

18	<p>Examine the arguments given by Dr. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi for the inclusion of Panchayati Raj in the Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Dr. Ambedkar</u> argued that local elites and upper castes were well entrenched in society. The existence of local self-government only meant a continuing exploitation of the downtrodden masses of Indian society. The upper castes would no doubt silence this segment of the population further. • <u>Gandhiji</u> envisaged each village as a self-sufficient unit conducting its own affairs. He saw gram-swarajya to be an ideal model to be continued after independence. 	2+2
19	<p>Industrialization and Urbanization are linked processes. Discuss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrialisation refers to the emergence of machine production, based on the use of inanimate power resources like steam or electricity. • Urbanisation: The development of towns and cities • Majority of the employed population work in factories, offices or shops rather than agriculture. • People start migrating to towns and cities to work. 	1+1+1+1
20	<p>“What marked these 19th century social reform attempts was the modern context and mix of ideas”. Interpret the given statement. What marked these 19th century social reform attempts was the modern context and mix of ideas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was a creative combination of modern ideas of western liberalism and a new look on traditional literature. • 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 Sayed 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 Julius Huxley. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	1+1+1+1



	<p>Sociologists have tried to define what constitutes modernization. Elaborate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the 19th and more so the 20th century the term began to be associated with positive and desirable values. • In the early years, modernisation referred to improvement in technology and production processes. • It referred to the path of development that much of west Europe or North America has taken. • Modernization assumes that local ties and parochial perspectives give way to universal commitments and cosmopolitan attitudes • People are influenced not just by local but universal contexts. • Work gets based on choice, not birth. • A scientific attitude and a rational approach matters. <p>(Any four)</p>	1+1+1+1
21	<p>Mention the loop holes found in the implementation of the Land Ceiling Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Ceiling Act imposed an upper limit on the amount of land that can be owned by a particular family. • Possession of surplus land (above the ceiling limit) held by each household, and redistribute it to landless families. • There were many loopholes and other strategies through which most landowners were able to escape from having their surplus land taken over by the state. • While some very large estates were broken up. • In most cases landowners managed to divide the land among relatives and others, including servants, in so-called ‘benami transfers’. • 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. <p>(Any four)</p>	1+1+1+1
	SECTION C	
22	<p>In your opinion has the Linguistic reorganisation of states helped or harmed India’s unity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru feared that states based on language might hasten a further subdivision of India. Far from undermining Indian unity, linguistic states have helped strengthen it. • Role of State reorganisation Commission-reframed in 1920 on linguistic lines. • 1947-Independence and movement by Marathi and Kannada speakers and Telugu speakers. • 1956-redrawing map of India on Linguistic lines , comparison with Ceylon and Pakistan. • It has proved to be perfectly consistent to be Kannadiga and Indian, Bengali and Indian, Tamil and Indian, Gujarati and Indian. 	1+1+1+1+1+1



	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Civil Society makes the state accountable to the Nation and its people. Explain with reference to the RTI Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society is the non-state and non-market part of the public domain in which individuals get together voluntarily to create institutions and organisations. • It is the sphere of active citizenship where, 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. • The Right to Information Act 2005, gives Indians an access to Government records. • It was enacted by the Parliament of India giving any person who may request information from a “public authority”, is expected to reply expeditiously or within thirty days. • The Act also requires every public authority to computerise their records for wide dissemination and to proactively publish certain categories of information so that the citizens need minimum recourse to request for information formally. • This law was passed by Parliament on 15 June 2005. The Act specifies that citizens have a right to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Request any information, ➤ Take copies of documents, ➤ Inspect documents, works and records, ➤ Take certified samples of materials of work, ➤ Obtain information in form of printouts, diskettes, floppies, tapes, video cassettes or in any other electronic mode or through printouts. • Civil liberties organisations have been keeping a watch on the state and forcing it to obey the law. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six)</p>	1+1+1+1+1+1
23	<p>The institution of caste underwent major changes during colonial period. Explain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British administrators began by trying to understand the complexities of caste in an effort to learn how to govern the country efficiently • The British undertook methodical and intensive surveys of various tribes and castes to learn how to govern the country. • The first such survey was carried out by H. Rishley in 1901 and thus castes began to be counted and rewarded. • Direct attempt to count caste and to officially record caste status changed the institution itself. • Land revenue settlement gave a legal recognition to the customary rights of the upper caste. • The Govt. of India Act 1935 gave legal recognition to the list of ‘schedules’ of castes and tribes marked out for special treatment by the state. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	1+1+1+1+1+1



	<p>Do you think tribes are primitive communities living isolated lives untouched by civilisation? Discuss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribes are seen as secondary phenomena arising out of exploitative and colonialist contacts. • On the political and economic front, tribal societies were faced with the incursion of money lenders. They were also losing their land to non-tribal immigrant settlers. • Many of the Rajput kingdoms of central and western India emerged through a process of stratification among Adivasi community themselves. • Occupied a special trade niche – trading forest produce, salt, and elephants. • Capitalist economies drive exploit forest resources and minerals to recruit cheap labour brought tribal societies into mainstream. • There is a gradual emergence of an educated urbanised professional class among tribal communities. 	1+1+1+1+1+1
24	<p>With the help of an example explain the impact of Globalization and the New International Division of Labour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new international division of labour has emerged in which more and more routine manufacturing production and employment is done in the Third World cities. • The company grew enormously from its inception as an importer of shoes. • The founder Phil Knight imported shoes from Japan and sold them at athletics meetings. • The company grew to a multinational enterprise, a transnational corporation. • As costs increased production shifted to South Korea, later on to Thailand and Indonesia. • This flexibility of labour often works in favour of the producers. Instead of mass production of goods at a centralised location (Fordism), we have moved to a system of flexible production at dispersed locations (Post-Fordism). <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>There are many ways Globalization affects culture. Elaborate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homogenisation versus Glocalization of culture. • Globalisation will lead to the creation of not just new local traditions but global ones too. • Gender and Culture- in India we have been able to retain and develop a democratic tradition and culture that allows us to define culture in a more inclusive and democratic fashion. • Cultural consumption (of art, food, fashion, music, tourism) shapes to a large extent the growth of cities. Eg: shopping malls, multiplex cinema halls, amusement parks etc. • A dynamic corporate culture - involving company events, rituals and traditions - is thought to enhance employee loyalty and promote group solidarity. 	1+1+1+1+1+1+1



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spread of multinational companies and the opportunities opened up by the information technology revolution has created a class of upwardly mobile professionals working in software firms, multinational banks, etc. • It is also becoming a threat to many indigenous craft and literary traditions and knowledge systems. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six)</p>	
25	<p>Gandhi on Machinery, in <i>Hind Swaraj 1924</i>: “What I object to is the craze for machinery, not machinery as such. The craze is for what they call labour-saving machinery. Men go on ‘saving labour’ till thousands are without work and thrown on the open streets to die of starvation. I want to save time and labour, not for a fraction of mankind, hut for all. I want the concentration of wealth, not in the hands of the few, but in the hands of all.”</p> <p>1934: “When as a nation we adopt the spinning-wheel, we not only solve the question of unemployment but we declare that we have no intention of exploiting any nation, and we also end the exploitation of the poor by the rich.”</p> <p>(a) Give an example of how machinery creates a problem for workers.</p> <p>Machinery creates the danger that eventually would replace workers concentration of wealth in the hands of the few (Any one) (Any other example)</p> <p>(b) What alterative did Gandhi have in mind? How does adopting the spinning-wheel prevent exploitation?</p> <p><u>Alterative: -</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of the spinning-wheel or charkha • Establishing indigenous industries <p style="text-align: right;">(Any one)</p> <p><u>Adopting the spinning-wheel prevent exploitation: -</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generates employment • Ends the exploitation of the poor by the rich • Promoting self-reliance. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant point)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1+3</p>

