और उपासना की **स्वतंत्रता,**

प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की **समता**

प्राप्त कराने के लिए,

तथा उन **सब में**

व्यक्ति की गरिमा और [2][**राष्ट्र की एकता और अखंडता**] सुनिश्चित करने वाली **बंधुता**

बढ़ाने के लिए

दृढ़संकल्प होकर **अपनी इस संविधान सभा में** आज तारीख 26 नवंबर, 1949 ई. को **एतद्द्वारा इस संविधान को अंगीकृत, अधिनियमित और आत्मार्पित करते हैं।**

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1. संविधान (बयालीसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 द्वारा (3.1.1977 से) ''प्रभुत्व-संपन्न लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य'' के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित।
2. संविधान (बयालीसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 द्वारा (3.1.1977 से) ''राष्ट्र की एकता'' के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित।

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a [1]**[SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC]** and to secure to all its citizens :

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

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

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

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the [2][unity and integrity of the Nation];

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949 do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

---

1. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Sovereign Democratic Republic" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)
2. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Unity of the Nation" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)

Support Material : 2025-26

Class-XII

SUBJECT : SOCIOLOGY

Reviewed and updated by

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SYLLABUS AS PER CBSE
CLASS-XII (2025-26)

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

SOCIOLOGY

Subject Code-039

CLASS-XII (2025-26)

Rationale

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

- Sociology studies society. The child's familiarity with the society in which she /he lives in makes the study of Sociology a double edged experience. At one level Sociology studies institutions such as family and kinship, class, caste and tribe religion and region- contexts with which children are familiar of, even if differentially. For India is a society which is varied both horizontally and vertically. The effort in the books will be to grapple overtly with this both as a source of strength and as a site for interrogation.
- Significantly the intellectual legacy of Sociology equips the discipline with a plural perspective that overtly engages with the need for defamiliarisation, to unlearn and question the given. This interrogative and critical character of Sociology also makes it possible to understand both other cultures as well as relearn about one's own culture.

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

- The plural legacy of Sociology also enables a bird's eye view and a worm's eye view of the society the child lives in. This is particularly true today when the local is inextricably defined and shaped by macro global processes.
- The syllabus proceeds with the assumption that gender as an organizing principle of society cannot be treated as an add on topic but is fundamental to the manner that all chapters shall be dealt with.
- The chapters shall seek for a child centric approach that makes it possible to connect the lived reality of children with social structures and social processes that Sociology studies.
- A conscious effort will be made to build into the chapters a scope for exploration of society that makes learning a process of discovery. A way towards this is to deal with sociological concepts not as givens but a product of societal actions humanly constructed and therefore open to questioning.

Objectives

- To enable learners to relate classroom teaching to their outside environment.
- To introduce them to the basic concepts of Sociology that would enable them to observe and interpret social life.
- To be aware of the complexity of social processes.
- To appreciate diversity in Indian Society and the world at large.
- To build the capacity of students to understand and analyze the changes in contemporary Indian society.

COURSE STRUCTURE
CLASS XII (2025-26)

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

Units		Marks
A	**Indian Society**	
	1. Introducing Indian Society	Non- evaluative
	2. The Demographic Structure of Indian Society	10
	3. Social Institutions: Continuity and Change	10
	5. Patterns of Social Inequality and Exclusion	10
	6. The Challenges of Cultural Diversity	10
	7. Suggestions for Project Work	Non- evaluative
		40
B	**Social Change and Development in India**	
	8. Structural Change	5
	9. Cultural Change	5
	11.Change and Development in Rural Society	10
	12. Change and Development in Industrial Society	10
	15. Social Movements	10
		40
Total		**80**

COURSE CONTENT

A.	INDIAN SOCIETY	40 Marks
Unit 1	**Introducing Indian Society** Colonialism, Nationalism, Class and Community **(Non- evaluative)**	
Unit 2	**The Demographic Structure of the Indian Society** • Theories and concepts in demography • Rural-Urban Linkages and Divisions • Population Policy in India	

Unit 3	**Social Institutions: Continuity and Change** • Caste and the Caste System • Tribal Communities • Family and Kinship	
Unit 5	**Patterns of Social Inequality and Exclusion** • Social Inequality and Social Exclusion • Systems justifying and perpetuating Inequality - Caste, Tribe, the Other Backward Classes • Adivasi Struggles • The Struggle for Women's Equality and Rights • The struggles of the Differently Abled	
Unit 6	**The Challenges of Cultural Diversity** • Cultural communities and the nation state • Regionalism in the Indian context • The Nation state and religion related issues and identities • Communalism, secularism and the nation state • State and Civil Society	
Unit 7	**Suggestions for Project Work**	
B.	**SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA**	**40 Marks**
Unit 8	**Structural Change** Understanding Colonialism, Industrialization, Urbanization	
Unit 9	**Cultural Change** • Social Reform Movements • Different Kinds of Social Change: Sanskritisation, Westernisation, Modernization, Secularization	
Unit 11	**Change and Development in Rural Society** • Agrarian Structure: Caste & class in Rural India • Land Reforms, Green Revolution and Emerging Agrarian society • Green revolution and its social consequences • Transformation in Rural Society • Circulation of labour • Globalization, Liberalization and Rural Society	

Unit 12	**Change and Development in Industrial Society** • From Planned Industrialization to Liberalization • How people find Jobs • Work Processes: How work is carried out, working conditions, home based work, Strikes and Unions
Unit 15	**Social Movements** • Concept of Social Movements • Theories and Classification of Social Movements • Environmental Movements • Class-Based Movements: Workers, Peasants • Caste-Based Movements: Dalit Movement, Backward Class/Castes, Trends in Upper Caste Responses • Tribal Movements • Women's Movements in Independent India

PROJECT WORK	
	Max. Marks: 20
C. Project undertaken during the academic year at school level 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	**15 Marks**
D. Viva – based on the project work	**05 Marks**

Prescribed Books:

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

SOCIOLOGY
QUESTION PAPER DESIGN
CLASS XII (2025-26)

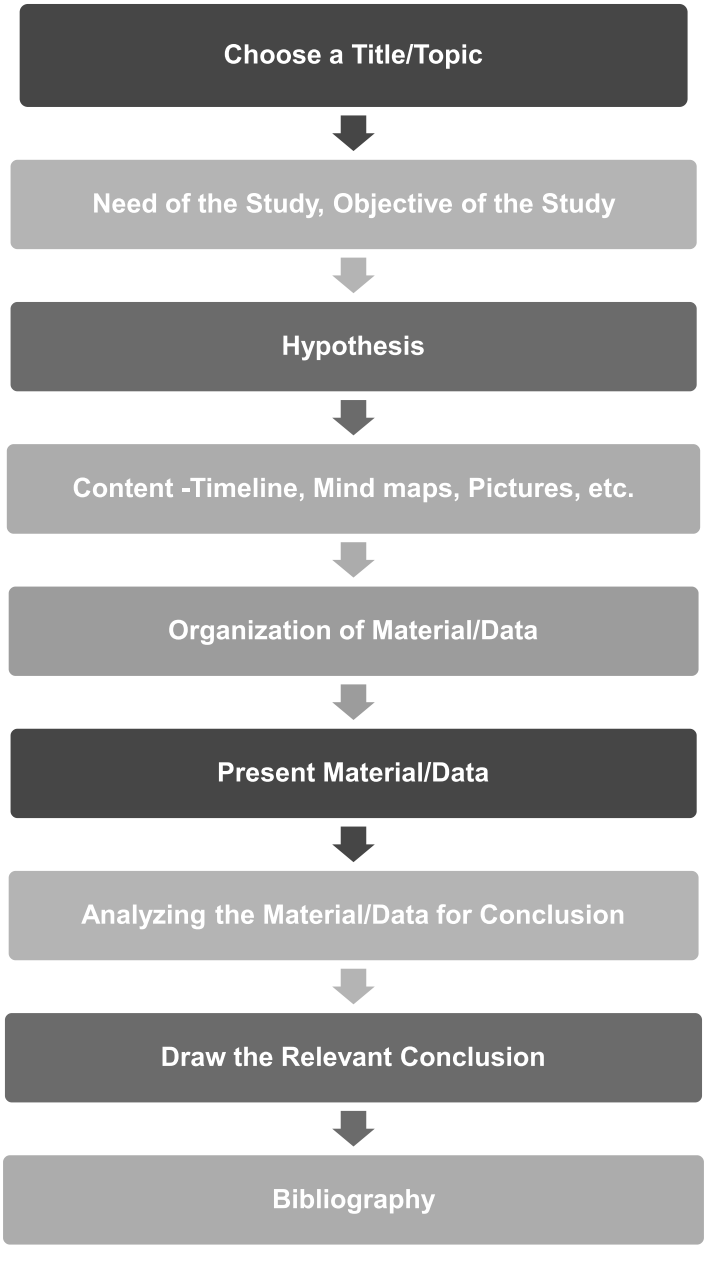
S. No.	Competencies	Total Marks	Weightage (%)
1	**Knowledge & Understanding** Exhibit memory of previously learned material by recalling facts, terms, basic concepts, and answers. Demonstrate understanding of facts and ideas by organizing, comparing, translating, interpreting, giving descriptions, and stating main ideas	**30**	**37.5%**
2	**Application of Knowledge and Concepts** Solve problems to new situations by applying acquired knowledge, facts, techniques and rules in a different way. Examine and break information into parts by identifying motives or causes. Make inferences and find evidence to support generalizations Present and defend opinions by making judgments about information, validity of ideas, or quality of work based on a set of criteria.	**32**	**40%**
3	**Formulate, Analyse , Evaluate & Create** Compile information together in a different way by combining elements in a new pattern or proposing alternative solutions.	**18**	**22.5%**
	Total	**80**	**100%**

Note: Kindly refer to the guidelines on project work for class XI and XII given below: -

Guidelines for Sociology Project Work: 20 Marks

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

1. **Steps involved in the conduct of the project:** Students may work upon the following lines as a suggested flow chart:



2. Expected Checklist for the Project Work:

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

3. Assessment of Project Work:

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

PROJECT WORK: 20 MARKS

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

Month	Periodic Work	Assessment Rubrics	Marks
April -July	Instructions about Project Guidelines, Background reading Discussions on Theme and Selection of the Final Topic, Initiation/ Synopsis	Introduction, Statement of Purpose/Need and objectives of the study, Hypothesis/Research Question, Review of Literature, Presentation of Evidence, Methodology, Questionnaire, Data Collection.	**5**
August - October	Planning and organization: forming an action plan, feasibility, or baseline study, Updating/ modifying the action plan, Data Collection	Significance and relevance of the topic; challenges encountered while conducting the research.	**6**
November - January	Content/data analysis and interpretation. Conclusion, Limitations, Suggestions, bibliography, Annexures and overall presentation of the project.	Content analysis and its relevance in the current scenario. Conclusion, Limitations, Bibliography, Annexures and Overall Presentation.	**5**
January-February	**Final Assessment and VIVA by both Internal and External Examiners**	External/ Internal Viva based on the project	**4**
		TOTAL	**20**

4. Viva-Voce

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

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Book - I
Indian Society

CHAPTER 2

THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF THE INDIAN SOCIETY

KEY POINTS

1. Demography

- Demography, a systematic study of population, is a Greek term derived from two words, 'demos' (people) and graphein (describe), which means description of people.
- It studies births, migration, sex composition etc

2. Demography is broadly classified into two types:-

   (i) Formal demography which is concerned with quantitative measurement and analysis of population change.

   (ii) Social demography which deals with social, economic and political aspects of population.

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

   (i) The formation of nation-states as the principal form of political organisation.

   (ii) The beginning of the modern science of statistics.

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

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

6. Demographic Theories

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

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

Malthus mentions two types of population control

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

Criticism of Malthus's theory:

- Malthus theory was criticised on the following basis:-

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

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

B. Theory of Demographic Transition

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

THREE BASIC PHASES OF POPULATION GROWTH

1 Underdeveloped, Technologically Backward, (High BR + High DR) = Low GR

2 Transition Movement from backward (BR high + Low DR) Population to advance increase in GR, population Explosion

3 Advanced Technologically, Low BR+ Low DR = Low GR

Demographic Transition theory in tabular form

Stage	Society	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Growth Rate	Remarks
I	Underdeveloped	High ↑	High ↑	Low ↓	-
II	Transitional Phase	High ↑	Low ↓	High ↑	Population Explosion
III	Advanced Technically	Low ↓	Low ↓	Low ↓	Stability

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

7. Common concepts

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

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

C. **Growth rate/rate of natural increase-** difference between birth rate and death rate.When this difference is zero (or in practice, very small) then we say that the population has 'stabilised', or has reached the REPLACEMENT LEVEL.

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

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

f. **Maternal mortality rate:** number of women who die in child birth per 1,00,000 live births.

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

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

Table 2: Age composition of the population of India, 1961-2026

Stage	Age Group			Total
	0-14 year	0-14 year	60 year	
1961	41	53	6	100
1971	42	53	5	100
1981	40	54	6	100
1991	38	56	7	100
2001	34	59	7	100
2011	29	63	8	100
2026	23	64	12	100
Age Group columns show percentage shares; rows may not add up to 100 because of rounding.				

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

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

j. **Replacement Level -** When the difference of Birth Rate and Death Rate is zero (or, in practice, very small) then we say that the population has 'stabilised', or has reached the 'replacement level' which means that the rate of growth is required for new generations to replace the older ones that are dying out.

k. **Life expectancy :** it refers to the estimated average number of years that a person is expected to survive/live.

m. **Sonogram :** an x-ray like diagnostic device based on ultra-sound technology; sometime misused to determine the sex of the unborn child in mother's womb.

8. **Famine** is a situation of excess crisis to access adequate food and are caused by high level of continuing poverty and malnutrition in an agro climatic environment that is effected by variations in rainfall, lack of adequate means of transportation and communication as well as inadequate efforts on the part of the state.

9. **Age Structure Of The Indian Population:** Majority of the population of India is young Kerala is beginning to acquire an age structure like that of the developed countries. Uttar pradesh has high proportions in the younger age groups and relatively low proportions among the aged. Demographic dividend: When the number of working people is more than the number of dependent people then there is more growth. It means dependency ratio falls. This is called demographic dividend.

10. **Sex - Ratio**

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

* Sex specific abortions
* Female infanticide
* Child marriage

Table 3: The Declining Sex Ratio in India, 1901-2011

Year	Sex ratio (all age group)	Variation over previous decade	Child sex ratio (0-6 years)	Variation over previous decade
1901	972	–	–	–
1911	964	–8	–	–
1921	955	–9	–	–
1931	950	–5	–	–
1941	945	–5	–	–
1951	946	+1	–	–
1961	941	–5	976	–
1971	930	–11	964	–12
1981	934	+4	962	–2
1991	927	–7	945	–17
2001	933	+6	927	–18
2011	943	+10	919	–8

Note: *The sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males; Data on age-specific sex ratios is not available before 1961*

Source: *Census of Inida 2011, Government of India*.

* Lack of nutritious food

* Certain myths

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

11 Several factors responsible for the decline in the child sex ratio including.

* Severe neglect of girl babies in infancy, leading to higher death rates.

* Sex specific abortions that prevent girl babies from being born.

* And female infanticide (ie. the killing of girl babies due to religious or cultural beliefs.)

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

* The regional pattern of low child sex ratios in India, is that the lowest child sex ratios are found in the most prosperous regions of India.

* Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujrat and Maharashtra are among the richest states in India in terms of per capita incomes and they are also the states with the lowest child sex ratio.

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

13. Mass Density

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

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

14. Failure of entitlements

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

15. Role of literacy in Population growth.

- Literacy is a prerequisite to education.

- Literacy is an instrument of empowerment.
- The more literate the population the greater the consciousness of. career options, as well as participation in the knowledge economy.
- Literacy can lead to health awareness and fuller participation in the cultural and economic wellbeing of the community.
- Literacy varies considerably across gender, across regions & social groups
- Literacy rates also vary by social group : historically disadvantaged communities like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have lower rates of literacy and rates of female literacy within these groups are even lower.
- Regional variations are still very wide, with states like Kerala approaching universal literacy, while states like Bihar are lagging far behind.

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

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

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

- It is the mass media & communication channels that are gradually bringing in images of urban life styles & patterns of consumption into the rural villages, this bridges the gap between rural & urban.
- The rapid growth in urbanization (town or city) has been attracting the rural population.
- Those who cannot find work (or sufficient work) in rural areas go to city in search of work.
- This flow of rural-to-urban migration has also been accelerated by the continuous decline of common property resources like ponds, forests and grazing lands.

- Now, these resources have been turned into private property, or they are exhausted. (Ponds may run dry or no longer provide enough fish; forests may have been cut down and have vanished...)
- People no longer have access to these resources, but on the other hand have to buy many things in the market that they used to get free. The opportunities for earning income are limited in the villages.
- The city may also be preferred for social reasons, specially the relative anonymity it offers.
- The fact that urban life involves interaction with strangers can be an advantage for different reasons. For the socially oppressed groups like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, this may offer some partial protection from the daily humiliation, they may suffer in the village where everyone knows their caste identity. The anonymity of the city also allows the poorer sections of the socially dominant rural groups to engage in low status work that they would not be able to do in the village.
- All these reasons make city an attractive destination for the villagers.

19. National family planning programme

- It was introduced with the objective of slowing down the rate & pattern of population growth, through birth-control methods and improve public health standards. Other coercive measures was introduced during the Emergency Period (1975-1976), like mass sterlisation (i.e. forceful male vasectomy, females tubectomy etc.) which was criticised later.
- With the coming of a new Govt. the program was renamed as National Family Welfare Program with new set of guidelines to achieve the objectives.

Success and failures of the family planning programme.

Success

- The growth rate of population has decreased.
- People have started appreciating small family norms.
- The infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate has been brought down.
- Life expectancy has increased.

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

Failures

- The growth rate still continues to be high as compared to developed nations.
- Coercive family planning programme has been opposed by people (Vasectomy for men & Tubectomy for women). Mostly poor and powerless people were the victims.
- Lack of availability of reliable family planning methods.

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

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

Questionnaire

1 MARK QUESTIONS

Fill ups

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

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

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

   Ans b) Demography

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

   Ans Fertility rate

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

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

   Ans 1975 - 76

4. The theory of population growth was coined by -
   a) Malthus
   b) Karl Marx
   c) Max Weber
   d) M N Srinivas

   Ans a) Malthus

5. In India Census began in the year.....
   a) 2011 b) 1975 c) 1875 d) 1881

   Ans d) 1881

State whether the given statements are True or False

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

   Ans True

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

   Ans False

Correct the given statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. Population explosion takes place in.....Stage of demographic transition theory which is also called as.....phase.

    Ans II, Transitional.

12. India was the first country to declare it's Population policy in.....

    Ans 1952

13. Census in India is held after every.....year.

    Ans 10

14. .....& .....are the two types of demography.

    Ans Formal demography & Social demography

15. First trial of census was done by :-

(a) Mughals (b) Britishers

(c) Both (d) None of the above

Ans : (b) Britishers

16. Demographic data are important for the planning and implementation of state policies, specially those for economic development and general public welfare.

.....are important for formulating and implementing public welfare policies.

(a) Demographic Data (b) Economic development

(c) Data (d) Economic development

Ans (a) Demographic Data

17. Most populated state of India is .....

Ans Uttar Pradesh

18. India's state with smallest area is -

(a) Goa (b) Haryana

(c) U.P. (d) Kerala

Ans : (a) Goa

19. Which theory of Population growth has 3 stages -

(a) Demographic transition theory

(b) Malthus theory

(c) Population Explosion theory

(d) All of the above.

Ans (A) Demographic transition theory

20. Study area of Demography includes :-

(a) change in size of Population

(b) Birth, Death, Residence.

(c) Female, male & Age structure .

(d) All of the above.

Ans (d) All of the above

Answer Q. 21 & 22 and choose the options from a, b, c, and d below:

(a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explaination of A.

(b) Both A & R are true and R is not the correct explaination of A.

(c) A is true but R is false

(d) A is false but R is true

Q21. Assertion (A) : Poverty and starvation is caused due to rise in population.

Reason (R): Population grows in geometric progression but food production grows in arithmatic progression.

Ans. (d)

Q22. Assertion (A): When society becomes technically advanced, the population may reach to replacement level.

Reason (R): Low birth rate and low death rate results in negligible growth rate.

Ans. (a)

23. According to Malthus, what are the main points of the theory of population growth?

I. Population increases in geometric proportion while agricultural production increses in mathematical proportion.

II. Population should be controlled to increase prosperity.

III. Population barriers like famine, earthquake etc. are natural barriers to population control.

(IV) Poverty and hunger spread due to unequal distribution of economic resources.

(a) I, II & IV (b) II, III & IV

(c) I, III & IV (d) I, II & III

Answer : (d) I, II & III

24. What are the concepts and indicators of demography?

I. The number of live births per thousand people in a year is called birith rate.

II. Family planning program is a population planning program.

III. The number of women per thousand men during a given period is called sex ratio.

IV. The number of women who die after giving birth per thousand child births is called maternal mortality rate.

(a) I, II & IV (b) II, III & IV

(c) I, III & IV (d) I, II & III

Answer : (c) I, III & IV

25. Arrange the following points of National Family Planning Program in order.
    I. Slowing down the rate of population growth
    II. A big setback to the family planking programme
    III. Forced sterilisation
    IV. Creating awareness among people
    (a) I, IV, III & II (b) II, III , I, IV
    (c) IV, II, III, I (d) I, II , IV, III
    Answer : (a) I, IV, III & II
26. Arrange the following sentences in chronological order.
    I. The literary rate has improved a lot after independence.
    II. The higher the literacy rate, the more the country will progress.
    III. The literacy rate was very low during the colonial period.
    IV. About two-thirds of our population is now literate.
    (a) I, II, III, IV (b) III, I, II, IV
    (c) IV, II, III, I (d) I, IV, II, III
    Answer : (d) III, I, II, IV

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

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

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

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

i) Literacy is

(a) an art (b) an ability to read and write

(c) a culture (d) community

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

(a) Literacy (b) school

(c) economy (d) community

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

(a) one-thirds (b) three-thirds

(c) four-thirds (d) two-thirds

(iv) Literacy levels have improved after independence.

(a) highly (b) considerably

(c) lowly (d) roughly

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

6. Read the following passage and fill in the blanks

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

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

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

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

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

Ans (a) Amartya Sen (b) Famines

(c) Failure of entitlements (d) transportation

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the theory of demographic transition.
2. Why are cities a preferred destination for rural people?
3. Discuss India's demographic achievement.
4. Analyze the success & failures of the family planning program.
5. Discuss the national social demographic goals for 2010 (State any six points).

6. Which State in India have reached or are very near the replacement levels of population growth? Which ones still have very high rates of population growth? In your opinion what can be some of the reasons for these regional differences.

7. What is meant by the age structure of the population? Why is it relevant for economic development and growth?

8. What is meant by sex ratio? What are some of the implications of a declining sex ratio? Do you feel that parents still prefer to have sons rather than daughters? What is your opinion, could be some of the reasons for this preference.

9. State the reasons for the failure of the family programme during the National emergency (1975-76) period.

10. Discuss the age structure of India's population.

11 Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage. Sometimes the city may also be preferred for social reasons, specially the relative anonymity it offers. The fact that urban life involves interaction with strangers can be an advantage for different reasons. For the socially oppressed groups like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, this may offer some partial protection from the daily humiliation they may suffer in the village where everyone knows their caste identity. The anonymity of the city also allows the poorer sections of the socially dominant rural groups to engage in low status work that they would not be able to do in the village. All these reasons make the city an attractive destination for the villagers. The swelling cities bear testimony to this flow of population. This is evident from the rapid rate of urbanisation in the post-Independence period.

    1. What do you understand by anonymity? 2

    2. Why do people like urban life? 4

12. **Table 5: Rural and Urban Population**

Year	Population (Millions)		Percentage of Total Population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1901	213	26	89.2	10.8
1911	226	26	89.7	10.3
1921	223	28	88.8	11.2
1931	246	33	88.0	12.0
1941	275	44	86.1	13.9
1951	299	62	82.7	17.3
1961	360	79	82.0	18.0
1971	439	109	80.1	19.9
1981	524	159	76.7	23.3
1991	629	218	74.3	25.7
2001	743	286	72.2	27.8
2011	833	377	68.8	31.2

Source: http://ayush.gov.in

Answer the following after studying the data above.

(a) According to 2011 census what percentage of population migrated from villages to cities in last 10 years? (1)

(b) What can be the reasons for this migration? (1)

(c) Which decade shows maximum migration from 1951 to 2011. (2)

(d) What percentage of population was living in cities at the time of independence in 1947. (2)

CHAPTER 3

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS; CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

Caste and The Caste System

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

Definitions of Caste :

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

Varna & Jati

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

Vedic & post Vedic period

- During the Vedic period the caste system was elaborate, neither very rigid nor determined by birth but by profession.
- But, in post Vedic period it became very rigid with certain defining features such as caste being determined by birth i.e. it became hereditary, membership of caste adhering to strict rules of marriage, rules regarding food & food sharing, caste being traditionally linked to occupations and it being arranged in a hierarchy of rank and status.

Features of caste

- **Caste is determined by birth.** A child is born into the caste of its parents. Caste is never a matter of choice.
- **Membership in a caste involves strict rules about marriage.** Caste groups are "endogamous", i.e., marriage is restricted to members of the group.
- **Caste membership also involves rules about food and food-sharing.** Kinds of food may or may not be eaten as prescribed.
- Caste involves a system consisting many **castes arranged in a hierarchy of rank and status.**
- **Castes also involve sub-divisions within themselves.** This is refered to as a segmental organisation.
- **Caste were traditionally linked to occupations.** A person born into a caste could only practice the occupation associated with that caste.

Theoretical interpretation of caste

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

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

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

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

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

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

Colonialism and Caste

- Institution of caste underwent major change during colonial period.

- Caste has been shaped as a result of the influence of the colonial period and changes brought about in independent India.
- The British undertook methodical and intensive surveys of various tribes and castes in order to learn how to govern the country effectively.
- The first such survey was carried out by Herbert Risley in 1901 and thus caste began to be counted and recorded.
- Other institutions like the land revenue settlement gave legal recognition to the customary rights of the upper caste.
- **The Govt. India Act of 1935** gave legal recognition to the lists of 'schedules' of castes and tribes.
- Gradually, towards the end of the colonial period the welfare of downtrodden caste was looked after by the administration.

Caste in the Present

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

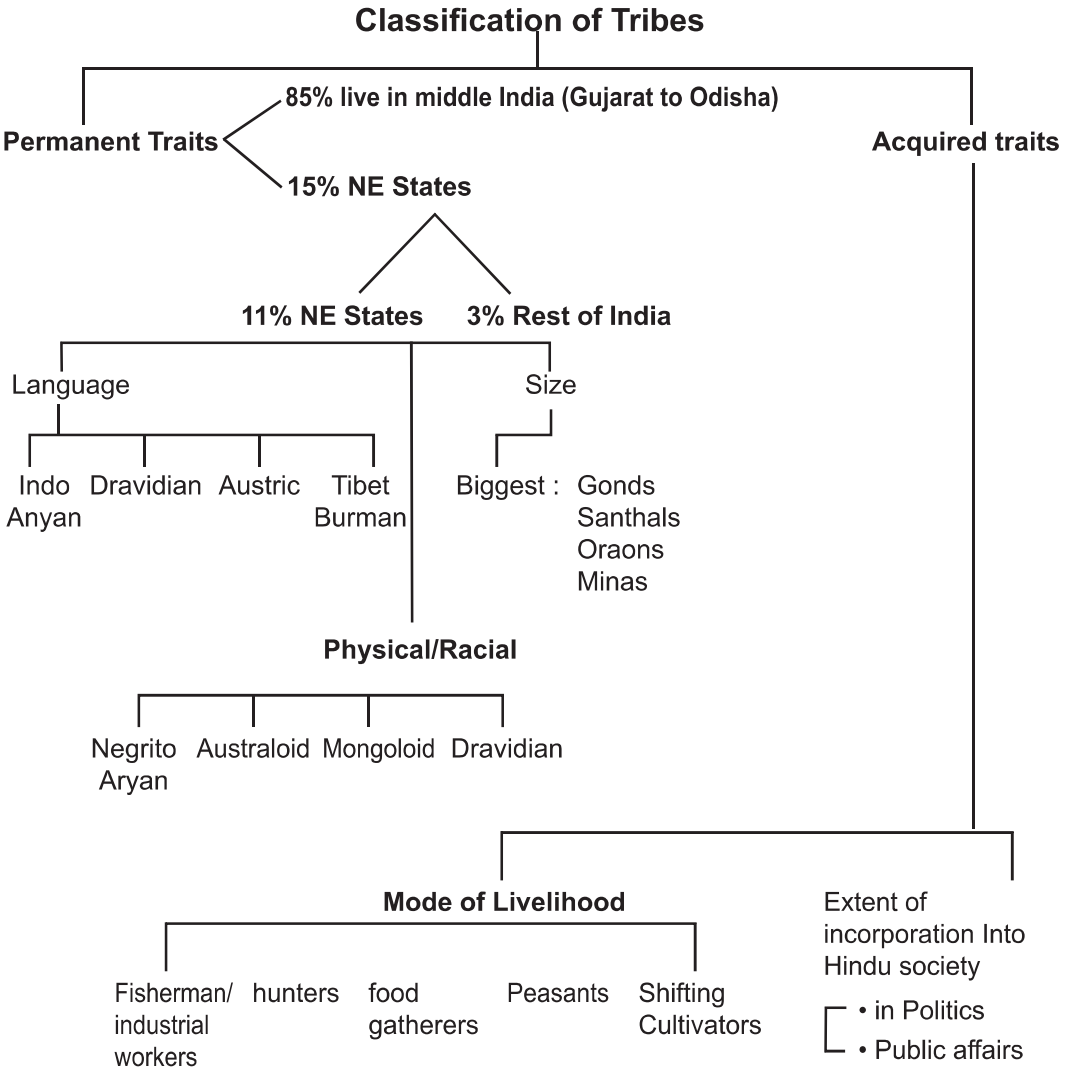
- Upper caste Groups have benefitted the most from the development policies of the post colonial era.
- Took full advantage of the opportunities offered by rapid development and able to take advantage of the expansion of the state sector jobs, immediately after Independence.
- They did not face any competition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

TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

Tribe: A social group consisting of collections of families and lineages (or clans) based on shared ties of kinship, ethnicity, common history or territorial-political organisation.

'Tribe' is a modern term for communities that are very old, being among the oldest inhabitants of the sub-continent. Tribes in India have generally been defined in terms of what they were not. Tribes were communities that did not practice a religion with a written text; did not have a state or political form of the normal kind; did not have sharp class divisions; and, most important, they did not have caste and were neither Hindus nor peasants. The term was introduced in the colonial era. The use of a single term for a very disparate set of communities was more a matter of administrative convenience.

Classification of Tribal Societies



Tribe-caste distinction

Caste	Tribe
• Based the notion of purity and impurity	• Kinship based mode of social organization
• Believes in Religion (oral and written)	• Do not practice religion with a written text.
• Hierarchical system.	• Egalitarian system.

Tribes are not primitive communities living isolated lives.

- Tribes are seen as secondary phenomenon arising out of the exploitative and colonialist contacts.
- There were several Gond kingdoms in Central India such as that of Garha Mandla or Chanda.
- Many of the so called Rajput kingdoms of central and western India emerged through a process of stratification among Adivasi communities themselves.
- Adivasis often exercised dominance over plains people through their capacity to raid them, and through their services as local militias.
- Occupied a special trade niche, trading forest produce, salt and elephants.
- Capitalist economic drive, exploited the forest resources and minerals and recruitment of cheap labour brought Tribal societies into the mainstream.
- Capitalist economic drive exploited the Tribals.

  The 'isolation' and 'Integration' debate on tribes is based upon tribal societies as isolated wholes. The isolationist believe that tribals needed protection from traders, moneylenders and Hindu and Christian missionaries, all of whom try to reduce tribals' to detribalised landless labour. **The integrationists**, believe that tribal's are merely backward Hindus, and their problems had to be addressed within the same framework as that of other backward classes.

22. National development involving the building of large dams, factories and mines were undertaken at the expenses of the tribes. Eg. Narmada Bachao Aandolan.

National Development Vs. Tribal Development

- National Development involving the building of large dams, factories and mines were undertaken at the expense of the tribes.
- Tribals have paid disproportionate price for the development of the rest of Indian Society.
- The loss of the forests on which tribal communities depended has been a major blow.

- Coming of private property adversely affected tribals, especially their community based collective ownership, were placed at a disadvantage in the new system.
- Heavy in migration of non-tribals threatens to disrupt their culture.

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

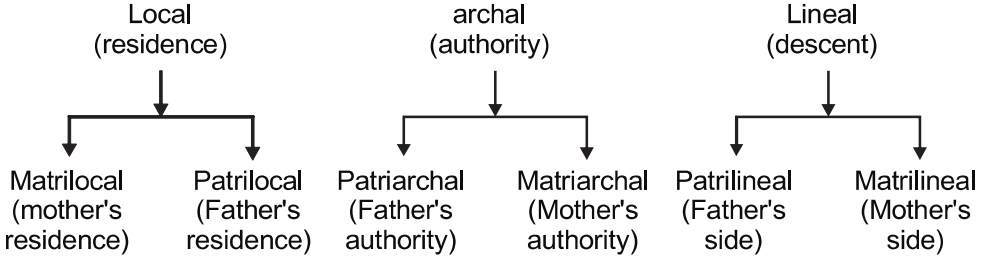
Tribal movements emerged to tackle issues related to control over vital economic resources, matters of ethnic cultural identity. All this has been made possible due to the gradual emergence of an educated middle class among tribal communities, though the assertion of identity of tribal middle class maybe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

23. Family and Kinship

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

B. Diverse forms of family

Diverse forms of family are :



24. The Khasi matriliny highlights the distinction between matriliny and matriarchy.

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

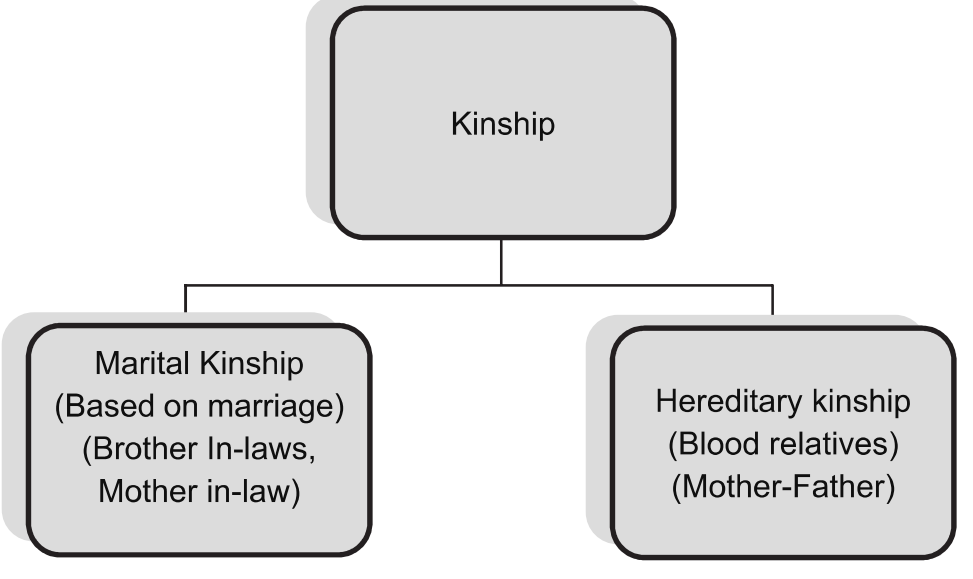
- Khasi matriliny generates intense role conflict for men. They are torn between responsibilities to their natal house on the one hand, and to their wife and children on the other.
- The tension generated by such role conflict affects Khasi women more intensely. A woman can never be fully assured that her husband does not find his sister's house a more pleasant place than her own.
- The women are more badly affected than men, by the role conflict generated in the Khasi malrilineal system, not only because men wield power and women are deprived of it, but also because the system is more lenient to men when there is a transgression of rules.
- Thus, men are the power holders in Khasi society; the only difference is that a man's relatives on his mother's side matter more than his relatives on his father's side.

Kinship:-

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

or

relationship formed or, based on blood relationships or marriage.



1 Mark Questions

1. Correct the statement
   a) There is no difference between Varna and Caste
   b) In patriarchal society, Females have the authority and dominance
   c) Females have to face role conflict in Khasi community.
   d) Jharkhand and Chattisgarh have not got separate statehood after a long period of struggle

   Ans : a) There is difference between Varna and Caste.
   b) In patriarchal society, Males have the authority and dominance.
   c) Males have to face role conflict in Khasi community.
   d) Jharkhand and Chattisgarh have got separate statehood after a long period of struggle.
2. the concepts of Sanskritisation and Dominant Caste were given by
   (a) M.N. Srinivas (b) Jyotiba Phule (c) Periyar (d) Ayyankalli
   Ans : a) M.N. Srinivas
3. The restriction of caste is related to
   (a) Marriage (b) Food (c) Occupations (d) All of three
   Ans : d) All of three
4. The Caste is determined by the.....
   Ans : birth
5. Examples of Dominant Caste are
   (a) Jats (b) Yadavas (c) Pattidars (d) All above three.
   Ans : d) All above three
6. Mahatma Gandhi and.....organised protests against untouchability from 1920 onwards.
   Ans : Babasaheb Ambedkar
7. 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.....and hierarchy.
   Ans : Wholism
8. Who said “caste is a closed class”?
   (a) Srinivas (b) Ghurye (c) Mukherjee (d) Majumdar
   Ans : (d) Majumdar
9. Is this statement True or False?
   I) An extended family is commonly known as joint family.
   ii) Approx 85% of population of tribal community live in North India.
   iii) Jharkhand, a tribal dominated area, has been carved out of Madhya Pradesh to form a seperate state.
   Ans : i) True ii) False iii) False

10. Varna means.....
    Ans : colour
11. Which article of constitution has abolished untouchability.
    Ans : Article 17
12. Adoption of rituals and social practices of the higher castes by lower castes is termed as.....
    Ans : sanskritisation
13. Colonialisation made the caste System more.....
    (a) Rigid (b) disappeared
    (c) Fragile (d) no change
    Ans : Rigid
14. Tribes are the.....of Indian, sub-continent.
    Ans : oldest inhabitants
15. In caste system of Hindus Hierarchical system is found whereas in tribes.....system is found.
    Ans : egalitarian
16. Caste is a closed group whereas..... is an open group.
    Ans : class.
17. When the new couple resides neither in bride's parents house nor in groom's parents house but in a new separate house that residence is named as.....
    Ans : Neolocal residence
18 Role conflict arises :-
    (a) Two roles attached with the same status are in conflict with each other.
    (b) Two roles attached with two statuses of the same person are in conflict with each others.
    (c) In both the above cases
    (d) None of the above
    And : (c) In both the above cases.
19. In Matriliny lineage is decided from.....side.
    Ans: Mother's side
20. In Patrilocal residence the new couple resides with
    (a) Parents of Bride
    (b) Parents of Groom
    (c) Grand parents of Bride
    (d) In newly built house
    Ans. Parents of Groom.

Answer Q. 21 & 22 and choose the options from (a), (b), (c) and (d) below:

(a) (A) and (R) both are true and (R) is the correct explaination of (A).

(b) (A) and (R) both are true and (R) is not the correct explaination of (A).

(c) (A) is true and (R) is false.

(d) (A) is false and (R) is true.

Q21. Assertion (A) : Each caste carries it's own characterstics and rituals which can't be compared with any other caste..

Reason (R): Castes are complimentary groups and not competing groups.

Ans. (a)

Q22. Assertion (A): National development like building of dams etc. were undertaken at the expense of tribes.

Reason (R): Heavy in-migration of non-tribals disrupted their culture.

Ans. (b)

23. Which of the following are the characteristics of caste system?

I. Caste system is flexible.

II. Rules related to food and marriage are stirict in caste system.

III. Caste cannot be changed.

IV. Occupationals are hereditary in caste system.

(a) I, II & IV (b) II, III & IV

(c) I, III & IV (d) I, II & III

Answer : (b) II, III & IV

24. Which of the following are the reasons forth etransformation of joint family into nuclear family?

I. Young couples migrate to other cities in search of employment.

II. Migration of a couple to cities with their children for good and employment oriented education.

III. Brothers getting separated due to discrimination in families.

IV. There should be mutual love and harmony in families.

(a) I, II & IV (b) II, III & IV

(c) I, III & IV (d) I, II & III

Answer : (d) I, II & III

25. Arrange the following sentences in order.
    I. After a long struggle, Jharkhand and chhattisgarh have got the status of separate states.
    II. Tribal groups were badly affected as a result of big projects.
    III. Triblas took to the path of agitation after their rights over forests were taken away.
    IV. Most of the mines are found in tribal areas only.
    (a) I, II, III & IV (b) II, III, I, IV
    (c) IV, II, III, I (d) I, II, IV, III
    Answer : (c) IV, II, III, I
26. Arrange the following sentences in chronological oreder.
    I. In the Vedic period, the caste system was not very extensive and rigid.
    II. Caste is a segmental organization i.e. castes also have sub-castes.
    III. The concept of dominant caste was given by MN Srinivas.
    IV. In the later vedic period, occupations were linked to castes which were hereditary.
    (a) I, II, III & IV (b) II, III, I, IV
    (c) IV, II, III, I (d) I, IV, II, III
    Answer : (d) I, IV, II, III

2 Marks Question

Ql. What is caste?

Q2. What is dominant caste?

Q3. Distinguish between Varna & Caste.

04. Mention any 4 types of dominant caste.

Q5. Define Tribes.

Q6. Mention the two broad sets of issue most important in giving rise to tribal community.

Q7. Distinguish between Nuclear and joint family.

Q8. Define kinship.

4 Marks Questions

Q1. Discuss the features of caste.

Q2. Differentiate between tribes & caste.

Q3. Explain the main factor influencing the information of tribal identity today.

Q4. Explain the meaning of Sanskritization.

Q5. What is the role of the ideas of separation and hierarchy in the caste system.

Q6. What are the rules that the caste system imposes?

Q7. How have been tribals classified in India.

Q8. In what ways can change in social structure lead to changes in the family structure.

Q9. Explain the different forms of family.

Q10. Read the passage and answer the following questions:-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 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 Socities may assert their tribal identity may be different from the reasons why poor and uneducated tribals join tribal movements. As with any other community, it is the relationship between these kinds of internal dynamics and external forces that will shape the future.

(i). What are tribal communities?

(ii). The main issues related to tribal communities are ..... and.....

(iii). The issue.....people in tribal community to participate in tribal movements in different from those of poor and backward Tribal people.

(iv). What is ethnic-culture identity?

6 Marks Questions

1 Discuss the theoretical interpretation or principles of the casts system.

2. Discuss the ways that strengthened the institution of caste in India under Colonial rule.

3. Highlight the sources of conflict between national development and tribal development.

4. Discuss the classification of tribes based on their traits.

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

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

(i) To which class of society, the caste has tended to become invisible?

(ii) What changes took place in Caste system after Independence? Discuss.

CHAPTER - 5

PATTERNS OF SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND EXCLUSION

1. **Social Inequality**
   - It is inevitable and almost natural in our everyday life.
   - Patterns of unequal access to social resources is commonly called social inequality.
   - Social inequality and exclusion are social as these are —
     - Not about individuals but groups.
     - Not economic although there is usually a strong link, between social & economic inequality.
     - Systematic and structured.
2. **Social Resources (Money, Property, education, health and Power)**
   - Economic capital (material assets and income)
   - Cultural capital (educational qualifications and status)
   - Social capital (Networks of contacts and social associations)
3. **Social Exclusion**
   - It refers to ways in which individuals may become cut off from full involvement in the wider society.
   - It prevents individuals or groups from participating fully in the economic, social and political life of the society, in which they live.
   - It is not accidental but systematic, it is the result of structural features of society.
   - It is involuntary - that is, exclusion is practiced regardless of the wishes of those who are excluded.

- For example, rich people are never found sleeping on the pavements or under bridges like thousands of homeless poor people in cities and towns. This does not mean that the rich are being 'excluded' from access to pavements and park benches, they could certainly gain access if they wanted to, but they choose not to

4. Social stratification

- It is a system in which categories of people are ranked in a hierarchy in a Society. This is a system of structured inequalities.
- **3 Key principles of social stratification—**
  - It is a characteristic of society not simply a function of individual differences.
  - It persists over generations
  - It is supported by patterns of belief or ideology.

5. Prejudices

- It refer to pre-conceived opinions or attitudes held by members of one group towards another.
- It is an opinion formed in advance of any familiarity with the subjects before considering any available evidence.
- It is preconceived view that is often based on hearsay rather than on direct evidence.
- They are resistant to change even in the face of new information.

6. Stereotypes

- Prejudices 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.
- Stereotypes fix whole groups into single, homogenous categories.
- they refuse to recognize the variation across individuals and across contexts or across time.

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

8. **The Caste System as a discriminatory system**
   - Birth decides an individual's position in caste hierarchy
   - social status in caste hierarchy decides the occupation for an individual
   - Strong co-relation is seen between higher caste & higher economic status of people.

9. **Untouchability** prescribes stringent sanctions against members of the castes located at the bottom of the purity - pollution scale.
   - Three main dimensions of untouchability are -
     1. **Exclusion :** Dalits experience forms of exclusion that are unique and not practised against other groups - for instance, being prohibited from sharing drinking water sources or participating in collective religious worship, social ceremonies and festivals.
     2. **Humiliations subordination**
     3. **Exploitation :** untouchability is most of the times associated with economic exploitation of various kinds, through the imposition of forced, unpaid labour or the confiscation of property.

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

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

State Initiatives

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

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

Other Backwad Classes (OBCs)

- Commission appointed to look into measures for the welfare of OBCs are

  (a) Kaka Kalelkar

  (b) Mandal Commission

- Upper OBCs are largely landed castes and enjoy dominance in rural society in many regions of India while the lower OBCs are very poor & disadvantaged and are often not very different from Dalits in Socio-Economics terms. They are known as creamy layer OBCs & non-creamy layer OBCs now a days.

13. Adivasi Struggles

- Term Adivasi, coined in the 1930s,
- It connotes political awareness and the assertion of rights,
- literally meaning 'original inhabitants'.
- 'Internal colonialism' faced by tribals in the name of national development (Government monopoly over forests, mining industries, displacement from their lands, dam projects acquisition of land by government).

14. Issues of Tribes

(1) National forest Policy vs. Tribal displacement

(2) Industrialisation Policies in tribal areas.

(3) Tribal identity and awareness.

15. Struggle for Women's Equality and Rights

- Various Women's **issues arose** in modern India as part of the nineteenth century middle class social reform movements. They were —
  - The anti-sati campaign led by **Raja Rammohan Roy** in Bengal who established the Brahmo Samaj in 1828, campaign against sati, child marriage and efforts were made for widow remarriage.
  - **Ranade** started the widow remarriage movement in the Bombay Presidency and also attacked the caste and gender oppression.
  - **Jotiba Phule** who founded the Satyashodak Samaj, was against caste and gender discrimination.
  - The **social reform movement** among Muslims was **led by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan who worked for** education of girls.
  - **Dayanand Sarawati** of the Arya Samaj, worked for women's education and training in the arts of housekeeping and handicrafts and rearing of children.
  - **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar** worked for widow remarriage and fought against child marriage.
- **Main features of the Women's Movement in India since the 1970s**
  - **There have been changes in organisational structure as well as ideology. There has been an increasing importance of autonomous movements and organisations not linked to any political party.**

- New issues **such as violence against women,** legal changes in land rights, employment have emerged. In 21st century, declining sex ratio, implicit social bias against the girl child are the new challenges of gender inequality.

- Recognition **of the fact that though all women suffer in a patriarchal society, they do not all suffer in the same way or to the same extent—there are differences between middle class urban women, peasant women, Dalit women etc.**

- **Recognition that both women as well as men are oppressed by gender roles a** gender-just society will allow both men and women to be free.

16. Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress

- In 1931, the **Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress** issued a declaration on the Fundamental Rights of Citizenship in India which was **committed to women's equality.** The declaration reads as follows :

  - All citizens are equal before the law, irrespective of religion, caste, creed or sex.

  - No disability attaches to any citizen, by reason of his or her religion, caste, creed or sex, in regard to public employment, office of power of honour, and in the exercise of any trade or calling.

  - The franchise shall be on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

  - Woman shall have the right to vote, to represent and the right to hold public offices.

  - Special protection of women workers

  - Equal rights and duties for all in regard to public offices, schools etc.

17. **Stree Purush Tulana** written in 1882, by a Maharashtrian housewife, Tarabai Shinde as a protest against the double standards of a male dominated society.

    A young Brahmin widow had been sentenced to death by the courts for killing her new born baby because it was illegitimate, but no efforts had been made to identify or punish the man who had fathered the baby.

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

19. The struggles of the disabled

Some common features central to the public perception of 'disability' all over the world—

(i) Disability is understood as biologically given.

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

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

(iv) Disability is supposed to be linked with the disabled individual's self perception.

(v) The very idea of disability suggest that they are in need of help.

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

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

1 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. When considering the 'wishes' of the individual, social, exclusion is.....
   a. Voluntary b. semi-voluntary c. involuntary d. None of the above

   Ans : c

2. Members of stereotype group share common identities like.....
   a. Race b. homogeneity c. ethnicity d. all the above

   Ans : d

3. 'Dalit' means.....
   a. Poor b. discriminated c. downtrodden d. excluded

   Ans : c

4. Untouchability was abolished through.....
   a. Article 15 b. Article 16 c. Artcle 17 d. Article 18

   Ans : c

5. Adivasis literally means.....
   a. Forest inhabitants b. ancient inhabitants
   c. Involuntary inhabitants d. original inhabitants.

   Ans : d

6. In our everyday life social inequality is seen as a systematic and ..... system.

   Ans : Structured

7. Economic, social, and cultural capitals are components of..... owned by the people in society.

   Ans : Social resources

8. OBCs are described as.....and.....backward.

   Ans : Socially & educationally

9. The Indian Government's monopoly over forests and acquisition of land in the name of 'National Development' made the tribals suffer from..... colonialism.

   Ans : Internal

10. Stree Purush Tulana was written by.....

    Ans : Tarabai Shinde

11. Economic strain & isolation create more incidents of disability among the.....section of the society.

    Ans : Weaker

12. Social Stratification is a system in which people are not 'ranked' in a Hierarchy. (True or False).

    Ans : False

13. Peaceful groups like' Dalit Panthers' emerged to struggle for the rights of the Dalits. (Correct the statement)

    Ans : Radical Groups

14. Caste as a ' discriminatory' system classified people by thier occupation and status. (True or False)

    Ans : False

15. ..... decides an individual's position in caste hierarchy.

    Ans : Birth

16. When opinions are based on 'hearsay' it may also be termed as.....

    Ans : Prejudice

17. Declaration of Fundamental Rights of Citizenship in India in 1931, at Karachi session was committed to women's equality. (True or False)

    Ans : True

18. Preconceived opinions are attitudes held by members of one group towards the other group is called as.....

    Ans: Prejudice

19. Cultural capital consists of

    (i) Income (ii) Status

    (iii) Educational Qualification (iv) Social Network

    (a) (i) & (ii) (b) (ii) & (iv) (c) (ii) & (iii) (d) (i) & (iii)

    Ans: (c) (ii) & (iii)

20. Correct the statement

Disqualifying a group from opportunities given to other is called as inequality.

Ans: Disqualifying a group from opportunities given to other is called as DISCRIMINATION

21. Assertion (A): Social exclusion refers to ways in which individual may become cut off from full involvement in the wider society.

Reason (R): India like most societies has been marked by acute practices of social discrimination and exclusion.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false and R is true.

Ans. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

22. Assertion (A): Historically, the caste system classified people by their occupation and status.

Reason (R): Every caste was associated with an occupation, which meant that persons born into a particular caste were also 'born into' the occupation associated with their caste - they had no choice..

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false and R is true.

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

23. Which of the following are dimensions of untouchability?

I. Exclusion and boycott

II. Reward

III. Disrespect and subordination

IV. Exploitation

(a) I, III & IV

(b) I, II & III

(c) II, III & IV

(d) I, III & IV

Answer : (d) I, III & IV

24. Social resources have the following forms.

I. Politicla capital
II. Economic capital
III. Social capital
IV. Cultural capital

(a) I, III & IV
(b) I, II & III
(c) II, III & IV
(d) I, III & IV

Answer : (c) II, III & IV

25. Arrange the periods of the following social reformers in sequential order.

I. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
II. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
III. Jyotiba Phule
IV. Swami Dayanand fsaraswati

(a) I, II, III & IV
(b) II, IV, III, I
(c) III, I, II, IV
(d) I, IV, III, II

Answer : (d) I, IV, III, II

26. Arrange the sentences regarding an otherwise capable person.

I. Provision of reservation for otherwise able-bodied persons.
II. There is an inextricable relationship between disability and poverty.
III. Anita Ghai's role in providing rights to disabled and otherwise able-bodied people.
IV. Otherwise the problems of the person are not personal but social.

(a) IV, II, III, I
(b) II, IV, III, I
(c) III, I, II, IV
(d) I, IV, III, II

Answer : (a) IV, II, III, I

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

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

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

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

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

Read the Paragraph & Answer the given questions

11. It is an extreme and particularly vicious aspect of the caste system that prescribes stringent social sanctions against members of castes located at the bottom of the Purity - Pollution scale. Strictly speaking, these castes are outside the caste hierarchy they are considered to be so impure that their mere touch severely pollutes members of all other castes, bringing terrible punishment for the former and forcing the latter to perform elaborate purification rituals.
    (a) What we are talking here about?
    (b) What is the role of caste system in Social Stratification?
    (c) Which provision/Article of Indian constitution abolishes this.
    (d) Name any movement which worked for this kind of discrimination

12. In India labels such as 'disability', 'handicap', 'crippled', 'blind', and 'deaf' are used synonymously often these terms are hurled at people as insults. In a culture that looks up to bodily 'Perfection', all deviations from the 'perfect body' signify abnormality, defect and distortion labels such as bechara (poor thing) accentuate the victim status for the disabled person. The roots of such attitudes lie in the cultural conception that views an impaired body as a result of fate.
    (a) About what category of persons we are talking here?
    (b) What are 'Disabled - unfriendly' courts.
    (c) In what sense one can say that 'disability' is social?
    (d) What are the types of disabilities? (existing in our society)

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the role of social reformers in dealing with the women's issue during the colonial period.
2. Explain the meaning of the term 'Untouchabiltiy' along with its dimensions.
3. Tribal have faced colonialism in the pre independent & post-independent India. Explain.

4. What are the major issues taken up by the women's movements over its history?

5. Study the given table and answer the given questions.

TABLE 1: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LINE, 2011–12

CASTE and COMMUNITY GROUPS	RURAL INDIA	URBAN INDIA
	Spending Rs.816 or less per person per month	Spending Rs.1000 or less per person per month
Scheduled Tribes	45.3	24.1
Scheduled Castes	31.5	21.7
FC	15.5	8.1
OBCs	22.7	15.4
Muslims	26.9	22.7
Hindus	25.6	12.1
Christians	22.2	05.5
Sikhs	06.2	05.0
ALL GROUPS	25.4	13.7

Note: OBC = Other Backward Classes; UC = 'Upper Castes', i.e., not SC/ST/OBC
Source: Report of NITI Aayog, 2014; Panagariya and More, 2013

(a) Most of the persons of which caste are living their life in extreme poverty? Which community has least number of persons living in poverty?

(b) What do you understand by the term other backward classes? What can you conclude about OBC's after reading the above table and discuss their social problems.

CHAPTER - 6

THE CHALLENGES OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY

The term 'diversity' emphasises differences rather than inequalities.

1. India is a culturally diverse country having communities of different religions, languages, sects, races and castes.
   - Cultural identities are very powerful-can arouse intense passions.
   - Able to mobilise large numbers of people.
   - Sometimes cultural differences are accompanied by economic and social inequalities measures to address the inequalities or injustices suffered by one community can provoke opposition from other communities.
   - Situation becomes worse when scarce resources like river waters, jobs or govt. funds have to be shared.
2. The importance of community identity
   - Our community provides us the language (our mother tongue) and the cultural values through which we comprehend the world. It also anchors our self-identity.
   - Expanding and overlapping circles of communities (family, kinship, caste, ethnicity, language, region or religion). They give us a sense of identity of who we are.
   - People react emotionally or even violently whenever there is a perceived threat to their community identity.
3. **Community identities are universal**
   - ascriptive, based on birth rather than choice.
   - give a sense of security and identity.
4. **Nation** is a large-scale community consisting of different communities. The term state refers to an abstract entity consisting of a set of political-legal institutions claiming control over a particular geographical territory and the people living in it.
   - Nations are communities that have a state of their own.

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

Ans.

- A nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to describe but hard to define.
- Nations can be founded on the basis of common cultural, historical and political institution like a shared religon, language ethnicity, history or regional culture.
- However for every possible criterion there are exceptions and counter examples.
- The criterion that comes closest to distinguishing a nation is the state.
- Unlike the other kinds of communities, nations are communities that have a state of their own. That is why the two are joined with a hyphen to form the term nation state.
- State feels threatened by the cultural diversity and adopt assimilation or Integration policies to create a harmonious society.

6. **Assimilation policy** aims at persuading, encouraging or forcing all citizens to adopt a uniform set of cultural values and norms.

7. Integration policy aims to restrict public culture to common national pattern, while all non-national cultures are to be relegated to the private sphere.

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

Ans. Through various interventions like:

1. Centralising all power to forums where the dominant group constitutes a majority, and eliminating the autonomy of local or minority groups.
2. Imposing a unified legal and judicial system based on the dominant group's traditions and abolishing alternative systems used by other groups.
3. Adopting the dominant group's language as the only official 'national' language and making its use mandatory in all public institutions.
4. Promotion of the dominant group's language and culture through national institution including state controlled media and educational institution.

5. Adoption of state symbols, celebrating the dominant group's history, heroes and culture, choice of national holidays or naming of streets etc.

6. Seizure of lands, forests & fisheries from minority groups and indigenous people and declaring them "National resources."

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

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

8. Regionalism in the Indian Context

- Regionalism in India is rooted in India's diversity of languages, cultures, tribes and religions. It is also encouraged by the geographical concentration of these identity markers in particular regions, and fuelled by a sense of regional deprivation.

- Language coupled with regional and tribal identity and not religion are the most powerful instrument for the formation of ethnonational identity in India. However, all linguistic communities have not got statehood. For instance, in the creation of three new states in 2000, namely Chhattisgarh, Uttaranchal and Jharkhand, language did not play a prominent role.

- There are lists of 'subjects' or 'areas' of governance which are the exclusive responsibility of either state or Centre, along with a 'Concurrent List', of areas where both are allowed to operate.

9. Sociological Definition of the term 'Minority'

- The notion of minority groups is widely used in sociology

- It usually involves same sense of relative disadvantage.

- The sociological sense of minority also implies that the members of the minority form a collectivity i.e. they have a strong sense of group solidarity, a feeling of togetherness and belonging.

- Subjected to prejudice and discrimination.

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

10. Privileged Minorities

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

Q. Why should the minorities be given constitutional protection?

Ans.
- Cultural minorities need special protection because of the demographic dominance of the majority.
- Article 29 and Article 30 are a part of the Indian constitution with special reference to Minorities and Cultural Diversity.
- Minority problems

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

Article 29

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

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

Article 30

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

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

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

12. **Characteristics features of communalism**

- Communalism is an aggressive political ideology linked to religion.
- Religious identity overrides everything else.
- Communalism is a recurrent source of tension & violence in India.

13. **Secularism**

SECULARISM

Western meaning	**Indian meaning**
• Separation of church and state. • The separation of religious and political authority • Related to the arrival of modernity and the rise of science and rationality.	• Secular person or state is one that does not favour any particular religion over others. • Equal respect for all religions, rather than separation or distancing.

14. **Authoritarian State**

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

Results of authoritarian rule in India.

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

15. **Civil Society** is the name given to the broad arena which lies beyond the private domain of the family, but outside the domain of both state and market.

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

Civil Society Activities

- Today the activities of **civil society** organizations have an even wider range, including advocacy and lobbying activity with national and international agencies as well as active participation in various movements.

- **The issues taken up by Civil Society today** are diverse.
  - tribal struggles for land rights.
  - devolution in urban governance.
  - campaigns against rape and violence against women.
  - rehabilitation of those displaced by dams and other developmental projects.
  - fishermen's struggles against mechanised fishing.
  - rehabilitation of hawkers and pavement dwellers.
  - campaigns against slum demolitions and for housing rights,
  - primary education reform.
  - distribution of land to dalits.
  - keeping a watch on the state and forcing it to obey the law and so on.
  - Among the most significant recent initiatives is the **campaign for the Right to Information** It illustrates the crucial importance of civil society in ensuring that the state is accountable to the nations and its people. The answer to the RTI has to be given within 30 days.

- Benefits of the Right to Information Act 2005
  - According to this Act, any person may request information from a 'public authority'.
  - People have the right to get information about the allocation of funds for various projects.
  - Take copies of documents.
  - Inspect documents, works and records.
  - Take certified samples of materials of work
  - Obtains information in the form of printouts, diskettes floppies, tapes, video cassettes or in any other electronic mode.

1 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. The policy which persuades or forces all citizens to adopt a common set of cultural values and norms is-------
   a. Cross cultural policy b. regionalism policy
   c. assimilation policy d. favouritism policy

   Ans : c

2. Suspension of parliament and censorship of media usually takes place during.
   a. Democratic rule b. communal unrest
   c. authoritarian rule d. none of the above

   Ans : c

3. Protection of minorities by giving special consideration is considered by the majority community as---
   a. Injustice b. Favouritism/Appeasement
   c. Partiality d. Competition

   Ans : a

4. When religious identity overrides everything else it leads to---
   a. Secularism b. Communalism c. Nation state d. Diversity

   Ans : b

5. Ethno-national identity in India has mainly been formed by factors like----

   a. Language & religion b. language & tribal identity

   c. language & infrastructure d. none of the above

   Ans : a

6. Community identities give a sense of------- --------

   Ans : Security

7. Geographical concentration of identity markers like languages or tribes along with a feeling of 'deprivation' leads to----

   Ans : relative deprivation

8. When a 'small group' of people experience the 'same sense of relative disadvantage' they are known as a--------

   Ans : Disadvantaged group

9. The states adopt assimilation or integraton policies to create a harmonious society because they feel---------- by cultural diversity, which may result in disunity.

   Ans : threatened

10. _____ is the most recent initiative of the Civil society which makes the state accountable to the citizens of India.

    Ans : RTI Act

11. The term diversity emphasizes inequalities rather than differences. (True or False)

    Ans : False

12. People react emotionally when their community identity is threatened. (True or False)

    Ans : True

13. Minorities like Parsis and Sikhs are economically and socially strong. (Correct the statement)

    Ans : economically strong not socially

14. The contentious issues of the 'federal system' today is determined by the role of private backward regions. (True or False)

    Ans : False

15. Political parties, media, institutions, NGOs are part of authoritarian society. (correct the statement)

    Ans : Democratic society

16. Correct the statement

    Communalism is the Aggressive chauvinism based on regional identity,

    Ans: Religious identity

17. Articles in Indian constitution which protects the rights of minorities are:-

    (a) Article 14 & 15 (b) Article 29 & 30

    (c) Article 35 & 36 (d) Article 17 & 18 .

    Ans: (b)

18. Characterstics of an Authoritarian state includes :

    (i) Abolition of Civil liberties

    (ii) Infringement of fundamental Rights

    (iii) arise of movements

    (iv) the head with power is accountable to citizens

    (a) (i), (ii) & (iv) (c) (i), (ii) & (iii)

    (b) (ii), (iii) & (iv) (d) (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv)

    Ans : (c)

19. Right to information came into force on.....

    Ans: 15 June 2005

20. India experienced authoritarian rule during the period between..... to.....

    Ans: June 1975, Jan 1977

21. Assertion (A): The Indian nation-state is socially and culturally one of the most diverse countries of the world.

    Reason (R): Regionalism in India is not rooted in India's diversity of languages, cultures, tribes, and religions.

    (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

    (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

    (c) A is true but R is false.

    (d) A is false and R is true.

    Ans. (c) A is true but R is false.

22. Assertion (A): One of the characteristic features of secularism is its claim that religious identity overrides everything else.

    Reason (R): Whether one is poor or rich, whatever one's occupation, caste or political beliefs, it is religion alone that counts.

    (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

    (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

    (c) A is true but R is false.

    (d) A is false and R is true.

    Ans. (d) A is false and R is true.

23. The following are the benefits of Rights to information.
    I. Obtaining copies of documents
    II. Right to requiest for any information
    III. Right to distribute land to Dalits
    IV. Right to take certified samples of materials of works.
    (a) I, III, & IV (b) I, II & III (c) II, III & IV (d) I, II & IV
    Answer : (d) I, II & IV

24. Which of the following are covered under Article 30 of the Indian Constitution.
    I. Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of Indian or any language thereof having its own distinct language, script or culture shall have the right to preserve the same.
    II. All minorities, whether based on religions or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
    III. No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the state or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

IV. In granting aid to edicational institutions, the State shall not discriminante against any educational institution on the ground that it is managed by any minority, whether based on religion or language.

(a) II, III (b) II, IV (c) III, I, II, IV (d) I, III

Answer : (b) II, IV

25. Arrange regionalism in Indian context.

I. Regionalism is based on language.

II. Regionsalism is based on religion.

III. Based on tribal identity which resulted in the formation of states in 2000.

IV. Indian federalism is a device to accommodate regional sentiments.

(a) IV, I, II, III (b) II, IV, III, I (c) III, I, II, IV (d) I, IV, III, II

Answer : (a) IV, I, II, III

26. List the consequences of authoritarian rule in sequence.

I. Beginning of social movements

II. Violation of fundamental rights

III. Generation of a wave of participation

IV. No responsibility of the administration

(a) IV, I, II, III (b) II, IV, III, I (c) III, I, II, IV (d) I, IV, III, II

Answer : (b) II, IV, III, I

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What does the term cultural diversity mean?
2. Differentiate between western and Indian meaning of secularism.
3. What are ascriptive identities?
4. Define nation-State.
5. Who are minorities in sociological sense?
6. State the features of an authoritarian state.
7. What is 'regionalism'?
8. Who are privileged minorities?
9. How are minorities politically vulnerable?
10. How can commitment to the protection of minorities can also be a challenge to the state?

11. Why are states often suspicious of cultural diversity?
12. Write a note on religious diversity found in India.
13. State any two constitutional provisions meant to protect minorities rights.
14. What do you understand by the term communalism?

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

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

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

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

   Answer: bitterness

   Q2. Correct the statement

   Communalism is bringing good results.

   Answer: Communalism is bringing bad results

Q3. Whose enemy is communalism?

1. Inequality 2. Lawlessness 3. Humanity 4. Passengers

Answer: 3 Humanity

Q4. These are not qualities of communalism.

1. Ethics 2. Simplicity 3. Chivalry 4. Hypocrisy

i) 1, 2 & 4 ii) 2, 3, & 4

iii) 1, 2, & 3 iv) 1, 2, 3, & 4

Answer: (iii)

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

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

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

Q2. The term is used for all units in the United States.

1. Unit 2. Nation 3. Union 4. State

Q3. In the Constitution which term is used for Uttar Pradesh, Bihar etc.

Q4. Correct the statement.

Internal sovereignty of the state is not attained at all and external sovereignity is limited.

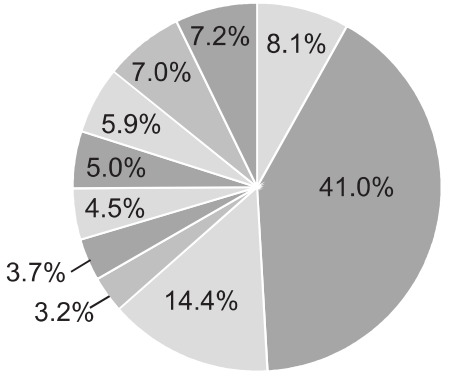
6 MARKS QUESTIONS

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

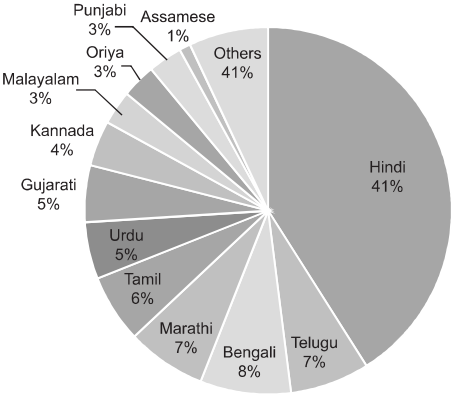
2. What is Communalism? Has it been a recurring source of tension and violence?

3. In your opinion, the linguistic reorganisation of states has increased or damaged the unity of India.

Linguistic composition (2001)*

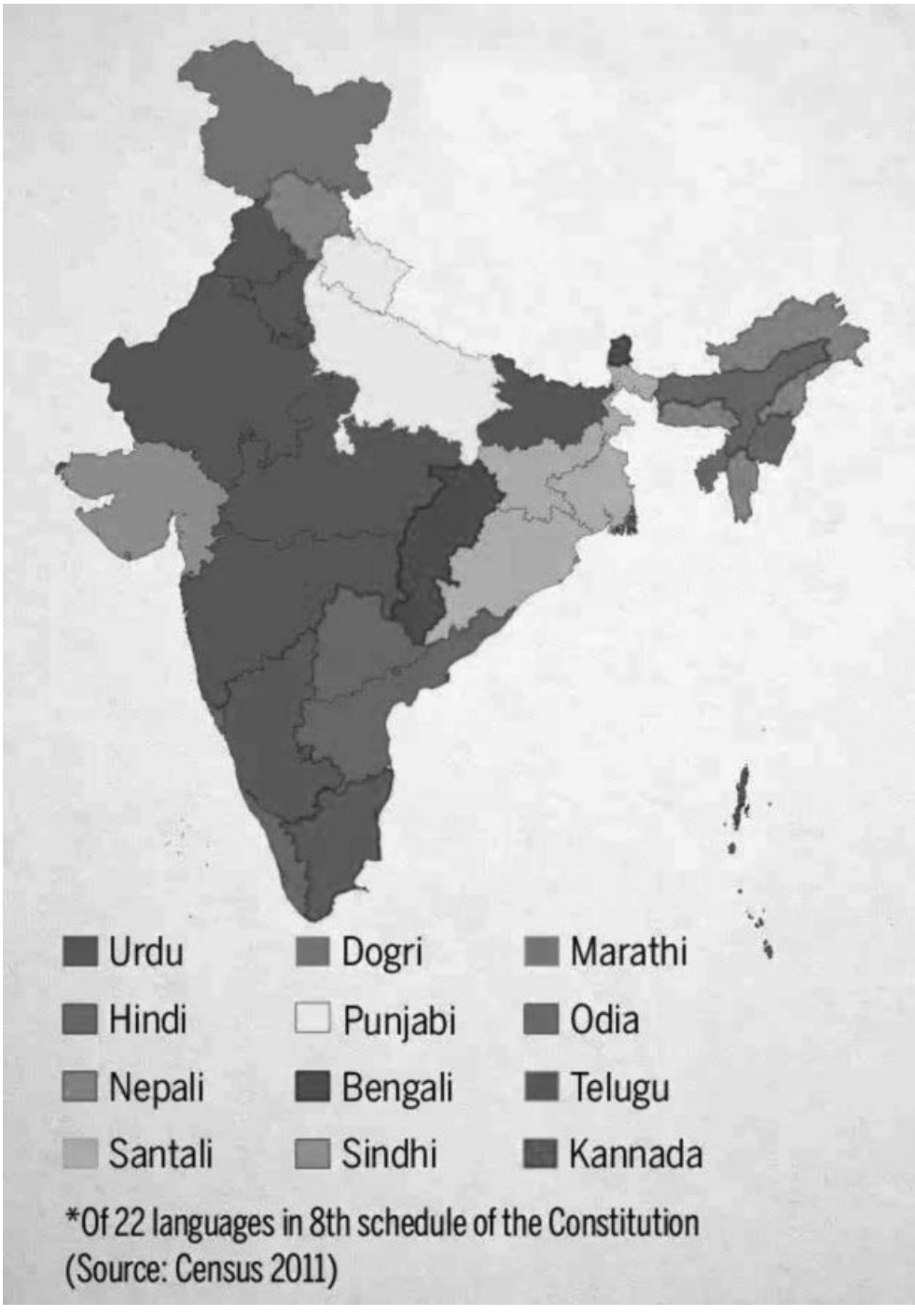


Linguistic Distribution in India (2001 Census)



Q4. Express the nature of linguistic structure in India

Q5. Express the regional nature of linguistic structure in India



PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

CLASS-XII

(MARKING SCHEME)

S.No.	Content	Marks
1.	Introduction	2
2.	Statement of Purpose	2
3.	Research Question	2
4.	Methodology	3
5.	Data Analysis	4
6.	Conclusion	2
	VIVA	5
	Total	**20**

INTRODUCTION

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

Statement of purpose

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

Research question

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

Research methods

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

Surveys

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

Interviews

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

Participant and non-participant observation

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

Data analysis

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

The conclusion

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

Project VIVA

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

Sample project

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

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

Statement of purpose

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

Research question

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

Or

Have we not learned modern techniques to depend on them?

Or

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

Research method

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

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

1. What modern equipment do you have?

2. Do you know how to use internet in mobile?

3. At what time do you have the facility to use the equipment?

4. Are you getting education through these mediums?

5. What new things could you learn by getting education through this?

6. Are you in favor of continuing this in future too?

Data analysis

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

Conclusion

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

SUGGESTED TOPICS FOR THE PRACTICAL PROJECT WORK

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

Book - II
Social Change and Development in India

Book - II

CHAPTER - 1

STRUCTURAL CHANGES

1. **Colonialism** can be understood as the rule by one country over another.
2. **Pre-colonial rule** invaders and rulers were interested in continuous flow of tribute but did not interfere with the socio-economic system in place.

3. **Impact of colonial rule**

- new land ownership laws were introduced
- the economy was strengthened
- what crops to be grown was dictated.
- the way of production and distribution of goods was altered
- tea plantations were introduced
- Forest Acts changed the life of the pastoralists.
- Western education was introduced to create Indians who could assist in administrration.
- It brought changes in law, order, culture and architecture.
- Certain industries closed down as it could not compete with machine made goods from Europe.
- Old urban centres declined, while coastal cities were developed.
- It led to the growth of nationalist and anti-colonial Consciousness.

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

- widely used
- a major contributor to the growth of nationalism.
- its knowledge has given Indians an edge over others in the job market (post globalization)
- Linked to social prestige and statuses and sometimes able to reduce

the importance of caste position

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

6. **Two structural changes brought about by colonialism.**

   - Urbanization
   - Industrialization

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

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

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

   - *decline of old urban centres.* Just as manufacturing boomed in Britain, traditional exports of cotton and silk manufactures from India declined in the face of Manchester competition.
   - This period also saw the further decline of cities such as Surat and Masulipatnam while Bombay and Madras grew.
   - Cities were an expression of global capitalism.

7. Urbanisation and Industrialisation are linked processes.

   - British industrialization led to deindustrialization in some sectors.
   - Old urban centres like Surat, Masulipatnam, Dhaka, Murshidabad declined. i.e. decline in urbanisation.
   - Coastal cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were developed for exporting new materials-cotton, jute, indigo, coffee-and importing machine made goods from Britain.

8. There is a vital difference between the empire building of pre-capitalist times and that of capitalist times.

   - Pre capitalist conequerors did not interfere with the economic base. Whereas British colonialism was based on a capitalist system which directly interfered to ensure maximum profit.

- Every policy was geared towards the strengthening and expansion of British capitalism.
- It changed not just land ownership laws but decided even what crops ought to be grown and what ought not to be.

9. Tea plantations

- Undemocratic measures were used to get work done by the workers, for the benefit of the 'British planters.
- The British planters enjoyed lavish lifestyles.
- The workers worked under unjust contract and unfavorable conditions. They were facing exploitation.
- The planters and their families lived in huge bungalows surrounded by an army of livened servants.
- The workers were recruited from far off places and many got infected with strange fevers due to inhuman conditions.

10. Early industrialization in Independent India

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

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

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

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

11. Urbanization in Independent India

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

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

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

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

12. Difference between Western and Indian pattern of Industrialisation

- In western pattern of industrialization majority of people are employed in the service sector, while in India majority are in agriculture sector.
- In western pattern majority are formally employed and getting regular salaries. Whereas in India very few are in regular salaried employment.

1 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. One of the major language contributing to Nationalism was----

   a. Hindi b. Tamil c. English d. Urdu

   Ans : c. English

2. The life of pastoralists was changed by-------

   a. Village b. Tribal Acts. c. Forests Acts. d. none of the above

   Ans : c. Forests Acts.

3. The dominant political system introduced by colonial rule was----

   a. Nation-State b. State Nation

   c. Democratic Nation d. Union State

   Ans : a. Nation-State

4. The economic base of our country was not interfered by-----

   a. Capitalist conquerors b. Vedic invaders

c. pre-capitalist conquerors d. Planters

Ans : c. pre-capitalist conquerors

5. Urban impact has been experienced in India in ways like-----

a. Monetary inputs from migrants in cities

b. Uprooting of village c. Land used for urban development

d. all of the above

Ans : d. all of the above

6. Steam & electricity were used as sources of power for machine production known as deindustrialisation. (Correct the statement)

Ans: Steam & electricity were used as sources of power for machine production known as Industrialisation.

7. Impact of Industrialisation was same in Britain and India as people moved to urban areas. (Correct the statement)

Ans: Impact of Industrialisation was different in Britain and India as people moved to urban areas.

8. The colonial administration used kind measures against labourers to extract maximum profits for planters. (Correct the statement)

Ans: The colonial administration used harsh measures against labourers to extract maximum profits for planters.

9. The principles of Nationalism and that of colonialism were contradictory components of the dominant political system of British India. (True or False)

Ans: True

10. Building of dams, power stations, steels plants to usher in the post-independent industrial era was the dream of-----

a. MSA Rao b. Jawahar Lal Nehru

c. Mahatam Gandhi d. K T Shah

Ans : b. Jawahar Lal Nehru

11. When Indians were denied Liberty and freedom during the 40'S and 50's the period of rule is known as------

Ans : Colonial rule

12. The Indian Parliamentary system, Legal system, the police and education system is very much built on one of the following models-

    a. French model b. British model

    c. German model d. Russian model

    Ans : b. British model

13. The two structural changes-----and------were brought about in by colonialism.

    Ans : Urbanisation and Industrialisation

14. Surat and Masulipatam declined as manufacturing boomed in Britian leading to the emergence of the process called-----

    Ans : Deindustrialisation

15. -------cities such as Bombay, Calcutta, Madras were developed for exporting jute, indigo etc and importing machine made goods.

    Ans : Port

16. During the colonial period the workers and their families lived a lavish lifestyle under just and favourable conditions. (True or False)

    Ans : False

17. The increase in production planning of the service sector of the economy along with decreasing capital investment and significant decline in the volume of manufacturing is called ?

    (a) Capitalism (b) Industrialization

    (c) Deindustrialization

    Ans : (c) Deindustrialization

18. Planning Commission was set up in:

    (a)1952 (b)1951 (c)1950 (d)1953

    Ans : (c)1950

19. Who was the editor of the National Planning Committee ?

    (a) K T Shah (b) MR Shah (c) Subrata Shah (d) Harish Patel

    Ans : (a) K T Shah

20. place was used for loading and unloading goods for Britain

(a) Rampur (b) Sitapur (c) Parbatpuri (d) Hajipuri

Ans (c) Parbatpuri

21. Assertion (A): India enjoys a special place in the globalized international market because of the knowledge of English.

Reason (R): knowledge of English language has proved beneficial for many disadvantaged groups.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true.

Ans. (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the explanation of A.

22. Assertion (A): Official reports suggest that the colonial government recruited laborers unfairly.

Reason (R): The colonial government took great care of the health of the workers.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true.

Ans. (c) A is true but R is false.

23. Which of the following is based on British model?

I. We have a parliamentary and a legal system, a police and educational system
II. We drive on the left side of the road
III. school uniforms include neck-ties
IV. 'bread-omlette' and 'cutlets' as menu offered in many roadside eateries and canteens.

(a) Only I (b) Only IV
(c) I, II, III (d) I, II, III and IV

Answer : (d) I, II, III and IV

24. What were the thematic similarities between the social reform movements?

I. Concern about social issues
II. Issues of exploitation against women

III. There was no similarity

IV. issues of caste and gender exploitation in religion

(a) Only I (b) Only II and IV (c) I, II, III (d) I, II and IV

Answer : (d) I, II and IV

25. Arrange the following sentences in order.

I. It led to movement of people from one part to another within India.

II. A newly emerging middle class particularly from the British Presidency regions of Bengal and Madras.

III. Among them were those individuals who had been chosen by the colonial administration for service from various parts of the country.

IV. Colonialism also led to considerable movement of people.

(a) IV, I, II, III (b) II, III, IV, I (c) I, II, III, IV (d) I, II, IV, III

Answer : (a) IV, I, II, III

26. Arrange the following sentences in order.

I. Cities had a key role in the economic system of British empires.

II. Coastal cities such as Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai were favoured.

III. From here primary commodities could be easily exported and manufactured fgoods could be cheaply imported.

IV. Colonial cities were the prime link between the economic centre or core in Britain and periphery or margins in colonised India.

(a) IV, I, II, III (b) II, III, IV, I (c) I, II, III, IV (d) I, II, IV, III

Answer : (c) I, II, III, IV

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

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

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. How has colonialism impacted our lives?
2. Explain how colonial rule is different from earlier rules in India?
3. Which cities were developed by the British in India &Why?
4. Explain M.S.A. Rao's three levels of urbanization observed in Independent India.
5. Read the passage and Answer the given Questions:

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

   (A) What is capitalism?

   (b) What are it's characterstics?

   (c) why it is harnessing to industries and agriculture?

   (d) How can you relate capitalism and colonialism?

6. Answer the given questions, refer the passage for help.

   Cities had a key role in the economic system of empires, Coastal cities such as Mumbai, Kolkata and chennai were favoured from here primary commodities could be easily exported and manufactured goods could be cheaply imported.

   (a) What is structural change?

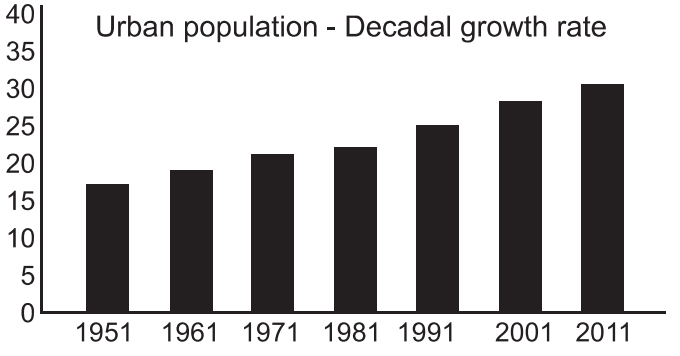
   (b) How urbanisation & Industrialisation are two sides of the same coin?

   (c) what commodities were exported by India in British era?

   (d) why did development of cities near sea took place too fast?

6 Marks Questions

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



(a) What do you understand by Urbanisation.

(b) How did the Urbanisation changed from 1951 to 2011 and what were the reasons for that? Discuss with the help of Examples.

CHAPTER 2

CULTURAL CHANGES

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

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

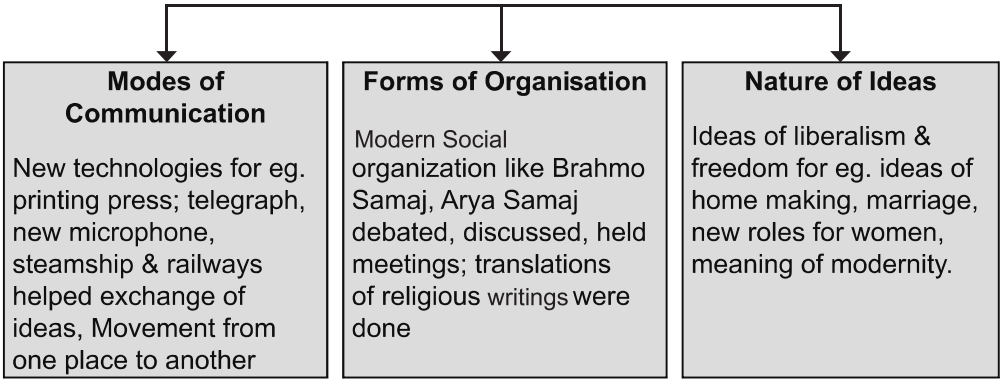
The well known issues or the social evils that plagued Indian society were

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

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

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

2. **Modern Framework of Change in Colonial India** according to Sociologist Satish Saberwal three aspects to the modern framework of change in Colonial India were:



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

4. **De-sanskritisation** is the process where influence of non-Sanskritic castes was found to be dominant instead of high castes.

5. **Sanskritisation** has been criticised at different levels.

   — No structural change only positional change for some individual.

   — Assumption of upper castes being superior, hence they are to be imitated

   — justification of the practice of inequality & exclusion as marked privileges of upper castes hence a discriminatory system.

   — process that is gendered - though progressive for men, upper caste practices like purdah system, age marriage, dowry in place of bride price are regressive as far as women are concerned.

   — Erosion of Dalit culture would be an expected outcome.

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

7. **Westernisation**

   - M.N. Srinivas defines Westernization as the changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of 150 years of British rule, changes occurring in technology, institutions, ideology and values. He believed as lower castes sanskritised, the upper caste were westernized by considering the British colonialists as reference group.

- Different kinds of westernization

    1. Emergence of a westernized sub-cultural pattern brought forward by the western educated middle class

    2. General spread of western cultural traits in the fields of food and eating habits, clothes and life-styles due working or serving the british colonialists over a long period.

    3. Impact of westernization can be seen in the fields of art, literature, music, architecture etc.

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

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

    — Modernisation assumes that local ties and parochial perspective give way to universal commitments and cosmopolitan attitudes

    — a scientific and rational approach develops

    — work is based on achievement not birth, individualism is encouraged.

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

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

11. **Secularisation of caste**

    — formation of caste based associations and political parties.

    — seeking votes and fielding candidates on caste lines - assertion of rights, by caste based organisations

1 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. The first school for women was opened by----

   a. Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak b. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

   c. Jyoti Ba Phule d. Sayed Ahmed Khan

   Ans : c. Jyoti Ba Phule

2. Sanskritisation is a process, that pertains to---

   a. Political mobility b. economic mobility

   c. social mobility d. all of the above

   Ans : c. social mobility

3. The path of development called modernization was taken up by--

   a. Europe or South America b. Eastern Europe or North America

   c. Western Europe or North America d. All the above

   Ans : c. Western Europe or North America

4. When men and women meet for socializing and for showing of family wealth rather than religious celebrations it is known as---dimension of ritivals.

   a. Cultural b. Social c. Secular d. Political

   Ans : b. Social

5. Sufi, Bhakti and Buddhist movements were forms of movements to remove-------- discrimination.

   a. Religious b. economic c. caste d. political

   Ans : c. caste

6. Orthodox Hindus often opposed social reform movements and formed their own organizations like the--------

   Ans : Dharma Sabha

7. Printing press, telegraph and movement of people & goods are the various forms of ---------- which were speeded up by new technologies.

   Ans : Communication

8. The grounds of gender and caste was broken up by a Dalit women name ------ when she wrote her autobiography as a Sanskrit teacher.

   Ans : Kumud Pawade

9. Sati, caste discrimination, child marriage etc are issues of -----reform movements of the 19th century.

   Ans : Social

10. Regional Self-consciousness and pride to be a 'dominant caste' were ideologies of OBCs/Dalits which accelerated with the growth of--------- movement.

    Ans : Backward Class movement

11. The two processes, of cultural change, which are limited by a set of 'modem ideas' are----- and--------

    Ans : Modernisation and Secularisation

12. Sanskritisation helped in raising the 'status of women'. (correct the statement)

    Ans : Sanskritisation did not help in raising the 'status of women'.

13. According to M N Srinivas when lower castes sought to be westernised, upper castes sought to be sankritised. (correct the statement)

    Ans : According to M N Srinivas when upper castes sought to be westernised, lower castes sought to be sankritised.

14. We experience 'westernisation' when social relationships are based on truths of utlility, calculations and science. (correct the statement)

    Ans : We experience 'modernisation' when social relationships are based on truths of utlility, calculations and science.

15. Formation of caste-based associations, and political parties is known as 'popularization of caste' (correct the statement)

    Ans : Formation of caste-based associations, and political parties is known as 'secularisation of caste'

16. Colonial impact of modernization can be seen in the field of art, literature, music, & architercture in the Indian society. (correct the statement)

    Ans : Colonial impact of westernisation can be seen in the field of art, literature, music, & ARCHITECTURE in the Indian society.

17. Which is the most important feature of Indian society?

(a) unity in diversity (b) Varna system

(c) Jajmani system (d) All of the above

Ans (d) All of the above

18. Who developed the concept of westernization?

(a) M. N. Srinivas (b) H. C . dubey

(c) Merton (d) Pareto

Ans (a) M. N. Srinivas

19. Which of the following are the essential elements of secularisation?

(a) Logic (b) Process of Differentiation

(c) Decline of religious parochialism (d) All of the above

Ans (d) All of the above

20. The word 'Sarvodaya' is given by whom?

(a) Swami Vivekananda (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

(c) Swami Dayanand (d) Gandhiji

Ans (d) Gandhiji

21. Assertion (A): There were some thematic similarities among the different types of social reform movements.

Reason (R): Education, opposition to orthodox practices etc. were the main issues in these movements for the reform of the society.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

22. Assertion (A): In Sanskritsation limited narrow local outlook weakens and universal commitment and cosmopolitan outlook prevail.

Reason (R): Effects of Sanskritisation can be seen in literature, language, ideology, music, drama, rituals and way of life.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

Ans. (d) A is false but R is true.

23. What is correct regarding the Sanskritisation?
    I. The Sanskritisation of a group has usually the effect of improving its position in the local caste hierarchy.
    II. The Sanskritisation of any group does not affect its position.
    III. The Sanskritisation is an improvement in the economic or political position of the group concerned
    IV. As a result of Sanskritisation, a feeling of higher consciousness emerges in that group.
    (a) I and II (b) Only II (c) I, III, IV (d) I, II, III, IV
    Answer : (c) I, III, IV
24. Sociolosgist Satish SAberwal elaborates upon the modern context by sketching aspects to the modern framework of change in colonial India. Which aspect out of the following is elaborated by him?
    I. modes of communication II. forms of organisation
    III. Modernity IV. the nature of ideas
    (a) Only I (b) I, II, III (c) II, III, IV (d) I, II, IV
    Answer : (d) I, II, IV
25. Arrange the following sentence in order.
    I. Colonial modernity had its own paradoxes.
    II. Sociology does not rest content with naturalist explanation.
    III. English educated Indian middle class read the thinkers of western enlightenment, philosophers of liberal democracy and dreamt of ushering in a liberal and progessive India.
    IV. Colonialism led to the growth of an English educated Indian middle class.
    (a) II, I, IV, III (b) I, II, III, IV (c) II, III, IV, I (d) IV, III, II, I
    Answer : (a) II, I, IV, III
26. Arrange the following sentences in order.
    I. From the 19th and more so the 20th century, the term began to be associated with positive and desirable values.
    II. In the early years, modernisation referred to improvement in technology and production processes.
    III. The term modernisation has a long history.
    IV. People and societies wanted to be modern.
    (a) I, II, IV, III (b) III, I, IV, II
    (c) I, II, III, IV (d) IV, III, II, I
    Answer : (b) III, I, IV, II

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

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

   (a) Sanskritisation (b) De-Sanskritisation

   (c) Westernisation (d) Modernization
5. What are some of the basic assumptions of modernity?
6. Examine the relationship of modernisation and secularization.
7. Sanskritisation is a gendered process. Justify.

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Write a short note on secularization of caste.
2. Process of Sanskritisation encourages inequalities and discrimination. Explain
3. Sanskritisation seems to justify a model that rests on inequality and exclusion. It appears to suggest that to believe in pollution and purity of groups of people is justifiable or all right. Therefore, to be able to look down on some groups just as the upper castes' looked down on the 'lower castes' is a mark of priviledge.

   (a) The concept of sanskritisation was given by

   (b) Which aspect of Sanskritisation is talked about in above given paragraph.

   (c) Can Sanskritisation change the status of a group in a society,

   (d) In what context the words Pollution and purity are used here,

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

   (a) What do you understand by secularism?

   (b) Does westernisation means modernisation?

   (c) How modernisation plays a role in declining the influence of religion in our society?

   (d) Discuss the changes brought in our society by Modernisation.

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

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

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

3. Read the passage and Answer the given questions,

   You have already seen the far reaching impact of colonialism in our lives. The Social reform movements which emerged in India in the 19th century arose to the challenges that colonial Indian Society faced. You Probably are familiar with what were termed social evils that plagued Indian Society

   (a) Discuss the effects of colonialism in Indian society.

   (b) Write about the social evils that plagued indian society and also discuss the attempts made by social reformers to remove them.

CHAPTER - 4

CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL SOCIETY

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

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

2. **Occupation of the rural population**

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

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

   - The diversity of occupations in rural India is reflected in the caste system which in most regions includes specialist and 'service' castes such as Washermen, Potters, and Goldsmiths.

Class and Caste Structure in Rural Areas

Class and Caste Structure in rural areas are interrelated.

The upper caste was considered high class.

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

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

4. Agrarian structure in rural society

The term agrarian structure is often used to refer to structure or distribution of land holding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- In rural areas no straight forward relationship exists betwen caste and class. In many cases there is a correspondence between caste and class as one moves down the hierarchy but in some cases it is not so for eg. Brahmins the higher castes are not the major landowners.
- Examples of the dominant landowning groups are the Jats and Rajputs of UP, the Vokkalingas in Andhra Pradesh and Jat Sikhs of Punjab.
- In most regions **a proprietary caste group** owns most of the resources and commands labour from low ranked caste group.

5. **Begar** is free labour

- It is prevalent in many parts of northern India.
- Members of low ranked caste groups had to provide labour for a fixed number of days per year to the village zamindar or landlord.

- Lack of resources, and dependence on the landed class for economic, social and political support, meant that many of the working poor were tied to landowners in hereditary' labour relationships (bonded labour).

- **Colonial Period :** Most rural areas were administered through Zamindari System and Raiyatwari System.

- **Zamindarl system:** In this system the landlord was considered the owner of the land. The farmer did not have direct contact with the government but the land tax was paid to the government through the landlords.

- **Raiyatwari system:** (Raiyat means farmer) in this system the land tax was directly paid to the government by the farmers. In this system the landlords were removed between the government and the farmers.

6. Primary objective of land reforms in India

- To remove the obstacles which arose from the inherited agrarian structure of the past.

- To eliminate all elements of exploitation & social injustices that existed within the agrarian system, in order to ensure equality of statuses and opportunities to all sections of the population.

6.1 Land Reforms

- Various land reforms introduced after independence. (1950's to 1970's)

    - **Abolition of Zamindari System :** removed the layer of intermediaries, rights taken from zamindars weakening their economic & political position.

    - **Tenancy Abolition and Regulation Acts :** More security to the tenants, granted land rights to tenants (West Bengal and Kerala).

    - **Ceiling Acts :** Limits to be imposed on the ownership of land.Ceiling depended on the productivity of land i.e., High productivity land had low ceiling, while low productivity land had higher ceiling.

6.2 Drawbacks of Land Ceiling Act / "Benami Transfers"

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

7. A Green Revolution : (1960's & 1970's)

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

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

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

C. The negative social and economic effects of Green Revolution (1st Phase)

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

(2nd Phase)

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

8. Subsistence agriculture

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

- **Difference between Peasants and Farmers**

  Peasants : Agriculturalists who primarily produce for themselves and unable to produce for the market are peasants.

  Farmers : Those agriculturalists who are able to produce surplus over and above the needs of the family and are linked to the market.

Transformations in the Rural Society after independence.

- increase in the use of agricultural labour
- shift from payment in kind to payment in cash
- loosening of traditional bonds between farmers and agricultural workers.
- rise of a class of free wage labourers.

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

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

9. Circulation of Labour

- The commercialisation of agriculture led to the growth of migrant agricultural labour that circulated between their home villages and more prosperous areas.
- Men migrated periodically in search of work and better wages, while women and children were often left behind in their villages with elderly grandparents.
- Migrants were more easily exploited by the wealthy farmers and were usually not paid the minimum wages.

- These migrant workers were termed as 'footloose labour' by Jan Breman.
- These labourers got employment only during a part of the year, i.e., the harvesting time.
- As migrant labourers are not locals and come from poor regions, they were in a weak position relative to employers., Women are also emerging as the main source of agricultural labour, leading to the ' feminisation' of agricultural labour force.
- Impact of Liberalization on Indian AGRICULTURE
- Expansion of Agricultural market
- Producers get attractive prices
- Consumers receiving cheap agricultural goods
- Increased production_in agriculture

Contract farming

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

Globalisation, Liberalisation and Rural Society.

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

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

Negative impacts

- It leads to greater financial insecurity as the farmers become dependent on the company for their livelihood
- farming of export oriented products such as flowers and gherkins means that land is diverted from food grain production.
- It disengages people from the production process
- Indigenous knowledge of agriculture becomes irrelevant.
- Production of elite items requires high doses of fertilizers snd pesticides which are ecologically not sustainable.

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

10. Farmer Suicide

- Many farmers who committed suicide were marginal farmers who were attempting to increase their productivity, primarily by practising Green Revolution methods.
- Suicide of farmers is basically associated with debt, as well as natural disasters, resulting in the failure of agriculture product.
- Understanding such production meant facing several risks: the cost of production has increased tremendously due to a decrease in agricultural subsidies, the markets are not stable and many, investment in expensive inputs and markets are not stable, and many farmers borrow heavily in order to invest in expensive inputs and improve their production.
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, Gram Uday se Gram Uday Abhiyan, National Urban Mission, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture and Kisan Credit Card, etc., are some schemes of the Government of India, which may provide unified help to farmers all over the country. These schemes are also helpful in providing quality life to the rural India.

1 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Many of our cultural practices and patterns can be traced to our agrarian backgrounds Which of the festival is not a part of it.

   a. Pongal in Tamil Nadu b. Bihu

   c. Baisakhi d. Holi

   Ans : d. Holi

2. Agriculture is the single most important source of livelihood for the majority of the rural population in India (true/false)

   Ans : True

3. _____castes such as washerman, potters, goldsmith, are examples of diversity of occupation in_____India.

   Ans : Service, rural

4. Cultivators who lease the land from landowners and have lower income than owner- cultivators are called_____

   Ans : Tenants

5. A system of tax collection in colonial India in which the government settled the revenue directly with the cultivator are called.

   a. zamindari system b. raiyatwari system

   c. halpati system d. jeeta system

   Ans : b. raiyatwari system

6. Jats and Rajputs of UP Lingayats in Karnataka are examples of dominant castes. (True / False)

   Ans : True

7. Members of low ranked caste groups had to provide labour for fixed number of days / year to the village zamindar or landlords is called_____

   Ans : Begar

8. As a part of land reform initiative an act that prevents land rights to the tenants and gave them security were.

   a. commercialization of agriculture

   b. subsistence agriculture

   c. capitalist agriculture

   d. none of the above

   Ans : a. commercialization of agriculture

9. A pattern of seasonal migration that emerged due to Green revolution where workers circulate between their home village and more prosperous areas is called

   a. circulation of labour b. subsistence agriculture

   c. begar d. matrix events

   Ans : a. circulation of labour

10. Identify the sociologist who described the change in the nature of relationship between landlords and agricultural workers as a shift from patronage to exploitation

    a. Karl Marx b. Jan Breman

    c. Hubert Risley d. Max Weber

    Ans : b. Jan Breman

11. Workers are also emerging as the main source of agricultural labour, leading to the proprietary caste groups of agricultural labour force. (T/F)

    Ans : True

Correct the statement

12. There is no close connection between agriculture and culture.

    Ans : There is a close connection between agriculture and culture.

13. Jan Breman called laborers working in the same place as footloose laborers.

    Ans : Jan Breman called laborers working in areas far from their home as footloose laborers.

14. Raiyat means ..... in Telugu.

Ans : Cultivator.

15. Which of the following is a characteristic of rural society?

(a) division of labor (b) social mobility

(c) densely populated (d) Agri-business

Ans (d) Agri-business

16. The idea of seeing people on the basis of equality and not discriminate is called

(a) livelihood (b) equality

(c) Consolidation (d) intensive agriculture

Ans (b) Equality

17. The employment or work necessary for living life, which leads to the receipt of money, is called

(a) livelihood

(b) middlemen

(c) sharecropping

(d) Tenancy

Ans (a) livelihood

18. Who has contributed in bringing Green Revolution in India?

(a) Jagdish Chandra Basu

(b) Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman

(c) Dr. Homi Jahangir Bhabha

(d) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan

Ans (d) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan

19. The 'SABLA' scheme is focused on.

(a) helpless women

(b) adolescent girls

(c) Maternity Benefit

(d) all of these

Ans (c) Maternity Benefit

20. Which effort was made by the Government of India for the reorganization of land?

(a) Land Management

(b) Cooperative Agriculture

(c) Consolidation

(d) all of these

Ans (d) All of these

21. Assertion (A): In most of the Green Revolution areas in India, basically medium and large farmers were able to benefit from the new technology.

Reason (R): This made the rich farmers better off and worsened the condition of landless and marginal land holders.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true.

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

22. Assertion (A): Green Revolution promoted the process of differentiation.

Reason (R): The employment and wages for agricultural workers did increase in many areas, because the demand of laborers increased.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true.

Ans. (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the explanation of A.

23. Which of the following is called free labour?

I. Begar II. Assistance

III. Humanity IV. Compulsion

(a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Only III (d) II, III, IV

Answer : (a) Only I

24. Which of the following is correct regarding Land Celling Acts—

I. It was depending on the kind of land.

II. Very productive land has a low celling

III. unproductive dry land has a higher ceiling limit

IV. There was no upper limit on holdign land

(a) I, II, III, IV (b) I and II (c) I, II, III (d) Only IV

Answer : (c) I, II, III

25. Arrange the following sentences in ordeer.

I. But the rural is not just agriculture

II. Many activities that support agriculture and village life are also sources of livelihood for people in rural India.

III. For exmaple, a large number of artisans such as potters , carpenters, weavers, ironsmiths, and goldsmiths are found in rural areas

IV. Agriculture is the singel most important source fo livelihood for the majority of the rural population.

(a) I, II, III, IV (b) I, II, IV, III (c) IV, I, II, III (d) IV, III, II, I

Answer : (c) Iv, I, II, III

26 . Arrange the following sentences in order.

I. The third major category of land reform laws were the Land Ceiling Acts.

II. These laws imposed an upper limit on the amount of land that can be owned by a particular family.

III. The ceiling varles from region to region, dependign on the kind of land, its productiveity, and other such factors.

IV. Very productive land has a low ceiling while unproductive dry land has a higher ceiling limit.

(a) I, II, III, IV (b) I, II, IV, III (c) IV, I, II, III (d) IV, III, II, I

Answer : (a) I, II, III, IV

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

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

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Explain the various factors behind the increasing farmer's suicide in India.
2. Explain the agrarian structure of Rural Society.
3. Examine the caste & class relationship in rural society.
4. Mention the loopholes found in the implementation of the land ceiling Act.
5. What were the major land revenue systems followed by the British in India?
6. Explain the 'Green Revolution' program.
7. Explain the regional inequalities created due to the Green revolution Program.
8. Mention the various aspects of social transformation in rural society as a result of the Green Revolution Program.
9. 'Commercialization of Agriculture is indicative of Capitalists Agriculture according to some scholars'. Explain.

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

11. Explain Jan Breman's concept of 'Foot Loose Labour'.

12. Describe 'Contract Farming'.

13. Answer the questions by reading the following paragraph.

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

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

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

        1.7800 2.8700 3.8900 4.9800

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

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

14. Answer the questions by reading the following paragraph.

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

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

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

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

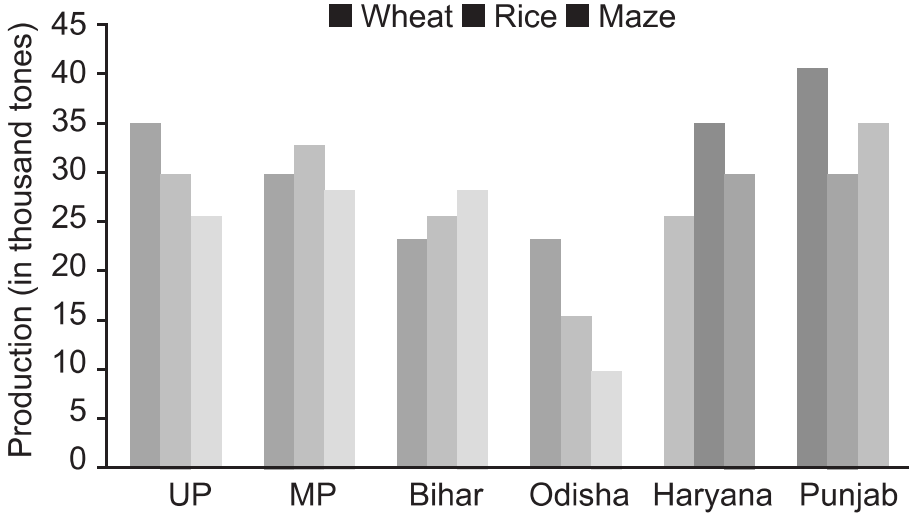
1. Millet 2. Gram 3. Mustard 4. Rice

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

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

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Enumerate the social consequences of Green Revolution.
2. Explain the various land reforms introduced in India after Independence.
3. Explain the agrarian structure of rural society and also examine the caste and class relationship that exists.
4.



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

CHAPTER 5

CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

1. Features of Industrialisation

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

2. Industrialisation in India

- In developed countries, the majority of people are in the services sector, followed by industry and less than 10% are in agriculture (ILO figures).
- In developing countries like India, nearly 60% were employed in the primary sector (agriculture and mining), 17% in the secondary sector (manufacturing, construction and utilities), and 23% in the tertiary sector (trade, transport, financial services etc.)

Organised or Formal Sector

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

- there are mechanisms for complaints and redressal.

Unorganised or informal sector

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

4. Globalization liberalization and change in Indian Industry

Liberalisation

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

Disinvestment

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

5. How Do People find Jobs

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

Badli Workers / Contract work in Organised Sector

- Badli workers substitute for regular permanent workers who are on leave.

- Many of the badli workers are not given the same status and security even if they are working there for many years.
- This is what is called contract work in the organised sector

Employment opportunities have two important components

(i) Job in an organisation as a casual wage labourer or regular salaried.

(ii) Self-employment.

Recently the Government of India floated many schemes, such as 'MUDRA', 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat' and 'Make in India' in order to generate employment and self-employment to support all sections including the marginalised section of the society, like SC, ST and other backward classes.

During 2020-21, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, hundreds and thousands of IT sector workers worked from home.

Contractor System

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

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

6. How is Work Carried Out

Task of Manager

- Control workers
- Get more work out of workers

Ways of Making Workers Produce More

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

Use of machinery actually deskills workers

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

Services Sector

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

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

7. Working Conditions of coal miners

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

Dangers faced by coal miners

Workers in underground mines face very dangerous conditions.

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

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

Problem faced by Migrant workers

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

8. Home Based Work

- important part of the economy.
- It includes the manufacturing of lace, zari or brocade, carpets, bidis, agarbattis and many such products.

- work is mainly done by women and children.
- An agent provides raw materials and also picks up the finished product.
- Home workers are paid on a piece-rate basis, depending on the number of pieces they make.
- For e.g., the bidi industry.

9. Strikes and workers unions

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

Lock Out

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

Two demands of the workers in the Bombay Mill Strike

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

1 MARKS QUESTIONS

Fill Up

1. In developing countries like India nearly 60% were employed in_____ sector, 17% in_____sector and 23% in trade, transport financial services

   Ans : Primary Sector, Secondary

2. In _____economy some sectors are reserved for government while other are open to the private sectors.

   Ans : mixed

3. The government is trying to sell its share in several public sector companies, this process is known as _____ .

   Ans : disinvestment.

4. Both Marx and Mahatma Gandhi saw _____ as a danger to employment.

   Ans : mechanization

5. Workers who substitute for regular or permanent workers who are on leave are known as_____

   Ans : Badli Workers

6. According to Marx when people do not enjoy work and see it as something they have to do only to survive is known as

   a. class struggle b.situation alienation

   c. capitalism d.alienation

   Ans : d.alienation

7. An orgainzed sector is the one which

   a. consists of units employing ten or more people through out the year

   b. Is registered with the government

   c. Provides secure jobs with benefits

   d. all of the above

   Ans : d. all of the above

8. A process through which government is tyring to sell its share in several public sector companies is called

   a. alienation b.knowledge economy

   c. disinvestment d.time slavery

   Ans : c. disinvestment

9. Is the statement true or false

   i. In devloped countries the majority of people are in the sevice sectors

   Ans : True

   ii. Marx and Mahatma Gandhi saw mechanization as a danger to employment

   Ans : True

   iii. In 'assembly' line production all the workers sit along with the conveyor belt

   Ans : True

10. Name the famous sociologist who argued that the use of machinery actually deskills workers.

    a. Marx b. Weber

    c. Harry Braverman d. Louis Dumount

    Ans : c. Harry Braverman

11. What are the ways that help people find jobs.

    a. Jobs are advertised b. through employment exchange

    c. personal contacts d. all of the above

    Ans : d. all of the above

12. Manufacture of lace, zari, carpets, bidis, agarbattis are examples of _____work.

    Ans : Home Based

13. Workers in underground mines face many dangerous conditions as they have to work both in hot sun and rain (correct the statement)

Ans : The Workers in underground mines face very dangerous conditions as they have to work both in hot sun and rain.

14. A common management practice in IT sector involving extended working hours gives an employee freedom to choose his/her working hours is known as_____.

Ans : Night out

15. In _____ workers do not go to work, in _____ the management shuts the gate and prevents workers from coming inside.

Ans : Strike, Lockout

16. The process of making bidis starts in forested villages where villagers pluck _____ leaves and sell it to the forest department or a private contractor who in turn sells it to the forest department.

Ans : tendu

17. Correct the given statements:-

(i) According to Karl Marx alienation is a situation in which people enjoy their work.

Ans : According to Karl Marx alienation is a situation in which people do not enjoy their work.

(ii) very few people in India have insecure jobs.

Ans : very few people in India have secure jobs.

(iii) In the fish industry, mostly young men work.

Ans : In the fish industry, mostly young women work.

18. What was the challenge faced by the process of liberalization in India?

(a) Decline of traditional small-scale industries

(b) increase in unemployment

(c) Increase in indebtedness

(d) All of the above

Ans : (d) All of the above

19. What is the model of Indian economy?

(a) Capitalist (b) mixed

(c) Socialist (d) Communist

Ans : (b) Mixed

20. Which of the following is a product of liberalization?

(a) Marketism (b) Globalization

(c) Privatization (d) All of the above

Ans : (d) All of the above

21. Assertion (A): More and more companies are reducing the number of permanent employees and outsourcing their work to smaller companies or even to homes.

Reason (R): Small companies have to complete for order from big companies, they keep wages low.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false. (d) A is false but R is true.

Ans. (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the explanation of A.

22. Assertion (A): Many government workers are scared that after disinvestment, they will lose their jobs.

Reason (R): The government is trying to sell it share in several public sector companies, a process which is known as disinvestment.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true.

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

23. Choose the facts that are correct for organised or formal sector.

I. Jobs are secure with benefits

II. These are registered with the government.

III. There is no mechanism for complaints & redressal

IV. recruitment is transfarent.

(a) I, II, III (b) I, III, IV (c) I, II, IV (d) I, II, III, IV

Answer : (c) I, II, IV

24. What are ways by which people find their jobs.

I. Through Advertisement

II. Through contractors & jobbers

III. Self employment

IV. Through internet.

(a) I, II, III (b) II, III, IV (c) I, II, Iv (d) I, II, III, IV

Answer : (d) I, II, III, IV

25. Arrange in order.

I. contractor loans them some money which includes the cost of transport to the worksite.

II. Contractor goes to villages to ask people if they want work.

III. The loaned money is trated as an advance wage and the worker works without wages until the loan is repaid.

IV. There is requirement of casual labour for work on construction sites.

(a) I, II, III, IV (b) II, I, IV, III

(c) II, IV, I, III (d) IV, II, I, III

Answer : (d) IV, II, I, III

26 . Arrange in order.

I. Indian companies became internatikonal.

II. Foreigners invested in Indian companies and sometimes they bought them.

III. Inequality increased with the increase of income.

IV. India opted for policy of liberalisation.

(a) IV, II, I, III (b) I, II, III, IV

(c) II, I, II, IV (d) IV, I, II, III

Answer : (a) IV, II, I, III

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

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

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What are the social implications/advantagesof the organized sectors?
2. What are the basic tasks of the manager? How can he make the worker produce more?
3. 'The more mechanized an industry gets, the fewer people are employed' Justify the statement with a suitable example.
4. What do you understand by 'Time Slavery' in the IT sector.
5. How does job recruitment take place through the 'contractor system'?
6. Examine the working conditions of the mine workers.
7. Explain home based work with the help of an example.
8. Read the paragraph below and answer the following questions

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

   (i) What do you understand by circulation of labor?

   (ii) How circulation of labor affected the rural society?

   (iii) What do you understand by feminisation of agricultural labor force?

   (iv) What problems faced by rural women?

9. Read the paragraph below and answer the following questions

   Workers in underground mines face very dangerous conditions, due to flooding, fire, the collapse of roofs and sides, the emission of gases and ventilation failures. Many workers develop breathing problems and diseases like tuberculosis and silicosis. Those working in over ground mines have to work in both hot sun and rain, and face injuries due to mine blasting, falling objects etc. The rate of mining accidents in India is very high compared to other countries.

   (i) what problems are faced by mine workers?

   (ii) Which types of diseases likely to develop among the mine workers?

(iii) Why is the rate of mining accidents high in India?

(iv) In what conditions over ground mine workers do their work?

6. MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the changes brought about in the Indian industry due to the impact of globalization and Liberalisation.

2. How has Liberalisation affected employment patterns in India?

3. Read the paragraph below and answer the following questions

'Time Slavery' in the IT Sector

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

(i) What do you mean by 'Night Out'?

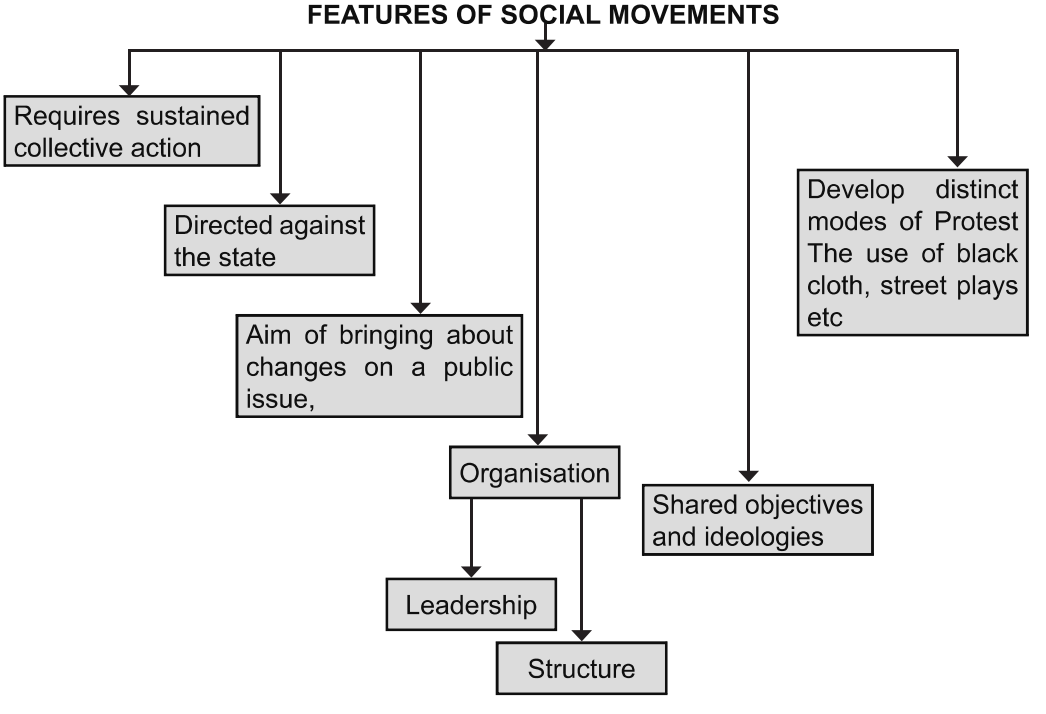
(ii) What is time slavery? Explain in details.

CHAPTER 8

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

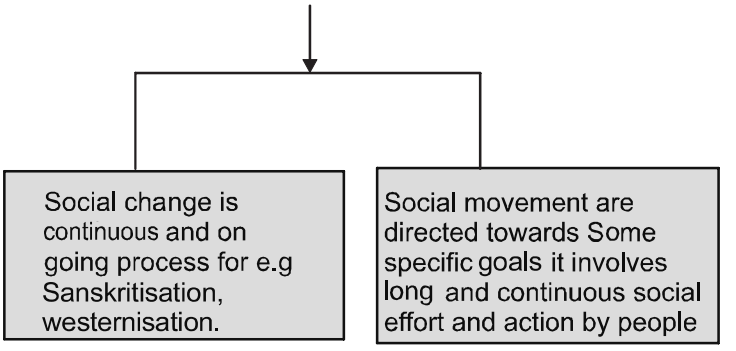
1. Social movements are directed towards some specific goals. It involves long and continuous social efforts and actions by people.

2. Features of Social movements.

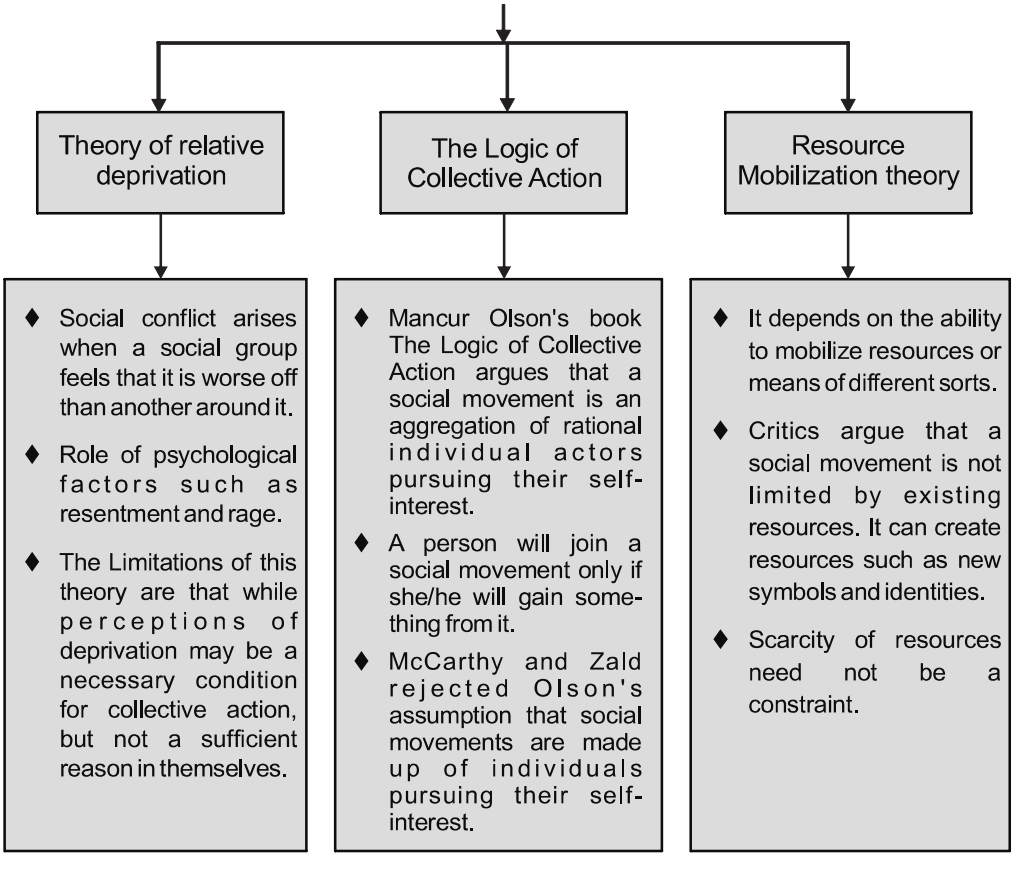


3. **Counter Movments** sometimes arise in defence of status quo. For eg; when Raja Rammohan Roy campaigned sati and formed the Brahmo Samaj, defenders of sati formed Dharma Sabha and petitioned the British not to legislate against sati.

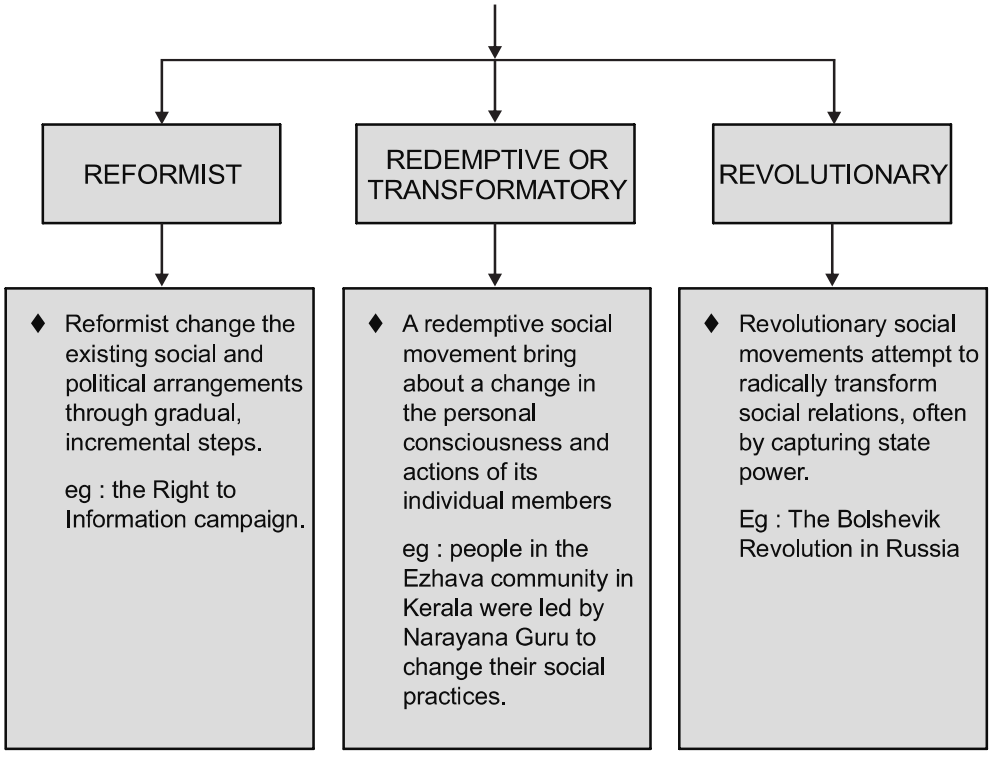
4. **Difference Between Social change and Social Movements**



5. **Theory of relative deprivation**



6. **Types of Social Movements**



7. Social reform movements before Independence

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

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

- The concerns for injustices suffered by the discriminated castes.

- Problems faced by upper caste and middle class men and women
- gender oppression and social evils.

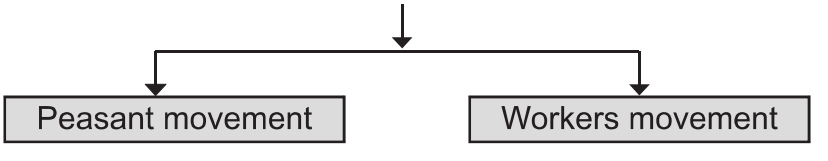
9. **Differences between Old and New Movements**

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

10. **Ecological Movement**

- The Chipko movement is an example of the ecological movement, started in Himalayan foothills; to stop exploitation/depletion of forests and consequent environmental degradation.
- When government forest contractors came to cut down the trees, villagers including large numbers of women, stepped forward to hug the trees to prevent their being felled.
- The economy of subsistence was pitted against the economy of profit.
- The movement focussed on economy, ecology and political representation.

11. **Class Based Movement**



A. Peasant Movement

- Have taken place from pre-colonial days.
- Eg—the Bengal revolt of 1859-62 against the indigo plantation system and the 'Deccan riots' of 1857 against moneylenders.
- The Bardoli Satyagraha (1928 Surat District). a 'non-tax' campaign was part of the nationwide struggle.
- Between 1920 and 1940 peasant organisations such as the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (1929) and in 1936 the All India Kisan Sabha were founded.They demanded freedom from economic exploitation for peasants, workers and all other exploited classes.
- At the time of Independence peasant movements, namely the Tebhaga movement (1946-47) and the Telangana movement (1946-51) emerged.

B. New Farmer's Movement

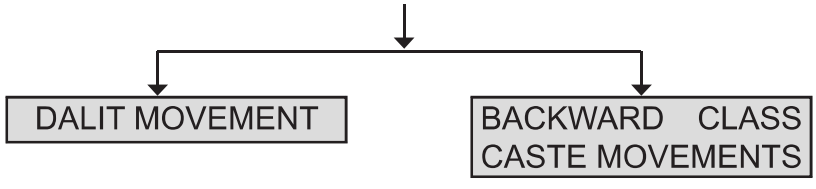
- It began in the 1970s in Punjab and Tamil Nadu.
- regionally organised
- non-party organisation
- The basic ideology of the movement was strongly anti-state and anti-urban
- The focus of demand was 'price and related issues' (for example price procurement, remunerative prices, prices for agricultural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

C. Worker's Movement

- During the colonial regime new materials were procured from India and goods manufactured in the United Kingdom were marketed in the colony.
- These factories were, established in the port towns of Calcutta (Kolkata) and Bombay (Mumbai), and madras (Chennai).

- Labour was very cheap as the colonial government did not regulate either wages or working conditions.
- Later, trade unions emerged as workers started to protest.
- There were waves of strikes in the textile mills in Bombay etc.
- In 1920 AITUC was formed in Bombay. The AITUC was broad based organisation involving diverse ideologies.
- The main ideological groups were the communists, moderates and nationalists.
- The formation of AITUC made the colonial government more cautious while dealing with labour.
- There were waves of strikes in the textile mills in Bombay etc.

12. **Caste Based Movements**



A. The Dalit Movement

- A struggle against economic exploitation, political oppression, recognition as fellow human beings, for self-confidence, for self-determination, for abolishment of stigmatisation, a struggle to be touched.
- The word 'Dalit' is commonly used in Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati and many other Indian languages, meaning the poor and oppressed persons, broken ground down by those above them.
- For Eg: Satnami Movement of the Chamars in the plains in eastern MP, Mahar Movement in Maharashtra.
- Adi Dharma Movement in Punjab.

B. Backward Class & Caste Movement

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

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

The Upper Caste Response

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

13. The Tribal Movements

- Largely located in the so called 'tribal belt' in middle India, such as the Santhals, Hos, Oraons, Mundas in Chota Nagpur and the Santhal Parganas.

A. Jharkhand

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

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

- acquisition of land for large irrigation projects and firing ranges :
- Survey and settlement operations, which were held up, camps closed down, etc.

- collection of loans, rent and cooperative dues, which were resisted;
- nationalisation of forest produce which they boycotted

C. The North East

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

14. **The Women's Movement**

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

B. Post 1947

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

1 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. A movement that aims to bring about changes on a public issue is called_____

   Ans : Social movements

2. Defenders of Sati formed Dharma Sabha in defense of status quo is an example of_____

   Ans : counter movements

3. To overthrow monarchy the ideas of liberty and democratic rights are the most important components of_____

   Ans : French Revolution

4. RTI is an example of_____movement

   Ans : Reformist

5. _____revolution in Russia was responsible for creating a communist state & example of revolutionary movements.

   Ans : The Bolshevik

6. Environmental and health risk, fear of nuclear warfare, terrorism are examples of_____ social movements which are international in scope.

   Ans : new

7. A nation wide 'non-tax' campaign that took place in Surat in 1928 as a part of non cooperative movement is referred as_____

   Ans : Bardoli Satyagraha

8. Social change is continuous and on-going process. True/False

   Ans : True

9. Sanskritisation and westernisation are examples of social movement whereas 19th century social reformer's efforts to bring changes in socitey are referred as social change (Correct the statement)

   Ans : Sanskritisation and westemisation are examples of social change whereas 19th century social reformer's efforts to bring changes in society are referred as social movements.

10. Most movements have a mix of redemptive, reformist and revolutionary elements True/False

    Ans : True

11. The New farmers movement began in the 1960s in Punjab and Tamil Nadu. (Correct the statement)

    Ans : 1970s

12. Jharkhand is one of the newly formed states of India carved out of South Bihar in the year 2000.

    Ans : True

13. A social movement requires

    a. sustained collective action over time

    b. degree of organization

    c. shared objectives and ideologies

    d. all of the above

    Ans : d. all of the above

14. Social movements develop distinct modes of protest. These are

    a. candle and torchlight action

    b. street theatre

    c. satyagraha

    d. all of the above

    Ans : d. all of the above

15. According to the theories of social movements, social conflicts arises when a social group feels that is worse off than others around it. This is referred as:

    a. the logic of collective action

    b. resource mobilization

    c. relative deprivation

    d. redemptive action

    Ans : c. relative deprivation

16. Chipko movement in the Himalayan foothills is an example of

a. peasant movement

b. workers movement

c. ecological movement

d. class based movement

Ans : c. ecological movement

17. A campaign of refusal to pay land revenue is

a. Tehbhaga

b. Telengana

c. Bardoli Satyagraha

d. Champaran Satyagraha

Ans : c. Bardoli Satyagraha

18. The formation of which organization made the colonial government more cautious in dealing with Labour

a. AITUC

b. TLA

c. AIWC

d. Al BCL

Ans : a. AITUC

Fill ups

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

a. The theory of relative appreciation

b. The theory of relative deprivation

c. The theory of relative comparison

d. The theory of relative understanding

Ans: b. The theory of relative deprivation

20 State whether the given statements is True or False

In the old social movements, the role of political parties was not central.

Ans : False

21. Assertion (A): Social movements work to unite the society.

Reason (R): The anti-colonial movements united all the people in the national freedom struggle.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

22. Assertion (A): The colonial states often distributed their protectorates on the basis of caste.

Reason (R): It was a compulsion for people to boycott caste for social and political identify in institutional life.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false

(d) A is false but R is true.

Ans. (c) A is true but R is false.

23. Which of the following is correct about the features of social movements.

I. Requireds sustained collective action

II. It has to be organised.

III. Objectives & ideologies are not shared

IV. Develop distinct modes of Protest

(a) I, II, III (b) I, III, IV

(c) I, II, IV (d) II, III, I, IV

Answer : (c) I, II, IV

24 . Which of the following are caste based movements?

I. Satnami movement II. Chipko movement

III. Adi dharm movement IV. Mahar movement

(a) I, II, III, IV (b) I, III, IV

(c) III, IV (d) I, IV, VI

Answer : (b) I, III, IV

25. Arrange in order

I. Forms an organisation

II. A group of pople feel deprived

III. Social change takes place & society changes

IV. various modes are used to shaw protest

(a) II, I, IV, III (b) I, II, IV, III

(c) II, IV, I, III (d) III, IV, I, II

Answer : (a) II, I, IV, III

26 . Arrange in order

I. A separate state Jharkhand was formed in 2000.

II. Intellectual leadership demanded a separate state

III. It had many issues

IV. Tribal movement was started by Birsa Munda

(a) IV, II, III, I (b) IV, III, I, II

(c) III, II, I, IV (d) IV, III, II, I

Answer : (d) IV, III, II, I

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

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

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

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

   The fusion of foreign power and capital was the focus of social protest during India's nationalist struggle. Mahatma Gandhi wore khadi, hand-spun, hand-woven cloth, to support Indian cotton-growers, spinners and weavers whose livelihoods had been destroyed by the government

policy of favouring mill-made cloth. The legendary Dandi March to make salt was a protest against British taxation policies that placed a huge burden on consumers of basic commodities in order to benefit the empire. Gandhi took items of everyday mass consumption like cloth and salt, and transformed them into symbols of resistance.

choose the correct option

1. Fusion means

   a. combination b. division

   c. multiplication d. Substraction

Fill up

2. .....wore khadi, hand-spun, hand-woven cloth, to support Indian cotton-growers, spinners and weavers whose livelihoods had been destroyed by the government policy of favouring mill-made cloth.

   State whether the given statements are correct or incorrect

3. Gandhi took items of everyday mass consumption like cloth and salt, and transformed them into symbols of resistance.

4. The fusion of foreign power and capital was the focus of social protest during India's nationalist struggle.

   Ans. 1. (a) Combination 2. Mahatma Gandhi

   3. Correct 4. Incorrect

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

   Social movements often arise with the aim of bringing about changes on a public issue. such as ensuring the right of the tribal population to use the forest or the right of displaced people to settlement and compensation. Think of other issues that social movements have taken up in the past and present. while social movements seek to bring in social change, counter movements sometimes arise in defence of status quo. There are many instances of such counter movements. When Raja Ram Mohan Roy campaigned against sati and formed the Brahmo Samaj, defenders of sati formed Dharma Sabha and petitioned the British not to legislate against sati.

   1. Social movements often arise with the aim of bringing about changes on a .....issue.

      a. private b. public c. personal d. others

2. While social movements seek to bring in social change sometimes arise in defence of status quo.

   a. counter movements b. help movements

   c. cooperation movements d. movements

3. campaigned against sati.

   a. Dayanand saraswati b Vivekanand

   c. Raja Ram Mohan Roy d. phule

4. Defence of sati formed Sabha and petitioned the British not to legislate against sati.

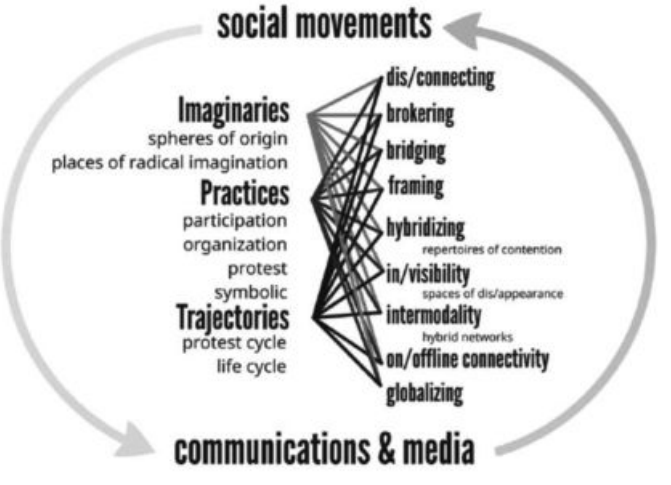
   a. Support b. Against

   c. Dharma d. Adhama

Ans : 1. (b) public , 2. (a) counter movements,

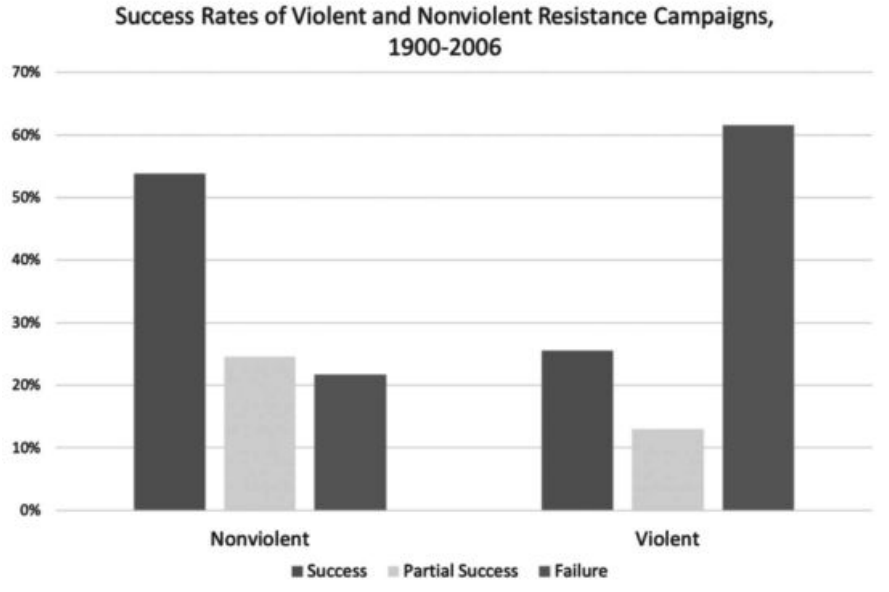
3. (c) Raja Rammohun Roy, 4. (c) Dharma

5.



1. What is social movement?
2. In your opinion what may be the role of social media in social movements?
3. What are the impacts of social movements on society?

6.



Source: Chenoweth and Stephan (2011)

1. Looking at the graph, tell which one is more successful among violent and non-violent movements?
2. What is the percentage of sucess of non-violent movements?
3. Do you agree that social movements have far reaching consequences? Explain any movement with examples.

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Describe the features of social movements.
2. Explain the theories of social movements.
3. Differentiate between peasant and New Farmer's movement.
4. Mancur Olson's book The Logic of Collective Action argues that a social movement is an aggregation of rational individual actors pursuing their self-interest. A person will join a social movement only if s/he will gain something from it. S/he will participate only if the risks are less than the gains. Olson's theory is based on the notion of the rational, utility-maximising individual. Do you think people always calculate industrial costs and benefits before undertaking any action?

    1. What are social movements?
    2. Describe Olson's theory

How to solve Assertion and Reasoning questions

The word "assertion" means a confident and forceful statement of fact or belief when we talk about it as a noun. In these questions, the candidate is provided with a statement. This statement presents an opinion, a fact, or a comment. We call it the assertion. The other statements is the reason. These two statements form a pair of reason and assertion statements. There may or may not be a relation between the two. The most common misconception is that the assertion is a statement and the reason has to be a defending statement or the cause for it.

How to solve assertion (A) and reason (R) based questions:

There will be four options

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true, but R is false.

D. A is false, but R is true.

First we will check if the assertion is true or not. If Assertion is false then option D will be answer.

Now we will check if reason is true or false. If Reason is false then Option C will be answer.

If both the statements are correct, you have to determine whether the reason supports the assertion. There will be two answer choices for the possible outcomes and you have to select the correct one.

To know relation between assertion and reason use words such as because, therefore, due to and so that after assertion and before reason.

If you think that a relation is being formed between them then option A will be there and if you think that the sentences is becoming wrong then option B will be there.

Note: To solve these type of questions you will have to read the books thoroughly and you should have the knowledge of subject.

PASSAGE-1

CHALLENGES TO CULTURAL DIVERSITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

JUl 20, 2013, 08.09. AM 1ST

1. State the lines in the above passage that are indicator of secularism. 2

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

BOOK - 2
PASSAGE-1

CHANGE & DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

"Missing labour in India" - the recent fluctuations in the labour participation of women - is probably due to short-term shifts in activities responding to favourable economic conditions, such fluctuation need to be placed in the context of a structural change in labour participation wherein the share of women in the !about force as well as labour participation rate of women has been declining for the last quarter of a century. Upward social mobility in India patriarchal society in thw work of growing incomes is probably symbolised by women's withdrawal form paid labour and their confinement to unpaid domestic activities. Even-under such adverse condition employment growth of women is not stagnant. Those who do enter and remain in the labour market are women from the most vulnerable households, as marginalised informal paid labour, thus feminising the precarious forms of labour in the country.

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

1. Why are women withdrawing from "paid labour"? 2

2. Compare the feminization of labour in the urban society with that off 'feminization of agricultural labour. 4

BOOK - 1
PASSAGE-3

PATTERNS OF SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND EXCLUSION

The caste-based antagonism between the dalit and Vanniyar communities has been present in Tamil Nadu for time. The Vanniyar agitations in the late 1980s were directed not only at obtaining action; but also against the fact dalits were “beneficiaries” of the reservation policy.

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

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

Vol - XLVIII No. 29, July 20, 2013

1. Who are Dalits? 2

2. Name two Backward classes community mentioned in the passage. Mention any two initiatives taken by the State to address Caste discrimination. 4

BOOK - 1
PASSAGE-4

MARKET AS A SOCIAL INSTITUTION

Organ transplantation rules need to be simple and not susceptible to confusing interpreations India needs nearly 2,00,000 kidney transplants and 1,00,000 liver transplant every year but only about 3% of these numbers are available. Inevitably, the organ sale or trade rackets thrive in India as is evident from relative's the regular exposes in the media. The illegal trade can be habited it organ donations weere encouraged and facilitated. Yet the recently posted transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Rules, 2013 on the Union Ministry of Health website to elicit suggestions might fall short of doing this.

Reducing Bureaucracy, Saving Lives.

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

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

2. What is commodification? Explain with help of an example other than that mentioned in the passage. 4

BOOK - 1
PASSAGE-5

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS : CONTINUITY AN CHANGE

As a modern republic, India felt duty-bound to “abolish” caste, and this led the State to pursue the conflicting policies social justices and caste-blindness. As a consequence, the priviledge upper castes are enabled to think of themselves as “casteless”, while the disprivileged lower castes are forced to intensify their caste identities. This assymmetrical division has truncted the effective meaning of caste to lower caste, the leaving the upper castes free to monopolize the “general category” by posing as casteless citizens.

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

1. Whcih group constitutes the “general category” 2
2. How has caste’ become ‘invisible’ for the upper caste group? 4

BOOK - 1
PASSAGE-6

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

   1) What is age structure?

   (2) Explain Demographic Dividend?

BOOK - 2
PASSAGE-7

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

   (1) Name the Khasi political council?

   (2) Explain the traditional tribal political institutions?

BOOK - 2
PASSAGE-8

3. Important advances sin technology and the world's telecommunications infrastructure has led to revolutionary changes in global communication. Some homes and any offices now have multiple links to the outside world, indulin telephones (land lines and mobiles), fax machines, digital and cable television, electronic mail and the intemet.

   (1) What do you understand by digital divide?

   (2) Explain the changes brought about by the advancement in Technology.

BOOK - 2
PASSAGE-9

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

   (1) What is an Imagined Community?

   (2) Who gave the concept of imagined community?

BOOK - 2
PASSAGE-10

5. The so called 'new farmer's movements began in the 10970s in Punjab and Tamil Nadu. These movements were regionally agonised, were non-party, and involved farmers rather than peasants. (farmers are said to be market-involved as both commodity producers and purchases) The basic ideology of the movement was strongly anti-sate and anti-urban. The focus of demand we 'price and related issues' (for example price procurement, remunerative pries, prices for agricultural inputs, taxation, non-repayment of loans). Novel methods of agitation were used: blocking of roads and railways refusing politicians and bureaucrats entry to villages, and so on.

   (1) In which year new Farmers movement stared and name the states.

   (2) Explain the novel methods, adopted in the New Farmers Movement.

SOCIOLOGY (039)
CBSE QUESTION PAPER (SOLVED)
CLASS XII 2022-23

TIME: 3 HOURS **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions

(i) The question paper is divided into four sections.

(ii) There are 38 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.

(iii) Section A includes question No. 1-20. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.

(iv) 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.

(v) 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.

(vi) 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. 36 is to be answered with the help of the given graphics. Question no. 37 is to be answered with the help of the given passage.

SECTION – A

Questions no 1 to 20 are Objective Type Questions; carrying 1 mark each. (20×1=20)

1. The measure of comparing the portion of a population which is composed of dependents with the portion that is the working population is:

   (a) Age structure of the population

   (b) Sex ratio

   (c) Dependency ratio (d) Growth rate of population

2. Assertion (A): Caste groups are endogamous, i.e. marriage is restricted to members of the group.

Reason (R): Membership in a caste involves strict rules about marriage.

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

3. In every society, some people have a greater share of valued resources - money, property, education, health, and power than others. These social resources can be divided into three forms of capital.

Which of the following is not a form of capital?

(a) Economic (b) Cultural

(c) Social (d) Educational

4. Castes also involve sub-divisions within themselves, ie. Castes almost always have sub-castes and sometimes sub-castes may also have sub-sub-castes. This is referred to as a_____.

(a) Class (b) Division

(c) Kinship (d) Segmental Division

5. Which of the following features is not an element of the policy of Apartheid?

(a) Denial of ownership of land (b) Denial of South African citizenship

(c) Permission for mixed marriages

(d) Denial of formal voice in government

6. A nation is a peculiar sort of community. Choose the incorrect statement about the nation.

(a) Hard to describe (b) Hard to define

(c) Based on shared religion, language,

(d) It is a community of communities

7. To assert a single national identity by attempting to eliminate ethno-national and cultural differences from the public and political arena will be considered as a/an _____policy.

(a) Assimilationist (b) Dominant group

(c) State (d) Diversity

8. Which of the following is true for a model of South Asian colonial city?

(a) Recreational facilities were not available

(b) Unplanned streets

(c) Civic amenities were accessible in the European towns of the South Asian colonial city

(d) Cramped bungalows

9. Assertion (A): Urbanization in the colonial period saw the prosperity of indigenous industries.

Reason (R): There was emergence of new colonial cities.

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

10. Assertion (A): The government has passed a number of laws to regulate the working conditions in coal mines.

Reason (R): Many contractors maintain proper register of workers and take responsibility for accidents giving all possible benefits.

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

11. What is not true for globalisation and liberalisation in the rural society?

(a) Non-participation in WTO (b) Free international trade

(c) Opening of Indian markets to imports

(d) Competition from the global market

12. Which of the following statements is true in the scenario of high fertility rate?

(a) It takes more time to reach the replacement level.

(b) It takes less time to reach the replacement level.

(c) It does not impact the replacement level.

(d) The impact on replacement level cannot be determined.

13. Assertion (A): To call a strike is a difficult decision.

Reason (R): Managers may try to use substitute labour. Workers also find it hard to sustain themselves without wages.

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

14. In terms of positive characteristics, tribes have been classified according to their 'permanent' and 'acquired' traits. Which one of the following is a permanent trait?

(a) Region, language (b) Physical characteristics

(c) Ecological habitat (d) All of the above

15. The sociological importance of contract farming does not include which of the following?

(a) It disengages people from the production process.

(b) Indigenous knowledge of agriculture becomes irrelevant.

(c) It caters primarily to the production of elite items.

(d) It is ecologically sustainable.

16. Assertion (A): Social movements are directed towards some broad goals.

Reason (R): It involves long and continuous social effort and action by people.

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

17. _____social movements strive to change the existing social and political arrangements through gradual incremental steps.

(a) Reformist (b) Redemptive

(c) Revolutionary (d) Relative deprivation

18. Which of the following is true for caste system?

(I) Hierarchy (II) Achieved status

(III) Segmental division

(a) I is false (b) I, II are true

(c) I, III are true (d) I, II, III are true

19. Which of the following makes dominant caste dominant?

(a) Land rights granted by land reforms

(b) Intermediate caste identity

(c) Large numbers converting to political power

(d) All of the above

20. Which term is applicable to foreigners, slaves and conquered people?

(a) Panchama (b) Brahman

(c) Kshatriya (d) Jati

SECTION – B

21. Several profound transformations in the natuer of social relations in rural areas took place in the post-independence period, especially in those regions that underwent the Green Revolution. Name any two transformations. (1+1=2)

22. How has liverazation impacted the employment patterns in India? Mention any two ways. (1+1=2)

23. (a) Social movements also develop distinct modes of protest. Write the names of any two distinct modes of protest. (1+1=2)

OR

(b) At the time of Independence, we had the two most classical cases of peasant movements. Write the names of the two peasant movements. (1+1=2)

24. (a) Write the meaning of the term "circulation" in the concept of circulation of labour. (2)

OR

(b) In the first phase of the Green Revolution in the 1960s and 1970s, the introduction of new technology seemed to be increasing inequalities in rural society.

Mention two ways by which inequalities increased. (1+1=2)

25. States are often doubtful of cultural diversity. State two reasons for the given statement. (1+1=2)

26. Very often family is a site of bitter conflicts. Give two reasons to justify the statement. (1+1=2)

27. Identify the two sets of principles used to understand the caste system. Define any one set. (1+1=2)

28. Explain the two types of Demography. (1+1=2)

29. (a) Define work in the organised sector. (2)

OR

(b) What is the basic task of a manager? (2)

SECTION – C

30. (a) Sanskritisation seems to justify a model that rests on inequality""and exclusion. Explain this model. (4)

OR

(b) Explain the phenomenon of Modernity as given by Rudolph and Rudolph. (4)

31. Discuss the phenomenon of "Time Slavery" in the 1.T. sector. (4)

32. Discuss the impact of land reforms during the colonial period. (4)

33. (a) How were labourers recruited and appointed by the colonial administrators in the tea gardens? (4)

OR

(b) How did the planters in the tea plantations live? (4)

34. Who wrote the book "Sultana's Dream"? Why is this a remarkable story? (1+3=4)

35. The women's question arose in modern India as part of 19th century middle-class social refornm movements. These reformers used a mix of ideas. Explain these ideas. (4)

SECTION – d

36. (a) "Malthus's theory of population growth was a rather pessimistic one. It was challenged by theorists." Justify the statement. (6)

OR

(b) "Sometimes the city may be preferred for social reasons." Enumerate these social reasons. (6)

37. "The main criteria for inclusion in civil society are that the organization should not be State-controlled, and it should not be a purely commercial profit-making entity." Discuss the given statement at length. (6)

38. Read the passage given and answer the questions: (2+2+2=6)

The following observations were made by G.B. Pant during a speech that moved the constitution of the Advisory Committee on fundamental rights, minorities, etc. "We have to take particular care of the Depressed Classes, the Scheduled Castes, and the Backward Classes... we must

do all we can to bring them up to the general level... the strength of the chain is measured by the weakest link of it and so until every link is fully revitalized, we will not have a healthy body politic. Recent years have seen renewed debate about the States' decisions on reservation to this section.

(a) Based on the passage above, who are referred to as the weakest link of society? (1+1=2)

(b) Why should and how can this weakest link be fully revitalized?(2)

(c) Define 'secularisation of caste'. (2)

MARKING SCHEME
CBSE QUESTION PAPER
CLASS XII 2022-23

One Theory Paper – 3 hours **Total Marks – 80**

SECTION – A

1. (a) Dependency Ratio (1)
2. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explantion of Assertion (A). (1)
3. (d) Educational (1)
4. (d) Segmental Division (1)
5. (c) Permission for mixed marriages (1)
6. (a) Hard to describe (1)
7. (a) Assimilationist (1)
8. (c) Civic amenties were accessible in the European towns of the South Asian colonial city (1)
9. (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true (1)
10. (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false (1)
11. (a) Non-participation in WTO (1)
12. (a) It takes more time to reach the replacement level (1)
13. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A) (1)
14. (d) All of the above (1)
15. (d) It is ecologically sustainable (1)
16. (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true (1)
17. (a) Reformist (1)
18. (c) I and III are true (1)
19. (d) All of the above (1)
20. (a) Panchama (1)

SECTION – B

21. (i) an increase in the use of agricultural labour as cultivation became more intensive (1+1=2)

(ii) a shift from payment in kind (grain) to payment in cash

(iii) a loosening of traditional bonds or hereditary relationships between farmers or landowners and agricultural workers (known as bonded labour)

(iv) the rise of a class of 'free' wage labourers

22. The government is trying to sell its share in several public sector companies through disinvestment Many government workers are scared of losing their jobs. (1+1=2)

More and more companies are reducing the number of permanent employees and outsourcing their work to smaller companies or even workers. This is done in order to get cheap labour.

23. (a) Candle and torch light processions, use of black cloth, street theatres, songs, poetry. (1+1=2)

OR

(a) At the time of Independence, we had the two most classical cases of pensant movements Write the names of the two peasant movements.

(b)Tebhaga movement and Telangana movement

24. • Wealthy farmers often prefer to employ migrant workers for harvesting and other such intensive operations rather than the local working class. Hence, local landless labourers move out of their home villages in search of work in peak agricultural seasons, while migrant workers are brought in from other areas. (1×2=2)

• These migrant workers have been named 'footloose labour'.

• Migrants are easily exploited because they are paid low wages. Workers circulate between their home villages and more prosperous area where there is more demand for labour and higher wages.

OR

Mention two ways by which inequalities increased. (1+1=2)

• The introduction of machinery led to the displacement of the service caste groups.

• It increased the pace of rural-urban migration.

• Well-to-do farmers who had access to land, capital, technology, and know-how““could increase production and earn more money.

• Through the process of differentiation, rich farmers became richer and the landless““and marginal holders' condition became worse.

• Worsening of regional inequalities.

25. • Most states feared that the recognition of such differences would lead to social fragmentation and prevent the creation of a harmonious society. (1+1=2)

• Accommodating these differences is politically challenging so states either suppress these diverse identities or ignore them on the political domain.

• Cultural diversity can present tough challenges because cultural identities are very powerful.

• Cultural identities can arouse intense passion and mobilise large number of people.

• Cultural differences are often accompanied by economic and social mequalities which further complicate things.

26. 1. Sometimes we assume the interferences and the overbearing ways of family members.

2. female infanticide

3. Violent conflicts between brothers over property (1+1=2)

27. • Wholism and Hierarchy: Difference and Separation. (1+1=2)

• Wholism and Hierarchy- These different and separated castes do not have individual existence. They exist only in relation to the larger whole. This whole is a hierarchical rather than an egalitarian system. Each individual caste occupies a distinct place and an ordered rank. This is based on purity and pollution.

• Difference and Separation-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 designed to prevent the mixing of castes-rules ranging from marriage, food sharing and social interaction to occupation.

28. **Formal Demography-** is a largely quantitative field. Concerned with measurement and analysis of components of population change with highly developed mathematical methodology. (1+1=2)

Social Demography- focuses on the social, economic and political aspects of population Enquires into the wider causes and consequences of population structures and change.

29. It consists of units employing 10 or more people throughout the year.They have to registered with the government to ensure that their employees get proper salaries, pension and other benefits. (1+1=2)

OR

The basic task of manager is: (1+1=2)

(i) Control workers

(ii) Get more work out of them.

SECTION – C

30. • It appears to suggest that to believe in purity and pollution of groups of people is justifiable or all right. (1×4=4)

• Therefore, to be able to look down on some groups just as the upper caste looked down on the lower caste is a mark of privilege.

• It shows how such discriminatory ideas become a way of life. Discrimination seek to give their own meaning to their excluded status.

• They aspire to be in a position from where they can in turn look down on other people. This reflects an essentially undemocratic vision.

• Erosion of Dalit culture

• Adoption of upper caste rites and rituals leading to practices of secluding girls and women.

OR

• Modernity assumes that local ties and parochial perspectives give way to universal commitments and cosmopolitan attitudes; (1×4=4)

• That the truths of utility, calculation, and science take precedence over those of the““emotions, the sacred, and the non-rational;

• That the individual rather than the group be the primary unit of society and politics;

• That the associations in which men live and work be based on choice not birth, that mastery rather than fatalism orient their attitude toward the material and human environment;

• That identity be chosen and achieved, not ascribed and affirmed;

• That work be separated from family, residence, and community in bureaucratic organization.

31. • 10-12 hours is an average work day and it is not uncommon for employees to stay overnight in the office, when faced with a project deadline. Long working hours are central to the industry's 'work culture'. (1×4=4)

• Overwork is built into the structure of outsourced projects project costs and timelines are usually underestimated in terms of man-days, 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. But which in practice, means that they have to work as long as necessary to finish the task at hand.

• 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.

32. **Zamindari System:** (2+2=4)

• In this system zamindars were given more control over land than they had before Since the colonisers also imposed heavy land revenue on agriculture, zamindars extracted as much produce or money as they could out of the cultivators.

• As a result, agriculture production stagnated or declined during much of the period of British rule.

Raiyatwari System:

• The actual cultivators rather than the zamindars were responsible for paying the taxes because the colonial government dealt directly with the farmers or landlords, rather than through the overlords, the burden of taxation was less and cultivators had more incentive to invest in agriculture.

• As a result, these areas became more productive and prosperous.

33. • Colonial government often used unfair means to hire and forcibly keep labourers. (1×4=4)

• Colonial government acted on behalf of the British planters.

• Colonial administrators were clear that harsh measures were taken against the labourers to make sure they benefited the planters.

• Colonial administrators were also fully aware that the laws of a colonised country did not have to stick to the democratic norms that the British back home had to““follow in Britain.

OR

• They had lived lives of luxury. Huge, sprawling bungalows, set on sturdy wooden stilts to protect the inmates from wild animals, were surrounded by velvety lawns and jewel bright flower beds.

• They had trained a large number of malis, bawarchis and bearers to serve them to perfection. Their wide verandahed houses gleamed and glistened under the ministrations of this army of liveried servants.

• Of course, everything from scouring powder to self-raising flour, from safley pits to silverware, from delicate Nottingham lace tablecloths to bath salts.

• Even the large cast-iron bathtubs that were invitingly placed in huge bathrooms, tubs which were filled every morning by busy bistiwallahs carrying buckets up from the bungalow's well.

34. • Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain (1+3=4)

• It is the earliest example of science fiction woman author anywhere in the world.

• In her dream, Sultana visits a magical country where the gender roles are reversed.

• Men are confined to the home and observe 'purdah' while women are busy scientists vying with each other at inventing devices that will control the clouds and regulaterain, and machines that fly.

35. • They were often inspired by the democratic ideals of the modern west and by a deep pride in their own democratic traditions of the past. Many used both these resources to fight for women's rights. (1×4=4)

• For example- Anti-Sati campaign led by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in Bengal, the Widow Remarriage Movement in the Bombay Presidency by Ranade.

• Raja Ram Mohun Roy attacked the practice of sati on the basis of both appeals to: humanitarian and natural rights doctrines as well as Hindu shastras.

• Ranade's writings entitled The Texts of the Hindu Law on the Lawfulness of the Remarriage of Widows and Vedic Authorities for Widow Marriage elaborated the shastric sanction for remarriage of widows.

• The content of new education was modernising and liberal. The literary content of the courses in the humanities and social sciences was drawn from the literature of the European Renaissance, Reformation and Enlightenment. Its themes were humanistic, secular and liberal.

• Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's interpretation of Islam emphasised the validity of free enquiry (ijtihad) and the alleged similarities between Koranic revelations and the laws of nature discovered by modern science.

• Kandukiri Viresalingam's The Sources of Knowledge reflected his familiarity with navya-nyaya logic At the same time he translated the works of Julius Huxley, an eminent biologist.

SECTION – D

36. (i) Malthus argued that human population tends to grow at a much faster rate than the rate at which the means of human subsistence can grow. (1×6=6)

(ii) Therefore, humanity is condemned to live in poverty forever, because the growth of agricultural production will always be overtaken by population growth.

(iii) It was also challenged by theorists who claimed that economic growth could outstrip population growth.

(iv) The patterns of population growth begin to change in the later half of 19th century and by the end of the first quarter of 20th century, these changes were quiet dramatic.

(v) Birth rates had declined and outbreaks of epidemic diseases were being controlled.

(vi) Malthus's prediction was proved false because both food production and standards of living continued to rise despite the rapid growth of population.

(vii) Malthus was also criticised by liberal and Marxist scholars for asserting that poverty was caused by population growth. The critics argued that problems like poverty and starvation were caused by the unequal distribution of economic resources rather than population growth. An unjust social system allowed a wealthy and privileged minoryto live in luxury while the vast majority of the people were forced to live in poverty.

OR

"Sometimes the city may be preferred for social reasons", Enumerate these social reasons. (1×6=6)

(i) Mass media and communication channels are bringing images of urban lifestyles and patterns of consumption into the rural areas. Hence, urban norms and standards are becoming well-known in remote villages creating new desires and aspirations for consumption.

(ii) Mass transit and mass communication areas. are bridging the gap between rural and urban areas.

(iii) Rural areas are closely getting integrated into the consumer market.

(iv) The fact that urban life involves interactions with strangers can be advantage for varied reasons.

(v) Socially oppressed groups like SC and STs may get some partial protection from daily humiliation unlike in villages where caste identity is prominent.

(vi) Anonymity of the city allows the poorer sections of the socially dominant rural groups to engage in low status work which they won't otherwise engage in, in the village.

(vii) Decline in common property resources.

(viii) Job opportunities, health, education

37. (i) Civil society is the name given to the broad arena which lies beyond the private domain of the family but outside the domain of both state and market. (1×6=6)

(ii) Civil society is the non-state non-market part of the public domain in which individuals get together voluntarily to create institutions and organisations.

(iii) It consists of voluntary associations, organisations or institutions formed by group of citizens.

(iv) It includes political parties, media institutions, trade unions, non-govemmental organisations (NGOs), religious organisations, and other kinds of collecove entities.

(v) The main criteria for inclusion in civil society are that the organstation should not be State controlled and it should not be a purely commercial profit-making enmity.

(vi) Today the activities of civil society organisations have an even wider range including advocating and lobbying activities with National and International agencres as well as active participation in various movements.

(vii) Civil liberty organizations have been particularly important in keeping watch on the State and forcing it to obey the law.

38. (a) The weakest link of society are the Depressed classes, the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. (1+1=2)

(b)(i) We have to take particular care of the Depressed Classes, the Scheduled Castes and the Backward Classes. (2)

(ii) The strength of the chain is measured by the weakest link of it and so until every link is fully revitalised, we will not have a healthy body politic.

(iii) In 2019, the Government of India introduced 10% reservation in education and Government jobs for economically weaker sections among upper castes.

(iv) Recent years have seen a renewed debate about the state's decision on reservations for the depressed classes.

(c) • Caste began to lose its ritual content and became more and more secularized for.political mobillization. (2)

• It often functions as a political pressure group.

• Contemprary India has been such formation of caste associations and caste based political parties.

• They seek to press upon the state their demands.

Sociology (039)
CBSE Question Paper
Class XII (2023-24)

अवधि : 3 घटे | अधिकतम अंक 80

सामान्य निदेश:

निम्नलिखित निदेशों को ध्यान से पढ़िए और उनका सख्ती से पालन कीजिए:

(i) यह प्रश्न-पत्र चार खण्डों में विभाजित किया गया है- **खण्ड क, ख, ग** तथा **घ**।

(ii) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 35 प्रश्न हैं। **सभी** प्रश्न **अनिवार्य** हैं।

(iii) **खण्ड क** में प्रश्न संख्या 1-16 हैं। ये वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 1 अंक निर्धारित है। प्रश्न के आधार पर, सिर्फ एक ही उत्तर हो सकता है।

(iv) **खण्ड ख** में प्रश्न संख्या 17-25 हैं। ये अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 2 अंक निर्धारित हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 30 शब्दों में दीजिए।

(v) **खण्ड ग** में प्रश्न संख्या 26-32 हैं। ये लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रतयेक प्रश्न के एिल 4 अंक निर्धारिति हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 80 शब्दों में दीजिए।

(vi) **खण्ड घ** में प्रश्न संख्या 33-35 हैं। ये दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 6 अंक निर्धारित हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 200 शब्दों में दीजिए।

(vii) रेखाचित्र की सहायता से प्रश्न संख्या 33 का उत्तर दीजिए। दिए गए अनुच्छेद की सहायता से प्रश्न संख्या 34 का उत्तर दीजिए।

खण्ड क

1. अभिकथन (A): पूँजीवाद को प्रारंभ से ही इसकी गतिशीलता, वृद्धि की संभावनाएँ, प्रसार, नवीनीकरण, तथा तकनीक और श्रम के बेहतर उपयोग के लिए जाना गया।

   कारण (R): पूँजीवाद ऐसी आर्थिक व्यवस्था है जिसमें बाजार व्यवस्था में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ कमाने पर जोर दिया जाता है।

   (a) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है।

   (b) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या **नहीं** है।

   (c) अभिकथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) गलत है।

   (d) अभिकथन (A) गलत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है।

Time : 3 hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

(i) The question paper is divided into four sections Section **A, B, C** and **D.**

(ii) There are **35** questions in all. All questions are compulsory.

(iii) **Section A** includes questions no. **1-16**. These are Objective Type Questions, carrying 1 mark each. As per the question there can be one answer.

(iv) **Section B** includes questions no. **17- 25**. These are Very Short Answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.

(v) **Section C** includes questions no. **26-32**. These are Short Answer type questions, carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.

(vi) **Section D** includes questions no. **33-35**. They are Long Answer type questions, carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.

(vii) Question no. **33** is to be answered with the help of given graphics. Question no. **34** is to be answered with the help of given passage.

SECTION A

1. Assertion (A) : What marked capitalism from the very beginning was its dynamism, its potential to grow, expand, innovate, and use technology and labour in the best possible way.

   Reason (R) : Capitalism is an economic system organised to accumulate profits within a market system.

   (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

   (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

   (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

   (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

2. संस्कृतीकरण के बहुआयामी प्रभाव हैं। इसका प्रभाव निम्नलिखित में से किसमें देखा जा सकता है?

(a) केवल भाषा

(b) केवल साहित्य

(c) केवल नाटक

(d) भाषा, साहित्य, नाटक

3. निम्नलिखित में से हरित क्रांति के लिए कौन-सा कथन सही नहीं है?

(a) हरित क्रतिं कृषि आधुनिकीकरण का एक सरकारी कार्यक्रम था।

(b) इसके लिए बड़े पैमाने पर आर्थिक सहायता अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं द्वारा दी गई थी।

(c) हरित क्रांति पैकेज की प्रथम लहर बिहार, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश तथा तेलंगाना में चली।

(d) हरित क्रांति मुख्य रूप से गेहूँ तथा चावल उत्पाद करने वाले क्षेत्रों पर लक्षित थी।

4. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी परिस्थितिकीय आंदोलनों की विशेषता(एँ) है/हैं?

I. पहचान की राजनीति

II. प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का अत्यधिक दोहन

III. सांस्कृति चिंताएँ

IV सामाजिक असमानता

(a) केवल I और II

(b) केवल II

(c) केवल III

(d) I, II, III और IV

2. The impact of Sanskritisation is many sided. Its influence can be seen in:

(a) Language only

(b) Literature only

(c) Drama only

(d) Language, Literature, Drama

3. Which of the following statements is not true for Green Revolution?

(a) Green Revolution was a government programme of agricultural modernisation.

(b) It was largely funded by international agencies.

(c) The first wave of the Green Revolution package was received by Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Telangana.

(d) Green Revolution was targeted mainly at the wheat and rice growing areas.

4. Which of the following is/are the characteristics of Ecological movements ?

I. Identity politics

II. Greater exploitation of natural resources

III. Cultural anxieties

IV. Social inequality

(A) Only I and II

(B) Only II

(C) Only III

(D) I, II, III and IV

5. कोविड-19 महामारी के कारण सैंकड़ों और हजारों कर्मचारियों ने घर से काम किया। निम्नलिखित में से कौन घर से काम करने की अनुमति दे सकता है?

I. आईटी सेक्टर

II. बीड़ी उद्योग

III. मारूति उद्योग

IV सभी सरकारी कंपनियाँ

(a) I और II

(b) I और IV

(c) II और III

(d) I, II, III और IV

6. ऐतिहासिक तौर पर, संपूर्ण विश्व में यह पाया गया है कि अधिकांश देशों में स्त्रियों की संख्या पुरूषों की अपेक्षा थोड़ी अधिक होती है। निम्नलिखित में से किन कारकों ने इसे संभव बनाया?

I. महिलाएँ जीवन चक्र के दूसरे छोर पर पुरूषों से अधिक जीवित रहती हैं।

II. शिशु अवस्था में लड़कियाँ लड़कों के प्रति प्रतिरोधी होती हैं।

III. बेटे को प्राथमिकता देने वाले लिंग आधारित परिवार।

IV लिंग तटस्थ व्यवहार।

(a) I, II और III

(b) I और III

(c) III और IV

(d) I, और II

5. Due to COVID-19 pandemic hundreds and thousands of workers worked from home. Which of the following can allow work from home ?

I. IT sector

II. Bidi Industry

III. Maruti factory

IV. All Government firms

(A) I and II

(B) I and IV

(C) II and III

(D) I, II, III and IV

6. Historically, all over the world, it has been found that there are slightly more females than males in most countries. Which of the following factors made this possible ?

I. Women tend to outlive men at the other end of the life cycle.

II. Girl babies are resistant to boy babies in infancy.

III. Gender-based families with preference for sons.

IV. Gender neutral behaviour.

(A) I, II and III

(B) I and III

(C) III and IV

(D) I and II

7. उपनिवेशवाद ने जाति संस्था में अनेक महत्त्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन किए। इस कथन से संबंधित सही कथन चुनिए:

(a) 1903 में हरबर्ट रिजले के निर्देशन में जनगणना कराई गई।

(b) इस जनगणना में जाति के सामाजिक अधिक्रम के बारे में कोई जानकारी इकट्ठी नहीं हुई।

(c) प्रशासन ने पिछड़े वर्ग के कल्याण में भी रूचि ली।

(d) 1950 का भारत सरकार अधिनियम पारित किया था जिसने राज्य द्वारा विशेष व्यवहार के लिए निर्धारित जातियों तथा जनजातियों की सूचियों या अनुसूचियों को वैध मान्यता प्रदान कर दी ।

8. अकेले सरकारी कार्रवाई सामाजिक परिवर्तन सुनिश्चित नहीं कर सकती । सामाजिक परिवर्तन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इसमें और क्या जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है?

(a) केवल नागरिक समाज संगठन

(b) केवल साहित्य में योगदान

(c) केवल संचार मीडिया

(d) नागरिक समाज संगठन, साहित्य में योगदान, संचार मीडिया

9. अभिकथन (A): विविधता शब्द असमानताओं के बजाय अंतरों पर बल देता है।

कारण (R): सांस्कृतिक विविधता कठोर चुनौतियाँ प्रस्तुत कर सकती है।

(a) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है।

(b) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या **नहीं** है।

(c) अभिकथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) गलत है।

(d) अभिकथन (A) गलत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है।

7. Colonialism brought about significant changes in the institution of caste.

Choose the correct statement related to this statement.

(a) The 1903 census was done under the direction of Herbert Risley.

(b) No information was collected on the social hierarchy of caste.

(c) The administration also took interest in the welfare of the downtrodden castes.

(d) The Government of India Act of 1950 was passed which gave legal recognition to the lists or schedules of castes and tribes marked out for special treatment by the state.

8. State action alone cannot ensure social change. What else does it need to be supplemented with to ensure social change ?

(a) Civil society organisations only

(b) Contributions to literature only

(c) Mass media only

(d) Civil society organisations, Contributions to literature, Mass media

9. Assertion (A) : Diversity emphasises differences rather than inequalities.

Reason (R) : Cultural diversity can present tough challenges.

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

10. कभी-कभी लोग शहरी जीवन को कुछ सामाजिक कारणों से भी पसंद करते हैं। निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कारण नहीं है।

(a) शहरों में गुमनामी की जिंदगी जी सकते हैं।

(b) नगरीय जीवन में अपरिचितों से संपर्क होता रहता है।

(c) तालाबों, वन प्रदेशों और गोचर भूमियों जैसे साझी संपत्ति के संसाधनों में बराबर कमी आती जा रही है।

(d) सामाजिक रूप से प्रभुत्वशाली ग्रामीण समूहों के अपेक्षाकृत गरीब लोग शहर में जाकर कोई भी काम करने से हिचकिचाते हैं।

11. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक दूसरे से संबंधित नहीं है?

(a) बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के यादव

(b) कर्नाटक के वोक्कलिगा

(c) पंजाब के जाट

(d) तमिलनाडु के खम्मा

12. अभिकथन (A): पूर्वाग्रह एक समूह के सदस्यों द्वारा दूसरे समूह के बारे में पूर्वकल्पित विचार या व्यवहार होता है।

कारण (R): अभिमत (राय) बिना विषय को जाने और बिना उसके तथ्यों को परखे शुरूआत में ही बना लिया जाता है।

(a) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है।

(b) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या **नहीं** है।

(c) अभिकथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) गलत है।

(d) अभिकथन (A) गलत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है।

10. Sometimes cities may also be preferred by people for social reasons. Which of the following is not a reason ?

(a) Cities offer relative anonymity.

(b) Urban life involves interaction with strangers.

(c) Continuous decline in common property resources like ponds, forests and grazing lands.

(d) The poorer sections of the socially dominant rural groups do not engage in low status work in cities.

11. Which of the following do not belong to each other ?

(a) Yadavs of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

(b) Vokkaligas of Karnataka

(c) Jats of Punjab

(d) Khammas of Tamil Nadu

12. Assertion (A) : Prejudices refer to pre-conceived opinions or attitudes held by members of one group towards another.

Reason (R) : An opinion is formed in advance of any familiarity with the subject, before considering any available evidence.

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

13. अभिकथन (A): धार्मिक और राजनीतिक सत्ता के पृथक्करण ने पश्चिम के सामाजिक इतिहास में एक बड़ा मोड़ ला दिया।

कारण (R): यह पृथक्करण धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण या जनजीवन से धर्म के उत्तरोत्तर पीछे हट जाने की प्रक्रिया से संबंधित था, क्योंकि अब धर्म को एक अनिवार्य दायित्व की बजाय स्वैच्छिक व्यक्तिगत व्यवहार के रूप में बदल दिया गया था।

(a) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है।

(b) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या **नहीं** है।

(c) अभिकथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) गलत है।

(d) अभिकथन (A) गलत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है।

14. उदारीकरण की नीति के अंतर्गत ..... में भागीदारी होती है, जिसका उद्देश्य अधिक मुक्त अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार व्यवस्था बनाना है।

(a) WTO

(b) EPC

(c) WHO

(d) UNCTAD

15. 'अलगाव' के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी विशेषता **गलत** है?

(a) लोग अपने कार्य से प्रसन्न नहीं होते हैं।

(b) यह कार्य दोहराने और थकाने वाला होता है।

(c) लोग अपने कार्य का अंतिम रूप देख पाते हैं।

(d) उत्तरजीविता इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि मशीनें मानवीय श्रम के लिए कितना स्थान छोड़ती हैं।

13. Assertion (A) : The separation of religious and political authority marked a major turning point in the social history of the west.

Reason (R) : This separation was related to the process of secularisation or the progressive retreat of religion from public life, as it was converted from a mandatory obligation to a voluntary personal practice.

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

14. The policy of liberalisation entails the participation in the _____, which aims to bring about a more free international trading system.

(a) WTO

(b) EPC

(c) WHO

(d) UNCTAD

15. Which of the following features is incorrect for alienation ?

(a) People do not enjoy their work.

(b) Work is repetitive and exhausting.

(c) People see the end result of their work.

(d) Survival depends on whether technology has room for any human labour.

16. नए आंदोलनों के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से सत्य है/हैं?

I. वे प्रकृति में वैश्विक हैं।

II. वे केवल वर्ग आधार पर संगठित होते हैं।

III. पहचान की राजनीति, सांस्कृति, सांस्कृतिक चिंताएँ तथा अभिलाषाएँ नए सामाजिक आंदोलनों की रचना करने के लिए आवश्यक तत्तव हैं।

IV वे राजनीतिक दलों के दायरे में नहीं हैं।

(a) केवल I

(b) I और II

(c) I, III और IV

(d) II और III

खण्ड ख

17. (क) कृषि के भूमंडलीकरण का एक अन्य तथा अधिक प्रचलित पक्ष बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों का इस क्षेत्र में कृषि मदों जैसे बीज, कीटनाशक तथा खाद के विक्रेता के रूप में प्रवेश है। पिछले दशक के आसपास से सरकार ने अपने कृषि विकास कार्यक्रमों में कमी की है तथा 'कृषि विस्तार' एजेंटों का स्थान गाँव में बीज, खाद तथा कीटनाशक कंपनियों के एजेंटों ने ले लिया है।

उपर्युक्त अनुच्छेद के आधार पर, नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए:

कृषि कैसे अधिक व्यावसायिक होती जा रही है? 2

अथवा

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने ग्रामीण अधिसंरचना जैसे सिंचाई सुविधाएँ, सड़कें, बिजली तथा कृषि संबंधी ग्रामीण अधिसंरचना में निवेश किया। नियमित रूप से कृषि उत्पाद में वृद्धि के लिए बिना किसी अवरोधा के बिजली सप्लाई भी ग्रामीण भारत के लिए आवश्यक है।

उपर्युक्त अनुच्छेद के आधार पर, नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए:

भारत सरकार की हाल ही में प्रारम्भ की गई योजना इस दिशा में एक महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रयास है। योजना का नाम लिखिए। इस योजना का समग्र परिणाम क्या है? 1+1=2

16. Which of the following is/are true for New Movements ?

I. They are global in nature.

II. They are organised along class lines alone.

III. Identity politics, cultural anxieties and aspirations are essential elements for these movements.

IV. They are not within the framework of political parties.

(A) Only I

(B) I and II

(C) I, III and IV

(D) II and III

SECTION – B

17. (a) The more widespread aspect of the globalisation of agriculture is the entry of multinationals into this sector as sellers of agricultural inputs such as seeds, pesticides and fertilisers. Over the last decade or so, the government has scaled down its agricultural on been replaced in the villages by agents of seed, fertiliser and pesticide companies. Based on the given passage, answer the fol lowing question : How is agriculture becoming more commercialised? 2

OR

(b) The state invested in the development of rural infrastructure, such as irrigation facilities, roads and electricity and on the provision of agricultural inputs. For regular agricultural growth, uninterrupted power supply to rural India is one of the necessities. Based on the given passage, answer the following question : A recently launched scheme is an effort of the Indian Government in this direction. Name the scheme. State the overall result of this scheme. 1+1=2

18. रोजगार और स्व-रोजगार सम्भव करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने कई कार्यक्रमों को प्रारम्भ किया है। किन्हीं दो कार्यक्रमों के नाम बताइए। इन कार्यक्रमों का सकारात्मक परिणाम क्या है? 1+1=2

19. सामाजिक परिवर्तन और समाजिक आंदोलन के बीच अंतर बताइए। 1+1=2

20. संविदा खेती का समाजशास्त्रीय महत्त्व है। इस कथन के समर्थन में दो बिंदु लिखिए। 1+1=2

21. ''खान अधिनियम, 1952'' की दो विशेषताएँ बताइए। 2

22. कभी-कभी कुछ समाजों को 'ऋणात्मक संवृद्धि दर' की स्थिति से भी गुजरना पड़ता है। 'ऋणात्मक संवृद्धि दर' क्या है? इसका अनुभव करने वाले किन्हीं दो देशों के नाम बताइए। 1+1=2

23. राज्य के विकास संबंधी कार्यकलाप और निजी उद्योग की संवृद्धि ने अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से जाति संस्था को प्रभावित किया। कोई दो तरीके बताइए जिनसे यह स्पष्ट होता है। 1+1=2

24. (क) सामुदायिक पहचान की कोई दो विशेषताएँ लिखिए। 2

अथवा

(ख) भारतीय संदर्भ में 'क्षेत्रवाद' क्या है? 2

25. अध्ययनों से ज्ञात हुआ है कि विभिन्न समाजों में विविध प्रकार के परिवार पाए जाते हैं। आवास के नियम के अनुसार परिवार के दो प्रकार लिखिए। 1+1=2

खण्ड ग

26. जनजातियों को ऐसे 'आदिम अर्थात् मौलिक अथवा विशुद्ध समाज, जो सभ्यता से अछूते रहे हों, मानने का कोई सुसंगत आधार नहीं है। यह आम धारणा है कि जनजातीय समुदाय उन प्रस्तर युगीन आखेटक और संग्राहक समाजों के समान हैं जो समाजिक परिवर्तनों से अछूते रहे हैं अभी भी सामान्य तौर पर विद्यमान है हालाँकि, काफी लंबे समय से यह सच नहीं राह है।

उपर्युक्त परिच्छेद के आधार पर चार कारण बताते हुए स्पष्ट कीजिए कि जनजातियों के अछूते रहने का विचार क्यों असत्य है। 4

18. To generate employment and self-employment the Government of India floated many schemes. Name any two schemes. What is the positive outcome of these schemes ? 1+1=2

19. Differentiate between social change and social movement. 1+1=2

20. Contract farming has sociological significance. Give two points to support this statement. 1+1=2

21. Mention two features of The Mines Act, 1952 . 2

22. Sometimes societies can experience a 'negative growth rate' What is ' negative growth rate'? Name any two countries that have experienced it. 1+1=2

23. The development activity of the state and the growth of private industry affected caste indirectly. State any two ways in which this is evident. 1+1=2

24. (a) Write any two features of community identity. 2

OR

(b) What is 'regionalism' in the Indian context? 2

25. Studies have shown how diverse family forms are found in different societies. With regard to rules of residence, write two forms of family. 1+1=2

SECTION – C

26. Some scholars have argued that there is no coherent basis for treating pristine i.e., original or pure societies uncontaminated by civilisation. The idea that tribes are like stone age hunting and gathering societies that have remained untouched by time is still common,even though this has not been true for a long time. Based on the above passage, justify with four reasons why this idea of tribes having remained untouched is untrue. 4

27. (क) ब्रिटिश उपनिवेशवाद अब भी हमारे जीवन का एक जटिल हिस्सा है। कैसे? 4

अथवा

(ख) चार उदाहरणों की सहायता से बताइए कि भारत में अंग्रेजी भाषा का प्रभाव किस प्रकार बहुआयामी और विरोधात्मक रहा है? 4

28. आधुनिक भारत में स्त्रियों की स्थिति का प्रश्न अन्नीसवीं सदी के मध्यवर्गीय सामाजिक सुधार आंदोलनों के एक हिस्से के रूप में उदित हुआ। इन आंदोलनों का स्वरूप सभी क्षेत्रों में एक जैसा नहीं था।

स्त्रियों की स्थिति को संबोधित करने वाले किन्हीं दो सामाजिक सुधार आंदोलनों की व्याख्या कीजिए। 4

29. ''मैं एक अदृश्य व्यक्ति हूँ, समझे, केवल इसलिए कि लोग मुझे देखना ही नहीं चाहते। आप सर्कस के तमाशों में कभी-कभी धड़हीन सिर देखा करते हैं मेरी स्थिति भी लगभग वैसी ही है। ऐसा लगता है मानो मैं कड़े द्रिपकारी दर्पणों से घिरा हूँ। जब लोग मेरे पास आते हैं तो मेरा परिवेश ही देखते हैं जो उनकी अपनी कल्पनाओं से बना है। दरअसल, वे मुझे छोड़कर बाकी सब कुछ देख सकते हैं।'' (ऐलिसन 1952:3)

विश्वभर में 'निर्योग्यता/अक्षमता' का जो तात्पर्य समझा जाता है उनके कुछ आम लक्षण बताइए। 4

30. 'संस्कृतीकरण' शब्द की उत्पत्ति किस समाजशास्त्री द्वारा की गई? संसकृतीकरण व गैर-संस्कृतीकरण में अंतर बताइए। 1+3=4

31. औपनिवेशिक भारत में अंग्रेजों द्वारा शुरू की गई जमीन के टैक्स की दो प्रणालियों की व्याख्या कीजिए। 2+2=4

32. सेवा क्षेत्र के बढ़ते आकार के बावजूद, भारत अभी भी काफी हद तक एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। कारण बताइए। 4

27. (a) British colonialism is still a complex part of our lives. How ? 4

OR

(b) With the help of four examples, show how the impact of the English language has been many sided and paradoxical in India. 4

28. The women's question arose in modern India as part of the nineteenth century middle class social reform movements. The nature of these movements varied from region to region.

Explain any two social reform movements that addressed the women's question. 4

29. "I am invisible, understand, simply because people refuse to see me. Like the bodiless heads you see sometimes in the circus sideshows, it is as though I have been surrounded by mirrors of hard distorting glass. When they approach me they see only my surroundings i.e., themselves or figments of their imagination. Indeed everything and anything except me. (Ellison, 1952 : 3)

Mention some of the common features central to the public percep tion of 'disability' all over the world. 4

30. Which sociologist coined the term Sanskritisation ? Differentiate between Sanskritisation and de-Sanskritisation. 1+3=4

31. Explain two land revenue administrative systems introduced by the British in colonial India. 2+2=4

32. Despite the increasing size of the services sector, India still is largely an agricultural country. Give reasons. 4

खण्ड घ

33. भारत की जनसंख्या की आयु संरचना, 1961–2026

वर्ष	आयु वर्ग			जोड़
	0 – 14 वर्ष	15 – 59 वर्ष	60 वर्ष से अधिक	
1961	41	53	6	100
1971	42	53	5	100
1981	40	54	6	100
1991	38	56	7	100
2001	34	59	7	100
2011	29	63	8	100
2026 (प्रक्षेपित)	23	64	12	100

उपर्युक्त सारणी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(क) जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश से क्या अभिप्राय है? 2

(ख) उपर्युक्त सारणी के आधार पर, वर्ष 1961 और 2026 के आँकड़ों की तुलना कीजिए और अपना निष्कर्ष बताइए। 2

(ग) गिरता हुआ पराश्रितता अनुपात आर्थिक संवृद्धि और समृद्धि का स्रोत कैसे बन सकता है? उल्लेख कीजिए। 2

नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्र. सं. 33 के स्थान पर हैं:

आँकड़े दर्शाते हैं कि देश की संपूर्ण जनसंख्या में 15 वर्ष से कम आयु वाले वर्ग का हिस्सा जो 1961 में 41% के सर्वोच्च स्तर पर था घटकर 2026 में 23% के स्तर पर आ जाएगा। 15–59 के आयु वाले वर्ग का हिस्सा 53% से कुछ बढ़कर 64% हो जाएगा जबकि 60 वर्ष से अधिक की आयु वाले वर्ग का हिस्सा बहुत छोटा है लेकिन वह उसी अवधि के दौरान बढ़ना (6% से 12% तक) शुरू हो गया हैं। आँकड़े दर्शाते हैं कि 0–14 आयु वर्ग का हिस्सा लगभग 18% घट जाएगा (1961 में 41% से घटकर 2026 में 23%) जबकि 60 वर्ष से अधिक के आयु वर्ग में लगभग 6% की वृद्धि होगी (1961% में 6 से बढ़कर 2026 में 12%)।

SECTION D.

23. Age Composition of the Population of India 1961 2026

Year	Age groups			Total
	0 – 14 years	15 – 59 years	60+ years	
1961	41	53	6	100
1971	42	53	5	100
1981	40	54	6	100
1991	38	56	7	100
2001	34	59	7	100
2011	29	63	8	100
2026 (Projected)	23	64	12	100

Based on the above table, answer the following questions :

(a) What is meant by demographic dividend ? 2

(b) Based on the data given in the above table, compare the data of the years 1961 and 2026 and state your inferences. 2

(c) A falling dependency ratio can be a source of economic growth and prosperity. State how. 2

Note : The following question is for the Visually Impaired candidates only lieu of Q. No. **33.**

Data shows that the share of the under 15 age group in the total population will come down from its highest level of 41% in 1961 to 23% in 2026. The share of the 15 – 59 age group will increase slightly from 53% to 64% while the share of the 60 plus age group is very small but it has begun to increase (6% to 12%) over the same period. Data shows the 0 – 14 age group will reduce its share by about 18% (in 1961– 41% to 23% in 2026) while the 60 plus age group will increase its share by about 6% (in 1961– 6% to 12% in 2026).

दिए गए आँकड़ो के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(क) जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश से क्या अभिप्राय है? 2

(ख) उपर्युक्त अनुच्छेद के आधार पर, वर्ष 1961 और 2026 के आँकड़ों की तुलना कीजिए और अपना निष्कर्ष बताइए। 2

(ग) गिरता हुआ पराश्रितता अनुपात आर्थिक संवृद्धि और समृद्धि का स्रोत कैसे बन सकता है उल्लेख कीजिए। 2

34. देश में पहले अथवा अभी कोई एक संगठित दलित आंदोलन नहीं हुआ है। विभिन्न आंदोलनों ने दलितों से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों को विभिन्न विचारधाराओं के आसपास उभारा है। दलित आंदोलनों की प्रकृति तथा पहचान के अर्थ में भिन्नता के बावजूद उनमें समानता, आत्मसम्मान तथा अस्पृश्यता उन्मूलन के लिए एक समानता की खोज हो रही है। (शाह 2001:194)

अनुच्छेद के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(क) दलित आंदोलन के कोई दो उदाहरण लिखिए। 2

(ख) दलित आंदोलनों द्वारा उजागर किए गए विभिन्न मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। 4

35. राष्ट्र एक अनूठे किस्म का समुदाय होता है जिसका वर्णन तो आसान है पर इसे परिभाषित करना कठिन है। ऐसा क्यों? 6

Based on the given data, answer the following questions :

(a) What is meant by demographic dividend ? 2

(b) Based on the data given in the passage, compare the data of the years 1961 and 2026 and state your inferences. 2

(c) A falling dependency ratio can be a source of economic growth and prosperity. State how. 2

34. There has not been a single, unified Dalit movement in the country, now or in the past. Different movements have highlighted different issues related to the Dalits, around different ideologies. Notwithstanding differences in the nature of Dalit movements and the meaning of identity, there has been a common quest for equality, self-dignity and eradication of untouchability. (Shah 2001 : 194).

Based on the given passage, answer the following questions :

(a) Write any two examples of Dalit Movement. 2

(b) Discuss the various issues highlighted by the Dalit Movments. 4

35. A nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to describe but hard to define. Why ? 6

CBSE (2023-24)

अंकन योजना

समाजशास्त्र (039)

क्रमसंख्या	खंडक उत्तर	अंक
1	A	1
2	D	1
3	C	1
4	D	1
5	A	1
6	D	1
7	C	1
8	D	1
9	B	1
10	D	1
11	D	1
12	A	1
13	A	1
14	A	1
15	C	1
16	C	1
	खंड ख	
17	(क) 'कृषि विस्तार' एजेंटों का स्थान गाँव में बीज, खाद तथा कीटनाशक कंपनियों के एजेंटों ने ले लिया है। ये एजेंट अकसर किसानों के लिए नए बीजों तथा कृषि कार्य हेतु जानकारी का एकमात्र स्रोत होते हैं। वे अपने उत्पाद बेचने के इच्छुक होते हैं। ये संकेत देते हैं की कृषि का बाजारीकरण अधिक होता जा रहा है। (कोई अन्य उपयुक्त बिंदु) अथवा (ख) योजना - दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ज्योति योजना। ग्रामीण विकास के इन प्रयासों का समग्र परिणाम न केवल ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था तथा कृषि में रूपांतरण था बल्कि कृषिक संरचना तथा ग्रामीण समाज में भी रूपांतरण था।	2 1+1
18	(i) मुद्रा योजना (ii) आत्मनिर्भर भारत (iii) मेक इन इंडिया (कोई दो योजना) (i) इन सकारात्मक प्रयासों ने भारत के युवाओं जिन्हें जनांकिकीय डिविडैंट भी कहा जाता है, को विकास की प्रक्रिया से जोड़ दिया गया।	(1/2+1/2) + 1

	(ii) इन प्रयासों से हाशिए पर खड़े लोगों, जैसे अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं महिलाओ सहित सभी वर्गों का संवर्द्धन करने की उम्मीद है।	
19	सामाजिक परिवर्तन: सामाजिक परिवर्तन निरंतर रूप से आगे बढ़ता रहता है सामाजिक आंदोलन: सामाजिक आंदोलन किसी विशिष्ट उद्देश्य की ओर निर्देशित होते हैं।	1+1
20	(i) यह बहुत से व्यक्तियों को उत्पादन प्रक्रिया से अलग कर देती है। (ii) उनके अपने देशीय कृषि ज्ञान को निरर्थक बना देती है। (iii) यह मूलरूप से अभिजात मदों का उत्पादन करती है। जैसे फूल (कट फ्लावर), अंगूर ,अंजीर तथा अनार । (IV) पर्यावरणीय दृष्टि से सुरक्षित नहीं होती। (कोई दो)	1+1
21	(i) एक व्यक्ति खान में सप्ताह में अधिक से अधिक कितने घंटे कार्य कर सकता है । (ii) अतिरिक्त घंटे तक काम करने पर उसे अलग से पैसा दिया जाना चाहिए । (iii) सुरक्षा नियम । (कोई दो)	1+1
22	प्रजनन शक्ति स्तर प्रतिस्थापन दर से नीचा रहता है। जैसे, जापान, रूस, इटली एवं पूर्वी यरोप। (कोई दो देश)	1 + 1
23	(i) आर्थिक परिवर्तन में तीव्रता (ii) नए-नए रोज़गार के अवसर तैयार किए जिनके लिए कोई जातीय नियम नहीं थे। (iii) नगरीकरण और शहरों में सामूहिक रहन-सहन की परिस्थितियों ने सामाजिक अतःक्रिया के जाति-पृथक्कृत स्वरूपों का अधिक समय तक चलना मुश्किल कर दिया। (iv) आधुनिक शिक्षा प्राप्त भारतीय व्यक्तिवाद और योग्यतातंत्र अर्थात योग्यता को महत्व देने के उदार विचारों से आकर्षित हुए और उन्होंने अधिक अतिवादी जातीय व्यवहारों को छोड़ना प्रारंभ कर दिया। (v) औद्योगीकरण कुछ एक स्थानों पर जबरदस्त समानता लाता है, उदाहरण के लिए रेलगाड़ियों, बसों और साइबर कैफे में जातीय भेदभाव के महत्त्व का ना होना। (vi) हालाँकि, इस संसार में सामाजिक असमानताएँ कम हो रही हैं लेकिन आर्थिक या आय से संबंधित असमानताएँ उत्पन्न हो रही हैं। बहुधा-सामाजिक और आय संबंधी असमानता परस्पर एक-दसरे पर छा जाती है। (vii) उदाहरण के लिए अच्छे वेतन वाले व्यवसायों जैसे मेडीसिन, कानन अथवा पत्रकारिता में उच्च जाति के लोगों का वर्चस्व आज भी बना हुआ है। (कोई दो बिंदु) (कोई अन्य उपयुक्त बिंदु)	1+1
24	(क) (i) सामदायिक पहचान, जन्म तथा अपनेपन पर आधारित होती है, न कि किसी अर्जित योग्यता या 'उपलब्धि' के आधार पर। (ii) अत्यंत सुरक्षित एवं संतुष्ट (iii) सर्वव्यापी (iv) आकस्मिक और शर्त रहित (कोई दो)	1+1

	अथवा (ख) भारत में क्षेत्रवाद भारत की भाषाओ, संस्कृतियों, जनजातियों और धर्मों की विविधता के कारण पाया जाता है। इसे विशेष क्षेत्रों में पहचान चिह्नकों के भौगोलिक संकेन्द्रण के कारण भी प्रोत्साहन मिलता है और क्षेत्रीय वंचन (deprivation) का भाव अग्नि में घी का काम करता है।	2
25	मातृस्थानिक- नवविवाहित जोड़ा वधु के माता-पिता के साथ रहता है। पितृस्थानिक- नवविवाहित जोड़ा वर के माता-पिता के साथ रहता है।	1+1
	खंड -ग	
26	**(i)** आदिवासी लोग सदा इतने पीड़ित समूह नहीं थे- मध्य भारत में अनेक गोंड राज्य रहे हैं जैसे, गढ़ मंडला या चाँदा (ii) मध्यवर्ती तथा पश्चिमी भारत के तथा कथित राजपूत राज्यों में से अनेक रजवाड़े वास्तव में स्वयं आदिवासी समदायों में स्तरीकरण की प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से ही उत्पन्न हुए। (iii) आदिवासी लोग अक्सर अपनी आक्रामक क्षमता और स्थानीय सैन्य दलों में अपनी सेवाओ के माध्यम से मैदानी इलाकों के लोगों पर अपने प्रभुत्व का प्रयोग करते हैं (iv) वे कुछ विशेष प्रकार की वस्तुओं का व्यापार भी करते थे जिसके अंतरगर्त वे वन्य उत्पाद, नमक और हाथी बेचा करते थे। (v) जब वन्य संसाधनों और खनिजों का दोहन करने और सस्ते श्रमिकों की भर्ती करने के लिए पूंजीवादी अर्थव्यवस्था का अभियान चला तो उसने काफ़ी समय पहले जनजातीय समाजों को मुख्यधारा वाले समाज के संपर्क में ला दिया। (कोई चार)	1+1+1+1
27	(क) (i) हमारे देश में स्थापित संसदीय, विधि एवं शिक्षा व्यवस्था ब्रिटिश प्रारूप व प्रतिमानों पर आधारित है। (ii) यहाँ तक कि हमारा सड़कों पर बाएँ चलना भी ब्रिटिश अनुकरण है। (iii) सड़क के किनारे रेहड़ी व गाड़ियों पर हमें 'ब्रेड- ऑमलेट' और 'कटलेट' जैसी खाने की चीजें आमतौर पर मिलती हैं। (iv) एक प्रसिद्ध बिस्कुट निर्माता कंपनी का नाम भी 'ब्रिटेन' से संबद्ध है। (v) अनेक स्कूलों में 'नेक-टाई' पोशाक का एक अनिवार्य हिस्सा होता है। (कोई चार) (कोई अन्य उपयुक्त बिंदु) अथवा (ख) (i) उपयोग में आनेवाली अंग्रेजी मात्र भाषा नहीं है बल्कि हम पाते हैं कि बहुत से भारतीयों ने अंग्रेजी भाषा में उत्कृष्ट साहित्यिक रचनाएँ भी की हैं। (ii) अंग्रेजी के ज्ञान के कारण भारत को भमूडंलीकृत अतंर्राष्ट्रीय बाज़ार में एक विशेष स्थान प्राप्त है। (iii) अंग्रेजी आज भी विशेषाधिकारों की द्योतक है। (iv) जिसे अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान नहीं होता है उसे रोज़गार के क्षेत्र में परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। (v) अंग्रेजी भाषा का ज्ञान अनेक वंचित समहों के लिए लाभकारी सिद्ध हुआ है। अंग्रेजी के ज्ञान से अब दलितों के लिए भी अवसरों के द्वार खुल गए हैं। (कोई चार)	4 1+1+1+1
28	**राजा राममोहनराय** ने बंगाल में 'सती' प्रथा के विरुद्ध अभियान चलाया। (i) ब्रहा समाज की स्थापना 1828 में की। (ii) यह पहला स्त्री संबंधी मुद्दा था जिस पर आम लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया था।	2+2

	(iii) राममोहन राय के विचारों में पाश्चात्य तर्कसंगति और भारतीय पारंपरिकता का सुंदर मिश्रण था। **रानाडे-** (i) एम. जी. रानाडे द्वारा लिखित ग्रंथो 'दि टेक्स्टस ऑफ़द हिदं लॉ ऑन द लॉफुलनेस ऑफ़ द रीमैरिज ऑफ़विडोज' और 'वेदिक अथॉरिटीज फॉर विडो मैरिज'में विधवा विवाह के लिए शास्त्रीय स्वीकृति का विशद विवेचन किया गया। (ii) बाम्बे प्रेसिडेंसी में वहाँ के अग्रणी सुधारक रानाडे ने विधवाओ के पुनर्विवाह के लिए आदोलन चलाया। **जोतिबा फुले-** (i) 'सत्यशोधक समाज' नामक संस्था की स्थापना की और उसके माध्यम से सत्य की खोज पर बल दिया। (ii) जातीय और लैंगिक अत्याचारों के विरुद्ध आवाज उठाई। **सर सैयद अहमद खान-** (i) इस्लाम में सामाजिक सुधारों के आदोलन का नेततृव किया। (ii) वह चाहते थे कि लड़कियों को शिक्षित तो किया जाए पर घर की चारदीवारी के भीतर ही। (iii) उनका विचार था कि उनके लिए अलग किस्म की पाठ्यचर्या हो जिसके तहत धार्मिक उसूलों की शिक्षा दी जाए, घर- गृहस्थी चलाने की कलाओ और शिल्पों तथा बच्चों के पालन-पोषण का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाए। (कोई दो समाज सुधारक)	
29	(i) निर्योग्यता/अक्षमता को एक जैविक कमज़ोरी माना जाता है। (ii) जब कभी किसी अक्षम व्यक्ति के समक्ष कई समस्याएँ खड़ी होती हैं तो यह मान लिया जाता हैकि ये समस्याएँ उसकी बाधा या कमज़ोरी के कारण ही उत्पन्न हुई हैं। (iii) अक्षम व्यक्ति को हमेशा शिकार यानी पीड़ित व्यक्ति के रूप में देखा जाता है। (iv) यह माना जाता है कि निर्योग्यता उस निर्योग्य व्यक्ति के अपने प्रत्यक्ष ज्ञान से जुड़ी हैं (v) निर्योग्यता का मूलभाव ही यह दर्शा देता है कि निर्योग्य व्यक्तियों को सहायता की आवश्यकता है। (कोई चार)	1+1+1+1
30	(i) एम.एन. श्रीनिवास (ii) संस्कृतीकरण का अभिप्राय उस प्रक्रिया से है जिसमें निम्न जाति या जनजाति या अन्य समूह उच्चजातियों विशेषकर, द्विज जाति की जीवन पद्धति, अनुष्ठान, मूल्य, आदर्श, विचारधाराओ का अनुकरण करते हैं। विसंस्कृतीकरण - जहाँ गैर संस्कृतीकरण जातियाँ प्रभुत्वशाली थीं, वहाँ की संस्कृति को इन जातियों ने प्रभावित किया। कई सदियों तक 19वीं शताब्दी के तीन चौथाई भाग तक पारसियों को प्रभुत्वशाली माना जाता था ।	1 3
31	जब ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक भारत में आए, तो उन्होंने कई क्षेत्रों में इन स्थानीय ज़मींदारों द्वारा ही काम चलवाया। उन्होंने ज़मींदारों को संपत्ति के अधिकार भी दे दिए। ब्रिटिश लोगों के लिए काम करते हुए उन्हें ज़मीन पर पहले से ज़्यादा नियंत्रण मिला। ज़मींदारी व्यवस्था का एक परिणाम यह हुआ कि ब्रिटिश काल के दौरान कृषि उत्पादन कम होने लगा क्योंकि औपनिवेशिकों ने कृषि भूमि पर बहुत बड़ा टैक्स लगा दिया था। रैयतवाड़ी व्यवस्था भू प्रभंध, (तेलगु में रैयत का अर्थ है – कृषक) इस व्यवस्था में ज़मींदार के स्थान पर वास्तविक कृषक (वे खद बहुधा ज़मींदार होते थे न कि कृषक) ही टैक्स चुकाने के लिए ज़िम्मेदार होते थे। इसमें टैक्स का भार कम होता था और कृषकों को कृषि में निवेश करने के लिए अधिक प्रोत्साहन मिलता था। (अन्य कोई व्यव्यस्था जैसे महलवारी)	2+2
32	(i) भारत में बहुत कम लोगों के पास सुरक्षित रोज़गार है। (ii) यहाँ तक कि छोटी संख्या के स्थायी सुरक्षित रोज़गार भी अनबुंधित कामगारों के कारण असुरक्षित होते जा रहे हैं। (iii)सरकारी रोज़गार कम होता जारहा है।	4

	(iv) बहुसंख्यक लोग गाँव में ही रहते हैं (69 प्रतिशत, 2011 की जनगणना के अनसार) (v) उनका जीवन कृषि अथवा उससे संबंधित व्यवसायों से चलता है। (vi) इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि बहुत से भारतीयों के लिए भूमि उत्पादन का एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन है। (vii) लेकिन भूमि न तो केवल उत्पादन का साधन है और न ही केवल संपत्ति का एक प्रकार। (vii) न ही केवल कृषि है जो कि उनके जीविका का एक प्रकार है। यह जीने का एक तरीका भी है। (ix) हमारी बहुत सी सांस्कृतिक रस्मों और उनके प्रकार में कृषि की पष्ठभूमि होती है। (कोई चार)	
	खंड - घ	
33	(क) वहाँ कार्यशील लोगों का अनपुात काम न करने वालों की तुलना में अधिक बड़ा होता है । (ख) 1961 की तुलना में 2026(प्रक्षेपित) में पराश्रितता अनपुात (0-14 और 60+) गिरता जायेगा । कार्यशील जनसंख्या(15-60) का अनुपात 1961 की तुलना में 2026 (प्रक्षेपित) बढ़ता जायेगा (ग) गिरता हुआ पराश्रितता अनपुात आर्थिक संवद्धि और समद्धि का स्रोत बन सकता है क्योंकि वहाँ कार्यशील लोगों का अनपुात काम न करने वालों की तुलना में अधिक बड़ा होता है। (दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 33 का उत्तर एक समान है)	2+2+2
34	(क)(i) पूर्वी मध्यप्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ के मैदानी इलाके में चमारों के सतनामी आंदोलन। (ii) पंजाब के आदि धर्म आंदोलन। (iii) महाराष्ट्र के महार आंदोलन। (iv) आगरा के जाटवों की सामाजिक-राजनीतिक गतिशीलता। (v) दक्षिण भारत के ब्राह्मण-विरोधी आंदोलन। (कोई दो उदाहरण) (कोई अन्य उपयुक्त आंदोलन) (ख) (i) आर्थिक शोषण। (ii) राजनैतिक दवाब। (iii) मानव के रूप में पहचान प्राप्त करने का संघर्ष है। (iv) यह आत्मविश्वास पाने का संघर्ष है। (v) यह आत्मनिर्णय का स्थान पाने का संघर्ष है। (vi) यह अस्पृश्यता द्वारा उपलक्षित कलंक को समाप्त करने का संघर्ष है। (vii) इसे स्पर्श के लिए संघर्ष कहा जाता है। (कोई चार)	1+1 1+1+1+1
35	(i) अनेक विशिष्ट राष्ट्रों का स्थापना साझे – धर्म, भाषा, नृजातीयता, इतिहास अथवा क्षेत्रीय संस्कृति जैसी साझी सांस्कृतिक, ऐतिहासिक और राजनीतिक संस्थाओं के आधार पर की गई है। (ii) लेकिन किसी ऐसे पारिभाषिक लक्षणों को निर्धारित करना अथवा उन विशेषताओं का पता लगाना कठिन है जो एक राष्ट्र में होनी ही चाहिए। (iii) प्रत्येक सभंव कसौटी के लिए अनेक अपवाद और विरोधी उदाहरण पाए जाते हैं। (iv) उदाहरण के लिए ऐसे बहुत से राष्ट्र हैं जिनकी अपनी एक साझा या सामान्य भाषा, धर्म, नृजातीयता आदि नहीं हैं। (v) दूसरी ओर ऐसी अनेक भाषाएँ, धर्म या नृजातियाँ हैं जो कई राष्ट्रों में पाई जाती हैं। (vi) लेकिन इससे यह निष्कर्ष नहीं निकलता कि यह सभी मिलकर एक एकीकृत राष्ट्र का निर्माण करते हैं उदाहरण के लिए, सभी अंग्रेजी भाषी लोग या सभी बौद्धधर्मावलंबी। (अन्य उपयुक्त उदहारण)	6

CBSE (2023-24)

MARKING SCHEME
SOCIOLOGY (039)

	SECTION A	
1	A	1
2	D	1
3	C	1
4	D	1
5	A	1
6	D	1
7	C	1
8	D	1
9	B	1
10	D	1
11	D	1
12	A	1
13	A	1
14	A	1
15	C	1
16	C	1
	SECTION B	
17	(a) How is agriculture becoming more commercialised? 'Agricultural extension' agents have been replaced in the villages by agents of seed, fertiliser, and pesticide companies. These agents are sole source of information for farmers about new seeds or cultivation practices. These agents have an interest in selling their products which indicates that agriculture is becoming more commercialised. (Any other relevant point) OR (b) A recently launched scheme is an effort of the Indian Government in this direction. Name the scheme. What is the positive outcome of these schemes? Scheme – Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana. The overall outcome was not only to transform the rural economy and agriculture, but also the agrarian structure and the rural society itself.	2 1 + 1

18	To generate employment and self-employment the Government of India floated many schemes. Name two schemes. What is the positive outcome of these schemes? I. MUDRA II. Atmanirbhar Bharat III. Make in India **(any two)** Positive Outcomes: -For creating economic potential amongst the demographic dividend of India. -These schemes are helpful to people of the marginalised sections of the society like SC, ST, and OBCs. **(any one)**	1/2+1/2 + 1
19	Differentiate between social change and social movement. **Social Change:** It is continuous and ongoing **Social Movement**: It is directed towards some specific goals.	1 + 1
20	Contract farming has sociological significance. Give two points to support this statement. -Disengages many people from the production process. -It makes their own indigenous knowledge of agriculture irrelevant. -It caters primarily to the production of elite items like flowers, fruits, etc. -It is not ecologically sustainable **(Any two)**	1+1
21	Mention the features of "The Mines Act, 1952". -Specifies the maximum number of hours a person can be made to work in a week. -Need to pay overtime for any extra hours worked. -Safety rules **(Any two)**	1+1

22	Sometimes societies can experience a 'negative growth rate'. What is negative growth rate. Name two countries that have experienced it **Negative growth rate** implies that fertility level is below the replacement level. e.g. Japan, Russia, Italy and Eastern Europe **(Any two countries)**	1 + 1
23	The development activity of the states and the growth of private industry affected caste indirectly. State any two ways in which this is evident. -Speeding up and intensification of economic change. -It created all kinds of new jobs for which there were no caste rules. -Urbanisation and collective living in cities made it difficult for the caste-segregated patterns of social interaction to survive. -Modern educated Indians attracted to the liberal ideas of individualism and meritocracy abandoned the more extreme caste practices. -Industrialisation leads to greater equality, at least in some spheres. For example, caste distinctions do not matter anymore on trains, buses or in cyber cafes. -Even as social inequalities are reducing, economic or income inequality is growing in the world. Often social inequality and income inequality overlap, for example, in the domination of upper caste men in well-paying professions like medicine, law or journalism. **(Any two) (Any other relevant point)**	1+1
24	(a) Write any two features of community identity. -It is Ascriptive. -It is based on birth and belonging rather than on some form of acquired qualification or accomplishment. -Deep sense of security and satisfaction. -Universal -Accidental and unconditional. **(Any two)** OR	1+1

	(b) What is 'regionalism' in the Indian context? It is rooted in India's diversity of languages, cultures, tribes and religions. It is encouraged by the geographical concentration of these identity markers in particular regions and fuelled by a sense of regional deprivation.	2
25	Studies have shown how diverse family forms are found in different societies. With regard to rules of residence, write two forms of family. Matrilocal – The newly married couple stays with the woman's parents. Patrilocal – The couple lives with the man's parents.	1+1
	SECTION C	
26	Based on the above passage, justify with four reasons why this idea of tribes having remained untouched is untrue. -Adivasis were not always the oppressed groups – there were several Gond kingdoms in Central India such as that of Garha Mandla or Chanda. -Many of the so-called Rajput kingdoms of Central and Western India actually emerged through a process of stratification among adivasi communities themselves. -Adivasis often exercised dominance over the plains people through their capacity to raid them, and through their services as local militias. -They also occupied a special trade niche, trading forest produce, salt and elephants. -Morever, the capitalist economy's drive to exploit forest resources and minerals and to recruit cheap labour has brought tribal societies in contact with mainstream society a long time ago. **(Any four)**	1+1+1+1
27	(a) British colonialism is still a complex part of our lives. How? -We have a parliamentary and a legal system, a police and educational system built very much on the British model.	1+1+1+1

	-We drive on the left side of the road like the British. -We have 'bread-omlette' and 'cutlets' as menu offered in many roadside eateries and canteens. -A very popular manufacturer of biscuits is actually named after Britain. -Many school uniforms include neck- ties. **(Any four)(Any other relevant point)** **OR** (b) With the help of four examples, show how the impact of English language has been many sided and paradoxical in India. -English is not only widely used in India, but we now have an impressive body of literary writings by Indians in English. -This knowledge of English has given Indians an edge in the global market. -English continues to be a mark of privilege. -Not knowing English is a disadvantage that tells in the job market. -Knowledge of English may open doors of opportunities that were formerly closed for traditionally deprived communities like Dalits. **(Any four)**	1+1+1+1
28	Explain any two social reform movements that addressed the women's question. • **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** in Bengal led the anti-Sati campaign. 1. He established Brahmo Samaj in 1828. 2. He undertook campaign against Sati-the first women's issue. 3. His ideas represented a mix of western rationality and assertion of Indian traditionality. • **Ranade** : 1. Ranade's writings: 'The Texts of Hindu Law on the Lawfulness of the Remarriage of Widows, and 'Vedic Authorities for Widow Marriage', elaborated the shastric sanction for remarriage of widows .	2+2

	2. Led the Widow Remarriage Movement in the Bombay Presidency. • **Jyotiba Phule**: 1. Founded the Satyashodhak Samaj, emphasis on 'truth seeking'. 2. Attacked caste and gender discrimination. • **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**: 1. He started reform movement in Islam. 2. He wanted girls to be educated within the precincts of their home. 3. He sought a curriculum that included instructions in religious principles, training in the arts of housekeeping, handicrafts and rearing of children. **(Any two Reformers)**	
29	Mention some of the common features central to the public perception of 'disability' all over the world. 1. Disability is understood as a biological given. 2. Whenever a disabled person is confronted with problems, it is taken for granted that the problems originate from his/her impairment. 3. The disabled person is seen as a victim. 4. It is supposed to be linked with the disabled individual's self-perception. 5. The very idea of disability suggests that they are in need of help. **(Any four)**	1+1+1+1
	SECTION C	
30	Which sociologist coined the term 'Sanskritisation'? Differentiate between Sanskritisation and de-Sanskritisation. (i) M.N. Srinivas (ii) Sanskritisation refers to a process whereby members of an usually middle or lower caste attempt to raise their own social status by adopting the ritual, domestic and social practices of a caste of higher status.	1 + 3

	De-sanskritisation – In regions where the non-Sanskritic castes were dominant, it was their influence that was stronger. For example, in the third quarter of 19th century the Persian influence was the dominant one.	
31	Explain two land revenue administrative systems introduced by the British in colonial India. When the British colonised India, many areas were ruled by the local zamindars. They granted property rights to the zamindars. Zamindars were given more control over land than before. Result of zamindari system was agricultural production stagnated or declined during much of the period of British rule. This was because they extracted heavy land revenue from cultivators. Raiyatwari system of land settlement, raiyat means cultivator in Telugu. In this system, the 'actual cultivators' (who were themselves often landlords and not cultivators) rather than zamindars were responsible for paying the tax. Burden of taxation was less and cultivators had more incentive to invest in agriculture. **(any other relevant system like Mahalwari)**	2+2
32	Despite the increasing size of the services sector, India still is largely an agricultural country. Give reasons. 1. Very few people in India have access to secure jobs. 2. Even the small number in regular salaried employment become insecure due to the rise in contract labour. 3. Government employment is coming down. 4. The majority of India's people live in rural areas (69 per cent, according to the 2011 Census). 5. They make their living from agriculture or related occupations. 6. This means that agricultural land is the most important productive resource for a great many Indians. 7. Land is not just a 'means of production' nor just a 'form of property'. 8. Agriculture is not just a form of livelihood. It is also a way of life. 9. Many of our cultural practices and patterns can be traced to our agrarian backgrounds. **(Any 4)**	1+1+1+1
	SECTION D	
33	(a) What is meant by demographic dividend? **Demographic Dividend** –It implies an increase in the proportion of workers relative to non-workers in the population. (b) Based on the data given in the above table, compare the data of the years 1961 and 2026 and state your inferences.	2 2 2

	The dependency (0-14 and 60+) ratio will come down in 2026 as compared with 1961. The ratio of working population (15-60) is projected to increase from 1961 to 2026. (c) A falling dependency ratio can be a source of economic growth and prosperity. State how. A larger proportion of working people relative to non-workers, leads to economic growth and prosperity. (For candidates with Visual Impairment answer same as Q33)	2
34	(a) Write any two examples of Dalit Movement. 1. Satnami Movement of the Chamars in the Chhattisgarh plains in eastern Madhya Pradesh. 2. Adi Dharma Movement in Punjab 3. Mahar Movement in Maharashtra 4. The socio-political mobilisation among the Jatavs of Agra. 5. The Anti-Brahmin Movement in South India. **(Any two examples)** (b) Discuss the various issues highlighted by the Dalit Movements. -Economic exploitation -Political oppression -Struggle for recognition as fellow human beings. - Struggle for self-confidence -Space for self-determination -Struggle for abolishment of stigmatization -Struggle to be touched.	1+1 1+1+1+1
35	A nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to describe but hard to define. Why? (a) Many specific nations are founded on the basis of common cultural, historical and political institution. (b) It is hard to come up with any defining features that a nation must possess. (c)For every possible criterion there are exceptions and counter-examples. (d) For example, there are many nations that do not share a single common language, religion, ethnicity and so on. (e) On the other hand, there are many languages, religions or ethnicities that are shared across nations. (f) But this does not lead to the formation of a single unified nation of say all English speakers or of all Buddhists **(Any other relevant example)**	1*6

Sociology (039)
CBSE Question Paper
Class XII (2024-25)

सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़िए और उनका सख़्ती से पालन कीजिए :

(i) *यह प्रश्न-पत्र* ***चार*** *खण्डों में विभाजित किया गया है –* ***खण्ड क, ख, ग*** *तथा* ***घ*** *।*

(ii) *इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल* ***35*** *प्रश्न हैं।* ***सभी*** *प्रश्न* ***अनिवार्य*** *हैं।*

(iii) ***खण्ड क*** *में प्रश्न संख्या* ***1 – 16*** *हैं। ये वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 1 अंक निर्धारित है। प्रश्न के आधार पर, सिर्फ एक ही उत्तर हो सकता है।*

(iv) ***खण्ड ख*** *में प्रश्न संख्या* ***17 – 25*** *हैं। ये अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 2 अंक निर्धारित हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 30 शब्दों में दीजिए।*

(v) ***खण्ड ग*** *में प्रश्न संख्या* ***26 – 32*** *हैं। ये लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 4 अंक निर्धारित हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 80 शब्दों में दीजिए।*

(vi) ***खण्ड घ*** *में प्रश्न संख्या* ***33 – 35*** *हैं। ये दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 6 अंक निर्धारित हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 200 शब्दों में दीजिए।*

(vii) *रेखाचित्र की सहायता से प्रश्न संख्या* ***33*** *का उत्तर दीजिए।*

खण्ड क

1. *अभिकथन (A) :* औद्योगीकरण कुछ एक स्थानों पर जबरदस्त समानता लाता है। उदाहरण के लिए रेलगाड़ियों, बसों में जातीय भेदभाव का ना होना।

कारण (R) : इस संसार में सामाजिक असमानताएँ कम हो रही हैं।

(A) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है।

(B) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या ***नहीं*** है।

(C) अभिकथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) ग़लत है।

(D) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है।

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

(i) *The question paper is divided into* ***four*** *sections —* ***Section A, B, C*** *and* ***D****.*

(ii) *There are* ***35*** *questions in all.* ***All*** *questions are* ***compulsory****.*

(iii) ***Section A*** *includes questions no.* ***1 – 16****. These are Objective Type Questions, carrying 1 mark each. As per the question there can be one answer.*

(iv) ***Section B*** *includes questions no.* ***17 – 25****. These are Very Short Answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.*

(v) ***Section C*** *includes questions no.* ***26 – 32****. These are Short Answer type questions, carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.*

(vi) ***Section D*** *includes questions no.* ***33 – 35****. They are Long Answer type questions, carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.*

(vii) *Question no.* ***33*** *is to be answered with the help of given graphics.*

SECTION A

1. *Assertion (A) :* Industrialisation leads to greater equality, at least in some spheres, such as, caste distinctions do not matter any more in trains, buses, etc.

Reason (R) : Social inequalities are reducing in the world.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

2. *अभिकथन (A) :* पुराने सामाजिक आंदोलन राजनीतिक दलों के दायरे में काम करते थे।

कारण (R) : पुराने सामाजिक आंदोलन राष्ट्रीय होते थे।

(A) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है।

(B) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या ***नहीं*** है।

(C) अभिकथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) ग़लत है।

(D) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है।

3. जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण के सिद्धांत के अनुसार, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं ?

(I) जनसंख्या वृद्धि आर्थिक विकास के समग्र स्तरों से जुड़ी होती है।

(II) प्रत्येक समाज विकास के विशिष्ट स्वरूप का अनुसरण करता है।

(III) विकास जनसंख्या वृद्धि से संबंधित है।

(IV) जनसंख्या वृद्धि के चार बुनियादी चरण होते हैं।

विकल्प :

(A) (I) और (II)

(B) (II) और (IV)

(C) (I) और (III)

(D) (I), (II) और (III)

4. *अभिकथन (A) :* अकसर यह सोचा जाता है कि कृषि की 'वैज्ञानिक' पद्धति की जानकारी देने से भारतीय कृषकों की दशा में सुधार होगा।

कारण (R) : भारतीय कृषक सदियों से, हरित क्रांति के प्रारंभ से कहीं पहले से, कृषि कार्य करते आ रहे हैं।

(A) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है।

(B) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या ***नहीं*** है।

(C) अभिकथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) ग़लत है।

(D) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है।

2. *Assertion (A) :* The old social movements functioned within the frame of political parties.

Reason (R) : Old social movements were national.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

3. As per the theory of Demographic Transition, which of the following statements are correct ?

(I) Population growth is linked to overall levels of economic development.

(II) Every society follows a typical pattern of development.

(III) The development is related to population growth.

(IV) There are four stages of population growth.

Options :

(A) (I) and (II)

(B) (II) and (IV)

(C) (I) and (III)

(D) (I), (II) and (III)

4. *Assertion (A) :* Often it is thought that imparting knowledge of 'scientific' farming methods will improve the conditions of Indian farmers.

Reason (R) : The Indian farmers have been cultivating the land for centuries, much before the advent of the Green Revolution.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

5. जनजातीय पहचान से संबंधित निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सत्य ***नहीं*** है ?

(A) जनजातीय पहचान को सुरक्षित रखने का आग्रह दिनोंदिन बढ़ता जा रहा है।

(B) जनजातीय समाज के भीतर भी एक मध्य वर्ग का प्रादुर्भाव हो चला है।

(C) नृजातीय-सांस्कृतिक पहचान के मामले से संबंधित मुद्दे कम महत्त्वपूर्ण हो गए हैं।

(D) भूमि तथा विशेष रूप से वनों जैसे अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण आर्थिक संसाधनों पर नियंत्रण से संबंधित मुद्दे दिनोंदिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं।

निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेद के आधार पर, प्रश्न संख्या 6 और 7 के उत्तर दीजिए।

सामाजिक विषमता एवं बहिष्कार जीवन की एक वास्तविकता है। सामाजिक विषमता (असमानता) एवं बहिष्कार सामाजिक इसलिए है क्योंकि वे व्यक्ति से नहीं बल्कि समूह से संबद्ध है। प्रत्येक समाज में, कुछ लोगों के पास धन, संपदा, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य एवं शक्ति जैसे मूल्यवान संसाधनों का दूसरों की अपेक्षा बड़ा हिस्सा होता है। लोग अकसर अपने लिंग, धर्म, नृजातीयता, भाषा, जाति तथा विकलांगता की वजह से भेदभाव और बहिष्कार का सामना करते हैं।

6. सामाजिक विषमता एवं बहिष्कार जीवन की एक वास्तविकता है क्योंकि :

(I) सामाजिक असमानता (विषमता) एवं बहिष्कार का यह रोज़मर्रापन – इनका इस प्रकार रोज़ाना घटित होना, इन्हें स्वाभाविक बना देता है।

(II) हम अकसर उन्हें 'उचित' या 'न्यायसंगत' मानते हैं।

(III) ये कुदरती चीजें हैं जिन्हें बदला जा सकता है।

(IV) ग़रीब तथा वंचित अपनी परिस्थितियों के लिए दोषी नहीं ठहराए जाते।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं ?

विकल्प :

(A) (I) और (II) (B) (I) और (III)

(C) (I) और (IV) (D) (II) और (III)

7. दलितों के बहिष्कार से संबंधित निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सत्य ***नहीं*** है ?

(A) अस्पृश्यता की संस्था शारीरिक संपर्क से बचने या अछूत से दूर रहने का आदेश नहीं देती है।

(B) अस्पृश्यता सामाजिक प्रतिबंधों के एक बहुत व्यापक समूह को संदर्भित करती है।

(C) अछूत मानी जाने वाली जातियों का जाति सोपान या अधिक्रम में कोई स्थान ही नहीं है।

(D) उन्हें तो इतना अधिक अशुद्ध एवं अपवित्र माना जाता है कि उनके जरा छू जाने भर से ही अन्य सभी जातियों के सदस्य अशुद्ध हो जाते हैं।

5. Which of the following statements related to Tribal Identity is ***not*** true ?

(A) Assertions of tribal identity are on the rise.

(B) This can be laid at the door of the emergence of a middle class within the tribal society.

(C) Issues relating to matters of ethnic-cultural identity are becoming less important.

(D) Issues relating to control over vital economic resources like land and specially forests, are on the rise.

Based on the following passage, answer Q.No. 6 and 7.

Social inequality and exclusion are facts of life. Social inequality and exclusion are social because they are not about individuals but about groups. In every society, some people have a greater share of valued resources – money, property, education, health and power – than others. People often face discrimination and exclusion because of their gender, religion, ethnicity, language, caste and disability.

6. Social inequality and exclusion are facts of life because :

(I) This everydayness of social inequality and exclusion often makes them appear inevitable, almost natural.

(II) We often think of them as being 'deserved' or 'justified' in some sense.

(III) These are natural which can be changed.

(IV) The poor and marginalised are not blamed for their own plight.

Which of the above statements are correct ?

Options :

(A) (I) and (II) (B) (I) and (III)

(C) (I) and (IV) (D) (II) and (III)

7. Which of the following statements is ***not*** true related to Exclusion of Dalits ?

(A) The institution of untouchability does not refer to the avoidance or prohibition of physical contact.

(B) Untouchability refers to a much broader set of social sanctions.

(C) Untouchable castes are outside the caste hierarchy.

(D) They are considered to be so impure that their mere touch severely pollutes members of all other castes.

8. *अभिकथन (A) :* औपनिवेशिक देश में चलाए गए नियम कानून अलग हो सकते हैं और यह जरूरी नहीं है कि ब्रिटिश उन प्रजातांत्रिक नियमों का निर्वाह औपनिवेशिक देश में भी करें जो ब्रिटेन में लागू होते थे।

कारण (R) : औपनिवेशिक प्रशासक यह मानकर चलते थे कि बाग़ान वालों को फ़ायदा पहुँचाने के लिए मज़दूरों पर कड़े से कड़ा बल प्रयोग किया जाए।

(A) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है।

(B) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या ***नहीं*** है।

(C) अभिकथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) ग़लत है।

(D) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है।

निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेद के आधार पर, प्रश्न संख्या 9 और 10 के उत्तर दीजिए।

सामाजीकरण प्रक्रिया काफ़ी विस्तृत एवं लंबी होती है जिसमें कुछ विशेष लोगों के साथ (जो हमारे जीवन में प्रत्यक्ष रूप से शामिल रहते हैं) लगातार संवाद, वार्तालाप और कभी-कभी संघर्ष भी होता रहता है जैसे कि हमारे माता-पिता, परिवार, नातेदार समूह एवं हमारा समुदाय। हमारा समुदाय हमें भाषा (मातृभाषा) और सांस्कृतिक मूल्य प्रदान करता है जिनके माध्यम से हम विश्व को समझते हैं। यह हमारी स्वयं की पहचान को भी सहारा देता है।

9. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन ***ग़लत*** है ?

(A) किसी समुदाय में जन्म लेने के लिए हमें कुछ नहीं करना होता।

(B) किसी परिवार में जन्म लेने पर हमारा कोई वश नहीं है।

(C) किसी देश में जन्म लेने पर हमारा कोई वश नहीं है।

(D) इस प्रकार की पहचानें अर्जित होती हैं।

10. सामुदायिक विवादों को निपटाना कठिन होता है क्योंकि :

(I) विवाद का प्रत्येक पक्ष सामने वाले पक्ष को शत्रु मानते हुए घृणा की दृष्टि से देखता है।

(II) उसमें अपने पक्ष के गुणों को बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर कहने की प्रवृत्ति होती है।

(III) उसमें अपने सामने वाले पक्ष के दुर्गुणों को बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर ना कहने की प्रवृत्ति होती है।

(IV) ऐसे विवादों में, यह देखना बहुत कठिन होता है कि जैसा हम दूसरों के बारे में सोचते हैं, दूसरे भी तो हमारे बारे में वैसा ही सोच रहे हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं ?

विकल्प :

(A) (I), (III) और (IV)
(B) (I), (II) और (III)
(C) (I), (II) और (IV)
(D) (II), (III) और (IV)

8. *Assertion (A) :* The laws of a colonised country did not have to stick to the democratic norms that the British back home had to follow in Britain.

Reason (R) : The colonial administrators were clear that harsh measures were taken against the labourers to make sure they benefitted the planters.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Based on the following passage, answer Q.No. 9 and 10.

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. It also anchors our self-identity.

9. Which of the following statements is ***incorrect*** ?

(A) We don't have to do anything to be born into a community.

(B) No one has any choice about which family they are born into.

(C) No one has any choice about which country they are born into.

(D) These types of identities are acquired.

10. Community conflicts are hard to deal with because :

(I) Each side in the conflict thinks of the other side as a hated enemy.

(II) There is a tendency to exaggerate the virtues of one's own side.

(III) There is a tendency not to exaggerate the vices of the other side.

(IV) In such conflicts, they are constructing matching but reversed mirror images of each other.

Which of the above statements are correct ?

Options :

(A) (I), (III) and (IV) (B) (I), (II) and (III)

(C) (I), (II) and (IV) (D) (II), (III) and (IV)

11. सामाजिक आंदोलनों का अध्ययन समाजशास्त्र के लिए क्यों महत्त्वपूर्ण है ?

(A) कुलीन वर्ग द्वारा सामाजिक आंदोलनों के विरोधों को समाज की स्थापित व्यवस्था के लिए गंभीर चुनौती के रूप में देखा जाता था।

(B) सामाजिक आंदोलनों को अव्यवस्था फैलाने वाली शक्तियों के रूप में नहीं देखा जाता था।

(C) सामाजिक आंदोलनों में भाग लेने वालों की सही और ग़लत की अपनी साझी समझ नहीं होती।

(D) सामाजिक आंदोलनों में भाग लेने वाले प्रायः सार्वजनिक रूप से विरोध नहीं करते थे।

12. जहाँ नगरीकरण की प्रक्रिया बहुत तेज़ गति से चल रही है, इसके अंतर्गत सबसे विराट शहर (मैट्रोपोलिस) ही सबसे अधिक तेज़ी से फैलते जा रहे हैं।

नगरीकरण से संबंधित निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सत्य ***नहीं*** है ?

(A) ये महानगर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों एवं साथ ही साथ छोटे कस्बों के प्रवासियों को अपनी ओर आकर्षित करते हैं।

(B) भारत में अपेक्षाकृत बड़े शहरों की जनसंख्या इतनी तेज़ी से नहीं बढ़ रही है।

(C) नगरीय आधारभूत सुविधाएँ उतनी तेज़ी से शायद ही बढ़ सकें।

(D) इन शहरों पर जनसंचार के माध्यमों का ध्यान प्रमुख रूप से अधिक केंद्रित रहने से भारत का सार्वजनिक चेहरा, ग्रामीण की बजाय अधिकाधिक नगरीय होता जा रहा है।

13. *अभिकथन (A) :* अधिकतम ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के लिए कृषि जीविका का एकमात्र महत्त्वपूर्ण स्रोत या साधन है।

कारण (R) : ग्रामीण सिर्फ कृषि ही नहीं है। बहुत से ऐसे क्रियाकलाप हैं जो कृषि और ग्राम्य जीवन की जीविका के स्रोत में भी मदद के लिए हैं।

(A) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है।

(B) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या ***नहीं*** है।

(C) अभिकथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) ग़लत है।

(D) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है।

11. Why is the study of Social Movements important in Sociology ?

(A) Social movements were about protests which were perceived by elites as a major threat to the established order of society.

(B) Social movements were not seen as forces that led to disorder.

(C) Participants of social movements do not have their own shared understanding of right and wrong.

(D) Participants did not often resort to public protest.

12. While urbanization has been occurring at a rapid pace, it is the biggest cities – the metropolises – that have been growing the fastest.

Which of the following statements related to urbanization is ***not*** true ?

(A) These metros attract migrants from the rural areas as well as from small towns.

(B) The larger cities in India are not growing at such a rapid rate.

(C) Urban infrastructure can hardly keep pace.

(D) With the mass media's primary focus on these cities, the public face of India is becoming more and more urban rather than rural.

13. *Assertion (A) :* Agriculture is the single most important source of livelihood for the majority of the rural population.

Reason (R) : The rural is not just agriculture. Many activities that support agriculture and village life are also sources of livelihood.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

14. *अभिकथन (A) :* विभिन्न जनजातीय समूहों को हिंदू समाज के जातीय अधिक्रम में विभिन्न स्तरों पर आत्मसात् कर लिया गया।

कारण (R) : जनजातीय जमीनों पर बस्तियाँ बसा दी गईं और जंगलों का सफाया कर दिया गया।

(A) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है।

(B) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या ***नहीं*** है।

(C) अभिकथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) ग़लत है।

(D) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है।

15. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन पश्चिमीकरण के लिए सत्य है ?

(A) यह भारतीय समाज और संस्कृति में लगभग 150 सालों के ब्रिटिश शासन के परिणामस्वरूप आए परिवर्तन हैं।

(B) पश्चिमीकरण में किसी संस्कृति-विशेष के बाह्य तत्त्वों के अनुकरण की प्रवृत्ति नहीं होती है।

(C) भारतीय कला और साहित्य पर पश्चिमी संस्कृति का प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा।

(D) पश्चिमीकरण में भारतीय बुद्धिजीवियों की उप-संस्कृति शामिल नहीं थी।

16. निम्नलिखित कथनों को सही क्रम में लिखिए।

(I) कामगारों को मशीनी गति से काम करना होता है।

(II) अधिक मशीनों वाले उद्योगों में, कम लोगों को काम दिया जाता है।

(III) दो चाय की छुट्टियाँ 7·5 मिनट प्रत्येक और आधा घंटा खाने की छुट्टी।

(IV) पूरे दिन में कामगारों को केवल 45 मिनट का विश्राम मिलता है।

विकल्प :

(A) (II), (I), (IV), (III)

(B) (I), (II), (III), (IV)

(C) (IV), (I), (III), (II)

(D) (I), (IV), (III), (II)

14. *Assertion (A) :* There is absorption of different tribal groups into caste Hindu society at varying levels of the hierarchy.

Reason (R) : Tribal lands were colonised and the forests cut down.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

15. Which of the following statements is true for westernisation ?

(A) The changes brought about in Indian society and culture is a result of over 150 years of British rule.

(B) Westernisation does not involve the imitation of external forms of culture.

(C) The west did not influence Indian art and literature.

(D) Westernisation did not include the sub-culture of Indian intellectuals.

16. Put the following statements in the correct order.

(I) Workers have to work at the pace of the machine.

(II) The more mechanised an industry gets, the fewer people are employed.

(III) Two tea breaks of 7·5 minutes each and one lunch break of half an hour.

(IV) Workers get only 45 minutes rest in the entire day.

Options :

(A) (II), (I), (IV), (III)

(B) (I), (II), (III), (IV)

(C) (IV), (I), (III), (II)

(D) (I), (IV), (III), (II)

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17. "अधिकतर भारतीय लोग छोटे पैमाने पर कार्य कर रहे स्थानों पर ही काम करते हैं। यहाँ कार्य के कई पक्षों का निर्धारण वैयक्तिक संबंधों से होता है।"

बड़े संस्थानों में कार्य का निर्धारण वैयक्तिक संबंधों से नहीं होता। इस कथन से आप क्या अनुमान लगा सकते हैं? 2

18. (क) "सांस्कृतिक विविधता कठोर चुनौतियों को प्रस्तुत कर सकती है।"

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित कथन का समर्थन कीजिए। 2

अथवा

(ख) धर्मनिरपेक्षता के पक्ष और विपक्ष में एक-एक तर्क दीजिए।

19. मूल आदिवासी दिक्कुओं से घृणा क्यों करते थे? दो कारण दीजिए। 2

20. (क) भूमिगत खानों में कार्य करने वाले कामगार बहुत खतरनाक स्थितियों का सामना करते हैं। उदाहरण दीजिए। 2

अथवा

(ख) उदारीकरण की नीति का एक लाभ और एक हानि बताइए।

21. 1960 के दशक में, विद्वानों के बीच इस प्रश्न को लेकर वाद-विवाद होता रहा कि क्या जनजातियों को जाति-आधारित (हिंदू) कृषक समाज के एक सिरे का विस्तार माना जाए अथवा वे पूर्ण रूप से एक भिन्न प्रकार का समुदाय है।

जनजाति और जाति के बीच के अंतर के तर्क का आधार क्या है? 2

22. औपनिवेशिक भारत में बहुत से जिलों का प्रशासन ज़मींदारी व्यवस्था द्वारा चलता था।

ज़मींदारी व्यवस्था के दौरान कृषकों को किन परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ा? 2

23. हरित क्रांति की रणनीति की एक नकारात्मक परिणति क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं में वृद्धि थीं।

अपने उत्तर के लिए दो कारण दीजिए। 2

SECTION B

17. "By and large, work for most Indians is still in smallscale workplaces. Here personal relationships determine many aspects of work."

In large organisations work is not determined by personal relationships. What inference can you draw from this statement ? *2*

18. (a) "Cultural Diversity can present tough challenges."
Support the statement with suitable examples. *2*

OR

(b) Give one argument each for and against secularism.

19. Adivasis shared a common hatred for dikus. Why ? Give two reasons. *2*

20. (a) Workers in underground mines face very dangerous conditions. Give examples. *2*

OR

(b) Give one advantage and one disadvantage of the policy of liberalisation.

21. 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.

What is the basis for the argument for tribe and caste distinction ? *2*

22. Many districts of colonial India were administered through the Zamindari system.

What problems were faced by the peasants due to the Zamindari system ? *2*

23. One of the negative outcomes of the Green Revolution strategy was the worsening of regional inequalities.

Give two reasons for your answer. *2*

24. पहले अनेक प्रकार की महामारियाँ थीं जिनमें विभिन्न प्रकार के ज्वर, प्लेग, चेचक और हैजा अधिक विनाशकारी थे। लेकिन 1918 – 19 की इंफ्लुएंजा नामक महामारी ने तो अकेले ही देशभर में तबाही मचा दी, जिसमें तत्कालीन भारत की कुल जनसंख्या के लगभग 5% भाग को अपनी जान से हाथ धोना पड़ा।

महामारी और विश्वमारी (पैंडेमिक) के बीच अन्तर स्पष्ट कीजिए। *2*

25. "सैद्धांतिक तौर पर, जाति व्यवस्था को सिद्धांतों के दो समुच्चयों के मिश्रण के रूप में समझा जा सकता है।" दोनों सिद्धांतों के नाम बताइए और किसी एक को परिभाषित कीजिए। *2*

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26. सन् 1950 से 1970 के दशक के बीच भूमि सुधार कानूनों की एक श्रृंखला को शुरू किया गया — इसे राष्ट्रीय स्तर के साथ राज्य के स्तर पर भी चलाया गया। इन सुधारों को लाने के पीछे क्या कारण थे? *4*

27. वह व्यवस्था जो एक समाज में लोगों का वर्गीकरण करते हुए एक अधिक्रमित संरचना में उन्हें श्रेणीबद्ध करती है उसे समाजशास्त्री 'सामाजिक स्तरीकरण' कहते हैं।

सामाजिक स्तरीकरण किस प्रकार पीढ़ी-दर-पीढ़ी बना रहता है? *4*

28. (क) पश्चिमीकरण में किसी संस्कृति-विशेष के बाह्य तत्त्वों के अनुकरण की प्रवृत्ति भी होती है। पश्चिमीकरण की प्रक्रिया को दर्शाइए। *4*

अथवा

(ख) विभिन्न प्रकार के समाज सुधारक आंदोलनों में कुछ विषयगत समानताएँ थीं। परंतु साथ ही अनेक महत्त्वपूर्ण असहमतियाँ भी थीं। चर्चा कीजिए।

29. हममें से हर कोई एक परिवार में जन्म लेता है और हममें से अधिकांश लोग परिवार में अनेक वर्ष बिताते हैं। आमतौर पर हम अपने परिवार से गहरा लगाव महसूस करते हैं। परिवार हमारे जीवन का एक अभिन्न अंग है। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। *4*

30. "ब्रिटिश औद्योगीकरण का एक उल्टा असर यानी कि भारत के कुछ क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक क्षरण हुआ।"

उपर्युक्त कथन के आधार पर उन प्रभावों की पहचान कीजिए। *4*

24. The major epidemic diseases in the past were fevers of various sorts, plague, smallpox and cholera. But the single largest epidemic was the influenza epidemic of 1918 – 19, which killed about 5% of the total population of India at that time.

Differentiate between epidemic and pandemic. *2*

25. "Theoretically, the caste can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles." Name them and define any one. *2*

SECTION C

26. From the 1950s to the 1970s, a series of land reform laws were passed — at the national level as well as in the states. What were the reasons behind these reforms ? *4*

27. Sociologists use the term 'Social Stratification' to refer to a system by which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy.

How does Social Stratification persist over generations ? *4*

28. (a) Westernisation does involve the imitation of external forms of culture. Illustrate the process of westernisation. *4*

OR

(b) The varied Social Reform Movements did have common themes. Yet there were also significant differences. Discuss.

29. Each one of us is born into a family, and most of us spend long years within it. Usually we feel very strongly about our family. The family is an integral part of lives. Elaborate. *4*

30. "In India, the impact of the very same British industrialisation led to deindustrialisation in some sectors."

Identify the impacts on the basis of the above statement. *4*

31. असक्षमता और ग़रीबी के बीच एक अटूट संबंध होता है। चर्चा कीजिए। *4*

32. "कभी-कभी काम की बुरी दशाओं के कारण कामगार हड़ताल कर देते हैं।" 1982 की प्रसिद्ध बंबई टैक्सटाइल मिल की हड़ताल का उदाहरण लेते हुए औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। *4*

खण्ड घ

33. भारत में गिरता हुआ स्त्री-पुरुष अनुपात, 1901 – 2011 नीचे दर्शाया गया है :

वर्ष	स्त्री-पुरुष अनुपात सभी आयु वर्गों में	पिछले दशक की तुलना में अंतर	बाल स्त्री-पुरुष अनुपात (0 – 6 वर्ष)	पिछले दशक की तुलना में अंतर
1901	972	–	–	–
1911	964	– 8	–	–
1921	955	– 9	–	–
1931	950	– 5	–	–
1941	945	– 5	–	–
1951	946	+ 1	–	–
1961	941	– 5	976	–
1971	930	– 11	964	– 12
1981	934	+ 4	962	– 2
1991	927	– 7	945	– 17
2001	933	+ 6	927	– 18
2011	943	+ 10	919	– 8

उपर्युक्त आँकड़ों के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

(क) बाल स्त्री-पुरुष अनुपात में गिरावट आने के क्या कारण हैं ? *2*

(ख) उपर्युक्त आँकड़ों के आधार पर, 20वीं शताब्दी और 21वीं शताब्दी के आँकड़ों की तुलना कीजिए और अपना निष्कर्ष बताइए। *4*

31. There is a close relationship between disability and poverty. Discuss. *4*

32. "In response to harsh working conditions, sometimes workers went on strike." Justify taking the example of the famous Bombay Textile Strike of 1982. *4*

SECTION D

33. The declining Sex Ratio in India 1901 – 2011 is given below :

Year	Sex Ratio all age groups	Variation over previous decade	Child Sex Ratio (0 – 6 years)	Variation over previous decade
1901	972	–	–	–
1911	964	– 8	–	–
1921	955	– 9	–	–
1931	950	– 5	–	–
1941	945	– 5	–	–
1951	946	+ 1	–	–
1961	941	– 5	976	–
1971	930	– 11	964	– 12
1981	934	+ 4	962	– 2
1991	927	– 7	945	– 17
2001	933	+ 6	927	– 18
2011	943	+ 10	919	– 8

Based on the above data, answer the following questions.

(a) What are the reasons for the declining child sex ratio ? *2*

(b) Based on the above data, compare the data of the 20^{th} century with that of the 21^{st} century and state your inferences. *4*

नोट : *निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल* ***दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों*** *के लिए (प्र.स.* ***33*** *के स्थान पर)*

आँकड़ों से स्पष्ट होता है, भारत में स्त्री-पुरुष अनुपात पिछली एक शताब्दी से कुछ अधिक समय से गिरता जा रहा है। 20वीं शताब्दी के शुरू में भारत में प्रति 1000 पुरुषों के पीछे स्त्रियों की संख्या 972 थी लेकिन 21वीं शताब्दी के शुरू में स्त्री-पुरुष अनुपात घटकर 933 हो गया है।

पिछले चार दशकों की प्रवृत्ति खासतौर पर चिंताजनक रही है — 1961 में स्त्री-पुरुष अनुपात 941 था जो घटते हुए अब तक के सबसे नीचे स्तर 1991 में 927 पर आ गया हालाँकि 2001 में उसमें फिर मामूली सी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। भारत की जनगणना 2011 के अस्थायी आँकड़ों के अनुसार, स्त्री-पुरुष अनुपात को देखें तो प्रति 1000 पुरुषों के पीछे 943 स्त्रियाँ हैं। 0 – 6 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग का स्त्री-पुरुष अनुपात आमतौर पर सभी आयु वर्गों के समग्र स्त्री-पुरुष अनुपात से काफी ऊँचा रहता आया है, लेकिन अब उसमें भी बड़ी तेज़ी से गिरावट आ रही है। वस्तुतः 1991 से 2001 तक के दशक के आँकड़ों में यह असामान्यता दिखाई देती है कि समग्र स्त्री-पुरुष अनुपात में जहाँ अब तक की सबसे अधिक 6 अंकों की बढ़ोतरी निम्नतम 927 से 933 दर्ज हुई है, लेकिन बाल स्त्री-पुरुष अनुपात, 18 अंकों का गोता लगाकर 945 से घटकर 927 के स्तर पर आ गया है और इस प्रकार पहली बार समग्र स्त्री-पुरुष अनुपात से नीचे चला गया है। सन् 2011 की जनगणना के अनुमानित आँकड़ों के अनुसार स्थिति और खराब हो गई और बाल स्त्री-पुरुष अनुपात मात्र 919 रह गया है (8 अंकों से घट गया है)।

उपर्युक्त आँकड़ों के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

(क) बाल स्त्री-पुरुष अनुपात में गिरावट आने के क्या कारण हैं? *2*

(ख) उपर्युक्त आँकड़ों के आधार पर, 20वीं शताब्दी और 21वीं शताब्दी के आँकड़ों की तुलना कीजिए और अपने निष्कर्ष बताइए। *4*

Note : *The following question is for the* ***Visually Impaired Candidate***
(In lieu of Q.No. ***33****)*

As is clear from the data, India has had a declining sex ratio for more than a century. From 972 females per 1000 males at the turn of the 20^{th} century, the sex ratio has declined to 933 at the turn of the 21^{st} century.

The trends of the last four decades have been particularly worrying – from 941 in 1961, the sex ratio had fallen to an all time low of 927 in 1991 before posting a modest increase in 2001. According to the provisional data of Census of India 2011, sex ratio is 943 females per 1000 males. The sex ratio for the 0 – 6 years age group has generally been substantially higher than the overall sex ratio for all age groups, but it has been falling very sharply. In fact the decade 1991 – 2001 represents an anomaly, in that the overall sex ratio has posted its highest ever increase of 6 points from the all time low of 927 to 933, but the child sex ratio has dropped from 945 to 927, a plunge of 18 points, taking it below the overall sex ratio for the first time. In 2011 Census the child sex ratio again decreased by 8 points and now it is 919.

Based on the above data, answer the following questions.

(a) What are the reasons for the declining child sex ratio ? *2*

(b) Based on the above data, compare the data of the 20^{th} century with that of the 21^{st} century and state your inferences. *4*

34. सामाजिक आंदोलनों के वर्गीकरण की चर्चा कीजिए। *6*

35. नागरिक समाज ने कई महत्त्वपूर्ण पहल करने में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, जिनमें सबसे हालिया है सूचना के अधिकार के लिए अभियान। इसकी पहल और इसके परिणाम पर चर्चा कीजिए। *2+4=6*

34. Discuss the classification of Social Movements. *6*

35. The Civil Society has been instrumental in taking many significant initiatives, the most recent being the campaign for the Right to Information. Discuss the initiative and its outcome. *2+4=6*

CBSE (2024-25)

MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAOLOGY (039)

	SECTION A	
1	A	1
2	B	1
3	D	1
4	A	1
5	C	1
6	A	1
7	A	1
8	A	1
9	D	1
10	C	1
11	A	1
12	B	1
13	B	1
14	A	1
15	A	1
16	A	1
	SECTION A	
17.	(a) "By and large, work for most Indian is still in small scale workplaces. Here personal relationships determine many aspects of work". In large organisations work is not determined by personal relationships. What inference can you draw from this statement? **Ans. :** • In large organisations rules are well-defined and recruitment is more transparent. • There are mechanisms for complaints and redressal if there is any disagreement with the immediate superior.	1 + 1 = 2
18.	(a) "Cultural diversity can present tough challenges." Support this statement with suitable examples. **Ans.**	1 + 1 = 2

	• The difficulties arise from the fact that cultural identities are very powerful – they can arouse intense passions and are often able to moblise large numbers of people. • Sometimes cultural differences are accompanied by economic and social inequalities and this further complicates things. • The situation is made worse when scarce resources – like river waters, jobs or government funds – have to be shared. • (Any two) (Any other relevant point) OR (b) Give one argument each for and against secularism. **Ans.** • For- 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. • A secular person or state is one that does not favour any particular religion over others. • (Any other relevant example) • **Against-**Opponents argue that secularism is only an excuse to favour the minorities in return for their votes or other kinds of support. • Supporters argue that without special protection, secularism can turn into an excuse for imposing the majority community's values and norms on the minorities. (Any one of each)	1 + 1 = 2
19.	Adivasis shared a common hatred for dikus. Why? Give reasons. • Dikus-migrant traders and moneylenders who had settled in the area and grabbed Adivasis' wealth, impoverishing the original residents. • For example, in the state of Jharkhand, most of the benefits from the mining and industrial projects in this mineral-rich region had gone to dikus even as Adivasis were alienated from their lands. • Adivasi therefore have experienced marginalisation and a sense of injustice. (Any other relevant point)	1 + 1 = 2

20. (a)	Workers in underground mines face very dangerous conditions. Give examples. • Workers in underground mines face very dangerous conditions, due to flooding and fire. • The collapse of roofs and sides. • The emission of gases and ventilation failures. • Many workers develop breathing problems and diseases like tuberculosis and silicosis. • They may face injuries due to mine blasting, falling objects etc. (Any two) OR	1 + 1 = 2
20.	(b) Give on advantage and one disadvantage of the policy of liberalisation. • Advantage-(i) Licenses are no longer required to open industries. • (ii) Foreign products are now easily available in Indian shops. (Any one) • Disadvantage- (i) More and more companies are reducing the number of permanent employees and outsourcing their work to smaller companies. (ii) Employment has become more insecure due to the rise in contract labour. (iii) Rise in income inequality. (iv) Government embarks the policy of land acquisition for industries. (Any one)	
21.	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 kinds of community. What is the basis for the argument for tribe and caste distinction? **Ans.** • Those who argued for the continuum saw tribes as not being fundamentally different from caste-peasant society. • Tribes are less stratified with a more community-based rather than individual notion of resource ownership. • Others argued that tribes were wholly different from castes because they had no notion of purity and pollution which is central to the caste system.	1 + 1 = 2

	• Tribe-caste distinction was founded on an assumed cultural difference between Hindu castes, with their beliefs in purity and pollution and hierarchical integration. • Tribals are 'animist', more egalitarian and they have kniship-based modes of social organisation.	
22.	Many districts of colonial India were administered through the Zamindari system. What problems were faced by the peasants due to the Zamindari system? **Ans.** • During the British rule, local kings or zamindars controlled the land, since the British granted property rights to the zamindars. • They were give more control over the land than they had before. • The colonisers imposed heavy land revenue (taxes) on agriculture. • The zamindars extracted as much produce or money as they could out of the cultivators. • The peasants or cultivators who worked on the land had to handover a substantial portion of the produce to them (Zamindars). • Zamindars extracted as much products or money as they could out of the cultivators and hence the burden of taxation on the peasants increased. • As a result, agricultural production stagnated or declined during the British rule. • Therefore, the peasants fled from oppressive landlords and frequent famines and wars decimated the population. (Any two) (Any other relevant point)	1 + 1 = 2
23.	One of the negative outcomes of the Green Revolution strategy was the worsening of regional inequalities. Give two reasons for your answer. **Ans.** • The areas that underwent technological transformation became more developed while other areas stagnated.	1 + 1 = 2

	• The Green Revolution was promoted more in the western and southern parts of the country, and in Punjab, Haryana, and western U.P. as they had better irrigation facilities than in the eastern parts of the country. • Well-to-do farmers in these regions had access to land, capital which helped them to increase their production and earn more money. • Whereas, the other regions continued to have an entrenched 'feudal' agrarian structure, in which the landed castes and landlords-maintained power over the lower castes, landless workers and small cultivators. • This further led to the sharp caste and class inequalities, together with exploitative labour relations. This had given rise to various kinds of violence in recent years. (Any two)	
24.	The major epidemic diseases in the past were fevers of various sorts, plague, smallpox and cholera. But the single largest epidemic was the influenza epidemic of 1918-19, when killed about 5% of the total population of India at that time. Differentiate between epidemic and pandemic. • Epidemic refers to sudden increase in the rate at which a disease affects the people of a given geographic area at a specific time. • Pandemic refers to an epidemic that affects a very wide geographical area. It is at National, International or even global level.	1+1=2
25.	"Theoretically, the caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles." Name them and define any one. **Ans.** The combination of two sets of principles are- (a) Difference and separation (b) Wholism and hierarchy. **Difference and Separation** - 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.	1/2+1/2+1 =2

	Wholism and Hierarchy - The 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. This societal whole or system is hierarchical rather than egalitarian system. (Any one)	1+1+1+1 =4
	SECTION C	
26.	From the 1950s to the 1970s, a series of land reform laws were passed- at the national level as well as in the states. What were the reasons behind these reforms? **Ans.** • After India became Independent, Nehru and his policy advisors embarked on a programme of planned development that focused on agrarian reform as well as industrialisation. • The policymakers were responding to the dismal agricultural situation in India at that time. • This was marked by low productivity, dependence on imported food grains, and the intesne poverty of a large section of the rural population. • The policymakers felt that a major reform in the agrarian structure, landholding system and the distribution of land, was necessary if agriculture were to progress. • Land reforms are necessary to boost agricultural growth and to eradicate poverty in rural areas and to bring social justice.	1+1+1+1 =4
27.	Sociologists use the term 'Social Stratification' to refer to a system by which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy. How does Social Stratification persist over generations? **Ans.** • It is closely linked to the family and to the inheritance of social resources from one generation to the next. • A person's social position is ascribed that is, children assume the social positions of their parents. • Which the caste system, birth dictates occupational opportunities. • The ascribed aspect of social inequality is reinforced by the practice of endogamy that is marriage is restricted to members of the same caste. (Any other relevant point)	1+1+1+1 =4

28.	(a) Westernisation does involve the imitation of external forms of culture. Illustrate the process of westernisation. Ans. • 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. • It refers to the emergence of a westernised sub-cultural pattern through a minority cognitive patterns, or ways of thinking, and styles of life, but supported its expansion. • Small sections of people who adopted western life styles or were affected by western ways of thinking • 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. • Across the country a very wide section of middle-class homes has a television set, a fridge, some kind of sofa set, a dining table and chair in the living room. • People adopt modern values of democracy and equality. • Apart from ways of life and thinking, the west influenced Indian art and literature. (Any four) OR (b) The varied Social Reform Movements did have common themes. Yet there were also significant differences. Discuss.	1+1+1+1 =4
28.	For some the concerns were confined to the problems that the upper caste, middle class women and men faced. **Ans.** • For others the injustices suffered by the discriminated castes were central questions. • For some social evils had emerged because of a decline of the true spirit of Hinduism. • For others caste and gender oppression was intrinsic to the religion. • Muslim social reformers actively debated the meaning of polygamy and purdah. (Any four) (Any other relevant point)	1+1+1+1 =2

29.	Each one of us in born into a family, and most of us spend long years within it. Usually we feel very strongly about our family. The family is an integral part of lives. Elaborate. Ans. • Sometimes we feel very good about our parents, grandparents, siblings uncles, aunts and cousins. • We miss their overbearing ways when we are away from them. • The family is a space of great warmth and care. • The work schedules of young parents may lead to increasing number of grandparents moving in as care-givers to young grandchildren. • Families could be classified on the basis of authority or dominance (patriarchy-matriarchy), residence (patrilocal-matrilocal), inheritance (patrilineal- matrilineal) or size (joint/extended-nuclear/small). (Any Four) (Any other relevant point)	1+1+1+1 =4
30.	"In India, the impact of the very same British industrilisation led to deindustrilisation in some sectors." Identity the impacts on the basis of the above statement. **Ans.** • Just as manufacturing boomed in Britain, traditional exports of cotton and silk manufactures from India declined in the face of Manchester competition. • Decline of old urban centres such as Surat and Masulipatnam while Bombay and Madras grew. • When the British took over Indian states, towns like Thanjavur, Dhaka, and Murshidabad lost their courts and, therefore, some of their artisans and court gentry. • From the end of the 19th century, with the installation of mechanised factory industries, some towns became much more heavily populated. • Unlike Britain where the impact of industrialisation led to more people moving into urban areas, in India the initial impact of the same British industrialization led to more people moving into agriculture. (Any four)	1+1+1+1 =4

32.	"In response to harsh working conditions, sometimes workers went on strike." Justify the example of the famous Bombay Textile Strike of 1982. Ans. • Bombay Textile strike of 1982, which 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. • They also wanted the right to form their own union. • 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 and others moved to smaller towns. • Workers also found it hard to sustain themselves without wages. (Any four)	1+1+1+1=4
	SECTION D	
33.	(a) What are the reasons for the declining child sex ratio? Ans. • Severe neglect of girl babies in infancy • Sex specific abortions that prevent girl babies from being born leading to higher death rates. • Female infanticide or killing of girl babies due to religious or cultural beliefs. • Modern techniques (medical), such as the availability of the Sonogram are misused to identify the selectively abort female foetuses. (Any two)	1 + 1 = 2
	(b) Based on the above data, compare the data of the 20th century with that of 21st century and state your inferences. Ans. • From 972 females per 1000 males at the turn of the twentieth century, the sex ratio has declined to 933 at the turn of the twenty-first century. • The sex ratio for the 0–6 years age group has generally been substantially higher than the overall sex ratio for all age groups, but it has been falling very sharply.	1+1+1+1 =4

	• In the decade 1991–2001, the overall sex ratio has increased from 927 to 933 but the child sex ratio has dropped from 945 to 927 as economically prosperous families decide to have fewer children. So they may also wish to choose the sex of their child. • According to Census of India 2011 sex ratio has increased and now it is 943 females per 1000 males due to development in the levels of nutrition, general education and awareness, as well as the availability of medical and communication facilities. • Government of India has introduced the programme that can prove to be an important policy to increase the child sex ratio in the country. For ex. 'Beti-Bachao, Beti-Padhao' and Ladli Yojna. (Any four) (Any other relevant point)	
34.	Discuss the classification of Social Movements. Reformist Movement-It strives to change the existing social and political arrangements through gradual, incremental steps. • For ex-The 1960s movement for the reorganisation of Indian states on the basis of language Right to information campaign. • Redemptive Movement-It aims to bring about a change in the personal consciousness and actions of its individual members. • For ex-People in the Ezhava community in Kerala were led by Narayana Guru to change their social practices. • Revolutionary Movement-It attempts to radically transform social relations, often by capturing state power. • For ex-The Bolshevik revolution in Russia and the Naxalite movement in India. • Old and New Social Movements (Any other relevant Social Movement)	2+2+2=6
35.	The Civil Society has been instrumental in taking many significant initiatives, the most recent being the campaign for th Right to Information, Discuss the initiative and its outcome. **Ans.** • Beginning with an agitation in rural Rajasthan for the release of information on government funds spent on village development, this effort grew into a nation-wide campaign.	1+1+1+1+1+1=6

	• Despite the resistance of the bureaucracy, the government was forced to respond to the campaign and pass a new law formally acknowledging the citizens' right to information. • As a result, The Right to Information Act 2005 is a law enacted by the Parliament of India giving Indians access to Government records. • Under this Act, any person may request information from a "public authority" which is expected to reply expeditiously or within thirty days. • The Act also requires every public authority to computerise their records so that the citizens need minimum recourse to request for information formally. • This law was passed by Parliament on 15 June 2005 and came into force on 13 October 2005. • The Act specifies that citizens have a right to request any information, take copies of documents, inspect documents, works and records take certified samples of materials of work and obtain information in the form of printouts, diskettes, floppies, tapes, video cassettes or in any other electronic mode. (Any six)	

Notes