

5	<p>Economist and others have often made a <u>distinction</u> between the organised or formal and the unorganised or informal sector. Justify.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organised sector consists of all units employing ten or more people throughout the year. These have to be registered with the government to ensure that their employees get proper salaries or wages, pension and other benefits. • While in an unorganised sector they are left to the whims and fancies of the employer or the contractor. The employees do not get proper salaries or wages, pension and other benefits. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	1+1
6	<p>‘Social movements also develop distinct modes of protests.’ What are these?</p> <p>Social movements also develop distinct modes of protest. This could be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • candle march, • torch light processions, • use of black cloth, • theatres/Nukkad Natak, • songs, poetries, • Ahimsa, • Satayagraha. <p>(Any two) (Any other relevant point)</p>	1+1
7	<p>‘Federal system has worked fairly well though there remain many contentious issues.’ Mention any two issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respecting regional sentiments is done by Constitutional provisions defining the powers of the States and the Centre. • Since the era of liberalisation (i.e., since the 1990s) there is concern among policy makers, politicians and scholars about increasing inter-regional economic and infrastructural inequalities. • Private investors generally want to invest in already developed States where the infrastructure and other facilities are better. • The government can give some consideration to regional equity and other social goals rather than just seek to maximise profits. • The market economy tends to increase the gap between developed and backward regions. • Centre States disputes: river water, linguistic and regional disparity etc. <p>(Any two)(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>OR</p>	1+1



	<p>How can commitment to the protection of minorities also be a challenge to the State?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attaining loyalty and obedience was not easy, especially in a context of cultural diversity. • Most states feared that the recognition of such difference would lead to social fragmentation and prevent the creation of a harmonious society. • Accommodating these differences is politically challenging, so many states have resorted to either suppressing these diverse identities or ignoring them on the political domain. <p>(Any two)(Any other relevant point)</p>	1+1
8	<p>What do you understand by ascriptive identities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is based on birth and 'belonging' • It is what we 'are' • We don't have to do anything to be born into a community. • No one has any choice about which family or community or country they are born into. • Membership is entirely accidental • Our community provides us the language (our mother tongue) and the cultural values, • It anchors our self-identity • They are very hard to shake off; • It's inescapable belonging and we are emotionally attached • Ascriptive identities are universal. <p>(Any two)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Identify the religious diversity found in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In terms of religion, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hindus, ➤ Muslims, ➤ Christians, ➤ Sikhs, ➤ Buddhists, ➤ Jains. <p>(Any two)(Any other relevant point)</p>	1+1
9	<p>In response to the harsh working conditions workers have expressed anger through trade unions. Differentiate between strike and lockout in the light of the above statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a strike, workers do not go to work. • In a lock-out the management shuts the gate and prevents workers from coming. 	1+1



<p>16</p>	<p>Explain commodification as a feature of capitalism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The growth of capitalism around the world has meant the extension of markets into place and spheres of life that was previously untouched by the system. • Commodification occurs when things that were earlier not traded in the market become commodities. • Labour or skills can be bought and sold. • The sale of human organs--kidneys • Human beings are bought and sold as slaves. • In cities and towns and villages now it is possible to buy water packed in sealed plastic bottles. • Marriage bureaus, courses in 'personality development', spoken English, etc. • Commodification of education. <p>(Any four)(Any other relevant example)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>According to Alfred Gell the market has significance beyond its economic function. Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to Alfred Gell (1982), the market has significance much beyond its economic functions. • For example, the layout of the market symbolises the hierarchical inter-group social relations in this region. • Different social groups are located according to their position in the caste and social hierarchy as well as in the market system. • The wealthy and high-ranking Rajput jeweller and the middle-ranking local Hindu traders sit in the 'central zones', • The tribal sellers of vegetables and local wares sit in the 'outer circles'. • The quality of social relations is expressed in the kinds of goods that are bought and sold, and the way in which transactions are carried out. • Interactions between tribals and non-tribal traders express hierarchy and social distance rather than social equality. <p>(Any four) (any other relevant point)</p>	<p>1+1+1+1</p> <p>1+1+1+1</p>
<p>17</p>	<p>Caste is a discriminatory system. Elaborate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The caste system is a distinct Indian social institution that legitimises and enforces practices of discrimination against people born into particular castes. • These practices of discrimination are humiliating, exclusionary and exploitative. • The caste system classified people by their occupation and hierarchy of social status. 	<p>1+1+1+1</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules about food and food-sharing. • There could be a further ranking within each broad occupational category. • The privileged (and high economic status) sections of society tend to be overwhelmingly 'upper' caste while the disadvantaged (and low economic status) sections are dominated by the so called 'lower' castes. • The proportion of population that lives in poverty or affluence differs greatly across caste groups. • There is rigidity in the caste system. <p>(Any four) (Any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the key principles that help explain social stratification. Three key principles help explain social stratification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social stratification is a characteristic of society, not simply a function of individual differences • Social stratification persists over generations • Social stratification is supported by patterns of belief, or ideology <p style="text-align: right;">(Explain any two)</p>	2+2
18	<p>Competing interests do not always reflect clear class divide. Explain with suitable examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A factory shuts down because it emits toxic waste and affects the health of those around. This is a matter of life, which the Constitution protects. • Ban on Child Labour – Act of Free and Compulsory Education for all: depriving them of their earning and support to family. Hence, livelihood, is a matter of life that the Constitution protects, and its closure and ban, will render people jobless. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant example)</p>	2+2
19	<p>Which cities were developed by the British in India and Why?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Colonial cities were the prime link between the economic centre and core in Britain and periphery or margins in colonised India. • Egs: Calcutta exported jute to Dundee, Madras sent coffee, sugar, indigo dyes and cotton to Britain. 	1+1+1+1



SECTION C		
22	<p>The pattern of farmer's suicides point to the significant crisis that the rural areas are experiencing.' What do you understand by 'matrix event' and how are they responsible for farmer suicides?</p> <p>Matrix Events--- A range of factors that coalesce (or combine or come together) to form an event e.g. : farmers distress/suicide.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agrarian distress caused by structural changes in agriculture and changes in economic and agricultural policies. • the changed pattern of landholdings; changing cropping patterns especially due to the shift to cash crops; • liberalisation policies that have exposed Indian agriculture to the forces of globalisation; • heavy dependence on high-cost inputs; • decline in state support in the form of subsidies for agriculture; • individualisation of agricultural operations. • the loss of either the crop (due to spread of disease or pests, excessive rainfall, or drought), • lack of an adequate support or market price, • unable to bear the debt burden or sustain their families, • changing culture in rural areas in which increased incomes are required for marriages, dowries, and to sustain new activities and expenses such as education and medical care. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Migration and lack of job security create poor working and living conditions for migrant labour. Explain with reference to the circulation of labour in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercialisation of agriculture has led to the growth of migrant agricultural labour. • The seasonal demand for agricultural labour increased in prosperous Green Revolution regions such as the Punjab leading to seasonal migration. • Labourers migrate due to the increasing inequalities in rural areas. • Ten-twelve of them are housed in small rooms, and sometimes one shift has to make way for another. • Men migrate out periodically in search of work and better wages, while women and children are often left behind in their villages with elderly grandparents. • Migrant workers come mainly from drought-prone and less productive regions, and they go to work for part of the year on farms, brick kilns or construction sites. • Landless workers do not have many rights, they are usually not paid the minimum wage, and can be easily exploited. • The fish processing plants along the coastline employ mostly single young women who are seen as submissive workers. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six)(Any other relevant point)</p>	2+4
	<p>OR</p> <p>Migration and lack of job security create poor working and living conditions for migrant labour. Explain with reference to the circulation of labour in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercialisation of agriculture has led to the growth of migrant agricultural labour. • The seasonal demand for agricultural labour increased in prosperous Green Revolution regions such as the Punjab leading to seasonal migration. • Labourers migrate due to the increasing inequalities in rural areas. • Ten-twelve of them are housed in small rooms, and sometimes one shift has to make way for another. • Men migrate out periodically in search of work and better wages, while women and children are often left behind in their villages with elderly grandparents. • Migrant workers come mainly from drought-prone and less productive regions, and they go to work for part of the year on farms, brick kilns or construction sites. • Landless workers do not have many rights, they are usually not paid the minimum wage, and can be easily exploited. • The fish processing plants along the coastline employ mostly single young women who are seen as submissive workers. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six)(Any other relevant point)</p>	1+1+1+1+1+1



23	<p>The Khasi matriliney generates intense role conflict for men. Elaborate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khasi matriliney generates intense role conflict for men. • They are torn between their responsibilities to their natal house on the one hand, and to their wife and children on the other. • A woman can never be fully assured that her husband does not find his sister's house a more congenial place than her own. • A sister will be apprehensive about her brother's commitment to her welfare because the wife can always pull him away from his responsibilities to his natal house. • Women possess only token authority in Khasi society; it is men who are the defacto power holders. • The system is indeed weighted in favour of male matri-kin rather than male patri-kin. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What are some of the rules that caste system imposes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caste is determined by birth. • Membership in a caste involves strict rules about marriage. • Caste membership also involves rules about food and food-sharing. • Caste involves a system consisting of many castes arranged in a hierarchy of rank and status • Castes also involve sub-divisions within themselves. • Castes are traditionally linked to occupations. 	1+1+1+1+1+1
24	<p>The effects of Globalisation are far reaching. It affects us all but affects us differently. Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For some globalisation may mean new opportunities, for others the loss of livelihood. Eg: Women silk spinners and twisters of Bihar lost their jobs once the Chinese and Korean silk yarn entered the market. Weavers and consumers prefer this yarn as it is somewhat cheaper and has a shine. • Similar displacements have come with the entry of large fishing vessels into Indian waters affecting the livelihood of women fish sorters, dryers, vendors and net makers etc. • In Gujarat, women gum collectors, lost their employment due to the import of cheaper gum from Sudan. • Rag pickers lost some of their employment due to import of waste paper from developed countries • Traditional entertainers (acrobats) were also affected • Many in the more privileged section may benefit, whereas, the condition of a large section of the already excluded population worsens. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	1+1+1+1+1+1



	<p>Explain the economic policy of Liberalisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globalisation involves a stretching of social and economic relationships throughout the world. • The term liberalisation refers to a range of policy decisions that the Indian state took since 1991 to open up the Indian economy to the world market. • Liberalisation of the economy meant the steady removal of the rules that regulated Indian trade and finance regulations such as transnational corporation, knowledge economy, electronic economy & globalisation of finance. • The Indian economy has witnessed a series of reforms in all major sectors of the economy (agriculture, industry, trade, foreign investment and technology, public sector, financial institutions etc.). • Integration into the global market. • The process of liberalisation also involved the taking of loans from international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF). • Reduction in the state expenditure in the social sector such as health, education and social security. • There is also a greater say by international institutions such as the World Trade Organisation (WTO). 	1+1+1+1+1
25	<p>The Indian Languages Newspaper Revolution</p> <p>The most significant happening in the few decades has been the India language newspaper revolution. The beginnings of this growth predated liberalisation. The top two dailies in India are Danik Jagran and Danik Bhaskar with a readership of 21 million and 17 million, respectively. The fastest growing dailies are the Assamese dailies in urban areas (51.8 percent increase) and the Bengali dailies in rural areas (129 percent).</p> <p>The 'Eenadu' story also exemplifies the success of the Indian language press. Ramoji Rao the founder of 'Eenadu' before launching has successfully organised a chit-fund, before launching the paper in 1974. By associating with appropriate causes in the rural areas like the Anti -arak movement in the mid-1980s, the Telugu newspaper was able to reach into the countryside. This prompted it to launch 'district dailies' in 1898. There were tabloid inserts of sensational features carrying news from particular districts as well as classified advertisements from villages and small towns of the same. By 1998 'Eenadu' was being published from ten towns in Andhra Pradesh and its circulation accounted for 70 per cent of the audited Telugu daily circulation.</p> <p>A. What are the different forms of Print Media? Newspapers, Magazines, hand-outs, books, pamphlets etc. (Any two)</p>	1+1



	<p>B. What reasons can be attributed to the emerging growth of Indian?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vernacular Newspapers• Rise of Literate people• Introduction of local news• Adoption of advanced printing techniques• Marketing strategies—Advertisement, Commercialisation etc. <p><i>{Note: Since part B of the question is incomplete the students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks be awarded accordingly}</i></p>	4
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