..

CONTENT

Chapters

..

Chapter 1

Introducing Indian society

Points to remember

- Advantages and disadvantages of prior knowledge about society.

Advantages	• Not afraid of sociology.
	• Very easy to study
Disadvantages	• Unlearn or correct already known about society.
	• Partial, incomplete
Self reflexivity	• to look at yourself from the outside.
Geographical map	• Helps to locate your place, locality, nature Eg: India, Kerala
Social map	• Shows your position in the society. It indicates your identities like social group, language, religion, caste etc.
Sociological Imagination	• Introduced by American sociologist C. Wright Mills
	• Helps you to map the links and connection between "personal troubles and social issues.

Colonisation and Nationalism

- Indian consciousness or nationalism

- Unification of India

- Emergence of new western educated middle classes.

- Rediscover Indian culture and traditions.

- Development of cultural and social life.

- Unified emergent communities at national and regional levels.

Focus area

Advantages and disadvantages of prior knowledge about society in Sociology

Social issues and personal troubles

Colonisation and nationalism

Arise of new classes and communities

Structure and social change of Indian society introduction

Activities

1) Prepare your geographical and social map. (2)

2) List out personal problems and social issues that seen in your locality.

3) Classify the following items into appropriate columns

    (Easy to study, incomplete, familiar concepts, partial) (2)

Advantages of prior knowledge about society	Disadvantages of prior knowledge about society
● ●	● ●

4) Ability to reflect upon oneself is called

    (Sociological imagination, self reflexivity, social map) (1)

5) Classify the following into appropriate columns.

    (Asia, Malayali, plus two student, Kerala, India, Young group) (3)

Geographical map	Social map
● ● ●	● ● ●

6) Identify the sociologist who introduced the term Sociological Imagination.

    (Karl Max, Alfred Gell, C.W. Mills) (1)

7) Classify the following items as personal troubles and social issues. Appropriately arrange them into two columns. (3)

    Generation gap, tensions, dislike towards the behaviour of elders, anxiety about future casteism, communalism)

8) List out three important changes brought about colonialism in Indian Society from the given bracket. (3)

    (Nationalism, Five year plans, Emergence of new communities and classes, importance to regional language, unification of India)

9) List out two disadvantages of prior knowledge about society in studying sociology.(2)

10) Differentiate social map and Geographical map. (2)

11) Explain the term sociological imagination. (2)

Chapter – 1

Answer Key

1.

Geographical map	Social map
• Your continent	• Your age
• Your country	• Your caste
• Your state	• Your religion

(2)

2.

Social Problem	Personal Problem
• Unemployment	• Anxiety about job
• Generation gap	• Lack of acceptance from the family

(2)

3.

Advantages of prior knowledge	Disadvantage prior knowledge
• Easy to study	• Incomplete
• Familiar concepts	• Partial

(2)

4. Self reflexivity   (2)

5.

Geographical map	Social map
Asia	Malayali
India	Plus two student
Kerala	Young group

(3)

6. C.W. Mills   (1)

7.

Personal troubles	Social troubles
• Tensions	• Generation Gap
• Dislike towards the behaviour of elders	• Casteism
• Anxiety about future	• Communalism

(3)

8. Nationalism

    ● Emergence of new communities and classes

    ● Unification of India

9. Refer answer key : 3

10. Refer answer key - 5

11. Personal problems and public issues are related

    C. Wright Mills   (3)

Chapter- 2

Demographic structure of Indian Society

Points to remember

- Demography – Formal demography

- Social demography

- Census

- Theories of demography

  a) Malthusian Theory of population growth.

  Population growth —> Geometric progression —> Poverty

  Food production growth —> Arithmetic progression

  Population control   Positive checks

  Preventive checks

  Measures

  Criticism

  b) The theories of Demographic transition

Society Development	Under developed	Developing	Developed
Birth rate	High	High	Low
Death rate	High	Low	Low
Growth rate of population	Low	High	Low

Birth rate   Death rate

Total fertility rate   Concepts   Fertility rate

Indicators of   Infant mortality rate

Demography   Maternal mortality rate

Sex ratio   Life expectancy
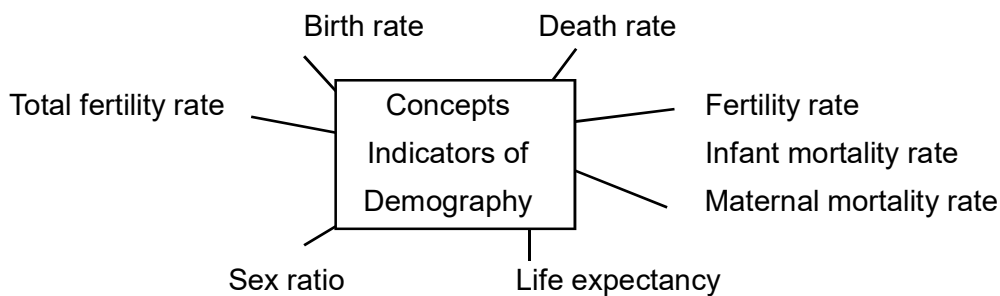
- Age structure of Indian population

- Children 0-14, working people 15-60, Aged people 60 above

- Dependency ratio

- Demographic dividend

- Declining of sex ratio
- Health factors   Differential treatment of girl babies
- Economic   abortions, female infanticide, dowry
- Literacy

    differences in Gender

- Migration to city – reasons
- Population policy in India
- Size and growth of Indian population

Focus area

1. Demography
2. Malthusian theory
3. Demographic transition theory
4. Common concepts used in demography
5. Age structure
6. Size and growth of Indian population
7. Age structure of Indian population
8. Decline of sex ratio in India – reasons
9. Literacy and population
10. Rural urban differences
11. Population policy in India

Activities

1) Choose the correct answer from the bracket.

    .... is the systematic study of population.

    (Sociology, Demography, Economics) (1)

2) Complete the chart   (2)

```
                    ┌─────────────────┐
                    │   Demography    │
                    └─────────────────┘
              ↓                              ↓
   ..........................        Social Demography

   Eg:- Birth, Death, Migration      Eg:- .................................
```
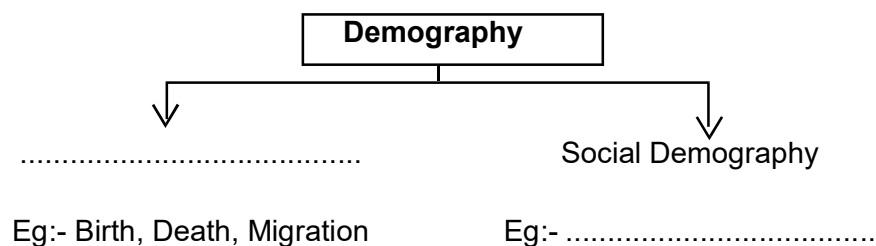
3) Classify the following items into the appropriate columns which indicating Malthusian theory of population growth.

(Geometric progression 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, Arithmetic progression, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32)

Population growth	Food production growth
●	●
●	●

4) Classify the following items into the appropriate columns.

(Delaying of marriage, Disease, Celibacy, wars)

Positive checks	Preventive checks
●	●
●	●

(2)

5. Name the two state which shows total fertility rate (TFR) below the replacement level (2009 data) (2 score)

6. Choose the answer to the following questions in brackets.

(Birth rate, sex ratio, infant mortality rate, dependency ratio, life expectancy)

7. Complete the chart showing the reasons for the decline of sex ratio in India.

Reasons for the decline of sex ratio

The differential treatment of girl babies.

→ ....

→ ....

→ ....

→ ....
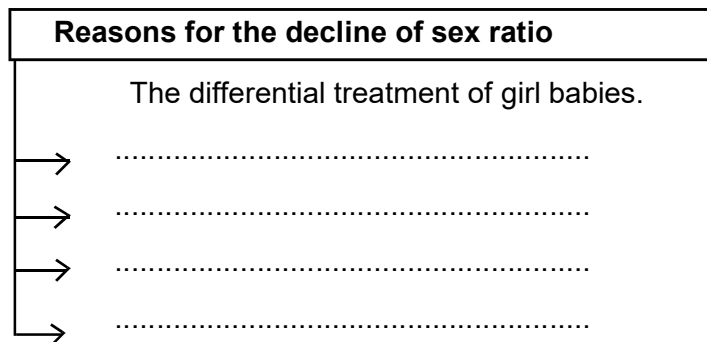
8. Write two merits of demographic dividend.

9. Match the column with B. (5 score)

A	B
Highest sex ratio	Punjab
Highest child sex ratio	Kerala
Lowest child sex ratio	Dependant
The age group between 15-60	Mizoram
Age group of 0-14	Working age people

10. List out the population policy of India from the bracket

(Decrease the population growth, promotion of various birth control measures, population explosion, improve public health standards, celibacy, public awareness about population) (4)

Answer

1. Demography   (1)

2. Formal Demography

   Eg:- Social economic, political aspect of population.   (2)

3.

Population growth	Food production growth
● Geometric progression	● Arithmetic progression
● 2, 4, 8, 16, 32	● 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

(½ x 4 = 2)

4.

Positive checks	Preventive checks
● Diseases	● Delaying marriage
● Wars	● Celibacy

(2)

5. Kerala Tamil Nadu

6. a) Sex ratio

   b) Dependency ratio

   c) Life expectancy

   d) Birth rate

   e) Infant mortality rate   (5)

7. 1. Maternal mortality rate

   2. Female infanticide

   3. Dowry

   4. Malnutrition

   5. Abortions   (4)

8. i) Economic progress

   ii) decreasing dependancy

9.

A	B
Highest sex ratio	Kerala
Highest child sex ratio	Mizoram
Lowest child sex	Punjab
The age group between	Working age group
Age group of 0-14	Dependant

10. 1. Decrease the population growth

    2. Promotion of various birth control measures.

    3. Improve public health standards.

   4. Public awareness about population   (4)

Chapter – 3

Social institutions : Continuity and change

Points to remember

- Features of caste system

- Birth, endogamy, caste occupation, hierarchy, restriction regarding food and food sharing, sub castes.

- Varns are an all India general phenomenon.

- Castes are localised group.

- Caste system is based on mixture of two principles – difference and separation and wholism and hierarchy.

- Features of dominant caste are numerical strength, economic power and political power.

- Caste played an important role in politics.

Permanent traits of tribe – region, language, physical characteristics and ecological habitat.

Acquired traits of tribe – mode of livelihood, degree of assimilation with Hindi society.
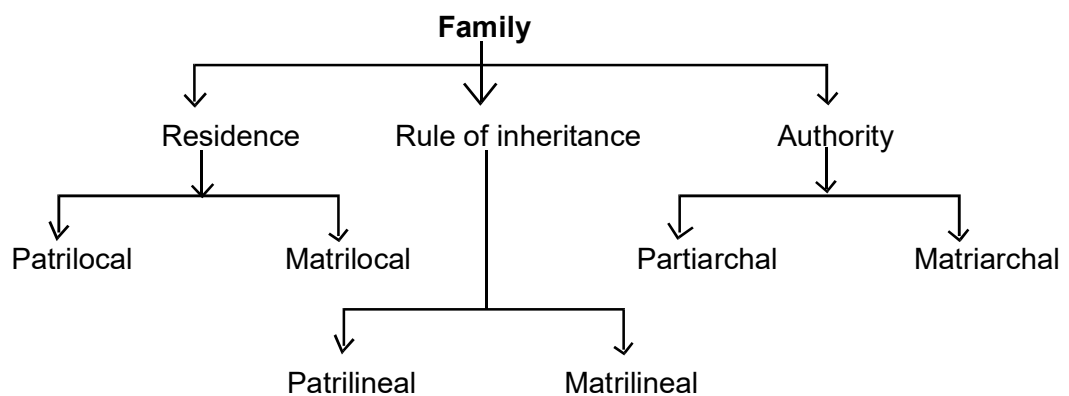
Focus Area

1. **Caste and Caste System**

2. **Tribal Community**

3. **Family and kinship**

Activities

1. **Classify the following as the features of caste and varna. Arrange them into two columns, appropriately.**

    (localised group, four, all India general phenomenon, above 3000)   (2)

Varna	Caste
•	•
•	•

2. **Fill in the blanks (2)**

Two sets of Principle behind the caste system
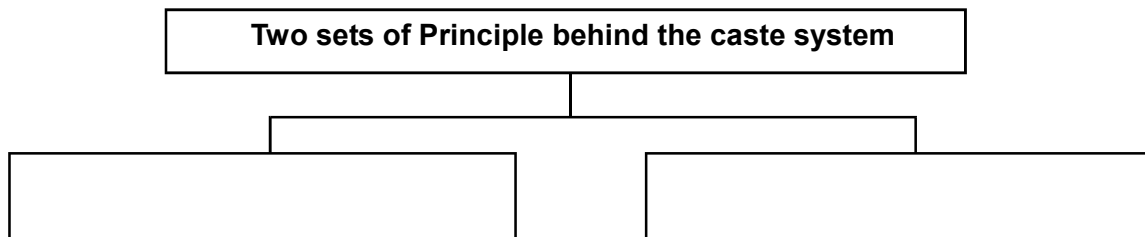
3. **Fill in the blanks**

    ....

    Features Dominant caste ⎯ Property and economic power

    ....   (1)

4. **Classify the following on the basis of permanent and acquired traits of tribes.**

    (Area, means of livelihood, Language, Physique, Degree of assimilation into mainstream, environment)   (3)

Permanent traits of tribes	Acquired traits of tribes
•	•
•	•
•	•
•	•

5. **List out the characteristics of caste system. (Fill in the blanks)**

Characteristics of caste system.

• Caste is based on birth
•
•
•

(3 score)

6. **Fill in the blanks**

Authority	Men exercise authority and dominance	....
	....	Matriarchal
Residence	....	Patrilocal
	Newly married couple lives with brides' parents.	....
....	Property passes from the father to the son	....
	....	Matrilineal

(3 score)

First Text : Indian Society

Chapter – 3

Answer Key

Social institutions : Continuity and change

1.

Varna	Caste
• Four	• above 3000
• All India general phenomena	• localised group

(2)

2. **Two sets of principle behind the caste system**

Difference and separation	Wholism and hierarchy

(2)

3. **Features of Dominant caste**
   - Numerical strength
   - **Property and economic power**
   - Political power

(1)

4.

Permanent traits of tribes	**Acquired traits of tribes**
• Area • Language • Physique • Environment	• Means of livelihood • Degree of assimilation into the Hinduism

(3)

5.

Characteristics of caste system
• Caste is based on birth • Endogamy • Caste occupation • Hierarchy

(3)

6.	Authority	Men play major role in decision making	Patriarchal
		Women play major role in decision making	Matriarchal
	Locality	Newly married couple lives with the bridegroom's parents	Patrilocal
		Newly married couple lives with the bride's parents	Matrilocal
	Inheritance	Property Passes from the father to the son	Patrilineal
		Property passes from the mother to the daughter	Matrilineal

(3)

Chapter – 4

The market as a social institution

Points to remember

Adam Smith

- Wealth of nations
- Invisible hand

Weekly tribal market in Dhorai village

- Alfred Gell
- Link between local tribal economy and outside
- Social hierarchy

Caste, Family and Kinship based indigenous trading net work –

- Nattukottai Chettiyars (Nagarattars)

Traditional business communities

- Vaisyas, Parsis, Sindhis, Bohras, Jains, Banjaras

Colonialism and emergence of new markets

- Marwaris
- Decline of handloom Industry

Capitalism as a social system

- Karl Marx
- Commodity, mode of production
- Labour power surplus value
- Commodification
- Consumption
- Life style
- Status symbol – Max Weber
- Globalisation
- Integration of market

Focus Area

1. **Sociological perspectives on markets and the economy.**

2. **Caste based market and trading networks in pre colonial and colonial India.**

3. **Social organisations of market and traditional business communities.**

4. **Colonialism and the emergence of new markets.**

5. **Understanding capitalism as a social system.**

Activities

I. Choose the correct answer

1. According to ———————— all economic system are also social systems.

   (Adamsmith, Karlmarx, Alfred Gell)   (1)

2. Who coined the term status symbol?

   (Karl marx, Adamsmith, Max Weber)   (1)

3. Who said labour is also a commodity?

   (Alfred Gell, Adamsmith, Karl Marx)   (1)

4. The economic activities of Nakarattars represented ———————— capitalism.

   (Intelligent, Indigenous, Instrumental)   (1)

5. The French phrase ————————— means 'leave alone or let it be'.

II Complete the chart by choosing the correct answer from the bracket.

(Commodification, Capitalism, Pushkar fair, Globalisation, Adamsmith)

6. Who wrote the book "The Wealth of Nation"	
7. Interlinking local economy with global economy.	
8. The transformation of a non-commodity into a commodity.	
9. A system of commodity production through the use of wage labour.	
10. Biggest annual market fair conducted in Rajasthan.	

(1 x 5 = 5)

11. Complete the boxes

```
          ┌─────────────────────────────────┐
          │   Two features of capitalism    │
          └─────────────────────────────────┘
          ┌───────────────┴───────────────┐
  ┌─────────────────┐             ┌─────────────────┐
  │                 │             │                 │
  │                 │             │                 │
  └─────────────────┘             └─────────────────┘
```
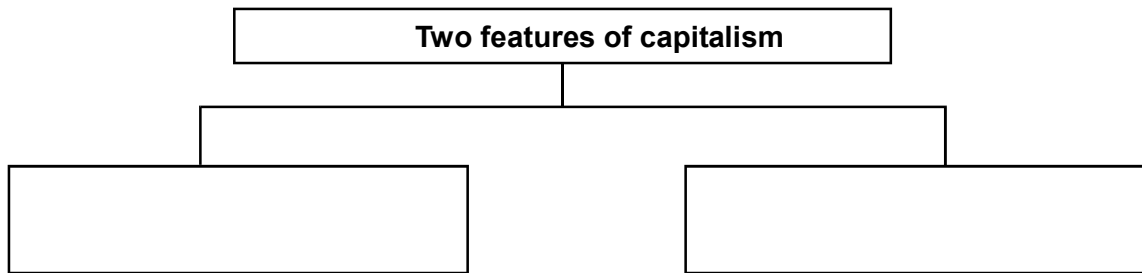
(2)

Chapter – 4

Answer Key

I	1.	Karl Marx	1
	2.	Max Weber	1
	3.	Karl Marx	1
	4.	Indigenous	1
	5.	Laissez-faire	1
II	6.	Adamsmith	1
	7.	Globalisation	1
	8.	Commodification	1
	9.	Capitalism	1
	10.	Pushkar fair	1
	11.	Commodification and consumption	2

First Text : Indian Society

Chapter – 5

Patterns of social inequality and exclusion

Points to remember

- What is social about social inequality and exclusion.
- Caste and tribe – Systems justifying and perpetuating inequality.
- State and non-state initiatives addressing caste and tribe discrimination.
- The other Backward classes
- Adivasi struggles
- Struggles for women's equality and rights
- The struggles of the disabled

Focus area

1. What is social about social inequality and exclusion.
2. Caste and tribe – Systems justifying and perpetuating inequality.
3. State and non-state initiatives addressing caste and tribe discrimination.
4. The other Backward classes
5. Adivasi struggles
6. Struggles for women's equality and rights
7. The struggles of the disabled

Actvities

1. **Complete the flow chart from the options given below.**

Social resources

Economic capital	Cultural capital	Social capital
....	....	....
....	....	....
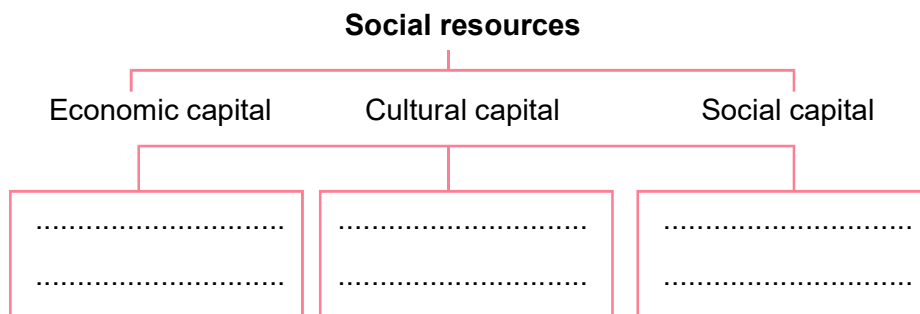
a) Network of contacts

b) Income

c) Status

d) Material assets,

e) Education   (3)

Social associations

2. **Identify the name of the process in the box from the options given below.**

```
                    ┌─────────┐
                    │    ?    │
                    └─────────┘
          ┌──────────────┼──────────────┐
   Characteristics    persist over    support of patterns of
    of society         generations      beliefs and ideology        (1)
```
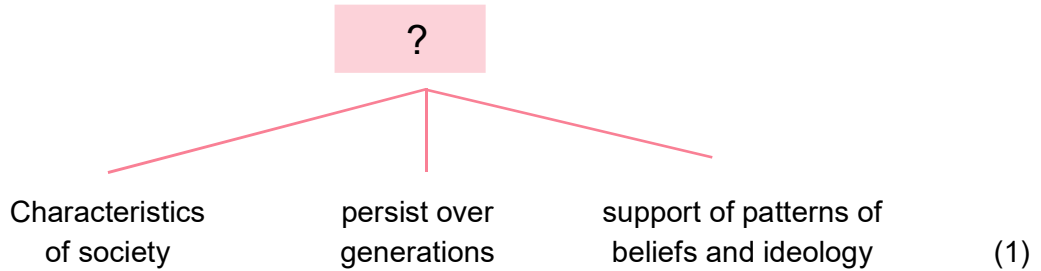
3. **Oh... I am cut off from full involvement in the wider society... Why this happen to me? What the process he refer with?**

```
                                          Systematic
        ╭───────────────────────╮
        │  .....................  │──────
        ╰───────────────────────╯
                                          Involuntary          (1)
```
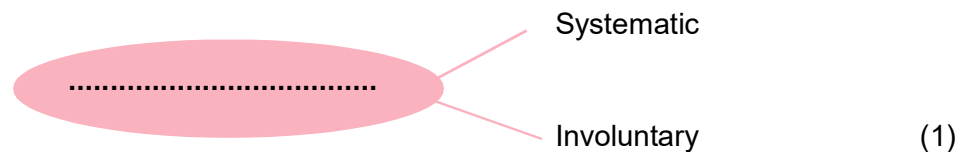
4. **Different dimensions of Untouchability are given below. Find out the missing one?**

a) Exclusion

b) Humiliation – subordination

c) ....   (1)

5. **Identify the famous personality who popularised the term "Harijan" (Children of God)**

a) Jotiba phule   b) Ambedkar   c) Mahatma Gandhi   d) Jawaharlal Nehru   (1)

6. **Categorise following initiatives addressing caste discrimination in to two columns.**

a) Caste disability removal act of 1850.

b) Dalit Sangharsh Samiti.

c) Jotiba Phule.

d) Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) act 1989.   (2)

State initiatives	Non-State intiatives
•	•
•	•

7. **Identify the chairman of backward class commission in India.**

   Kaka Kalelkar, Commission   ⟶   Kaka Kalelkar

   Mandal Commission   ⟶   ....   (1)

8. **Find out two causes for Adivasi struggle in India?**

   1. Worse economic, social conditions

   2. Poverty and Exploitation.

   3. Capital intensive industrialisation

   4. ....

   5. ....   (2)

9. **Complete the flow chart related to women's equality.**

   Stree Purush Tulana (author)   Sulthana's dream (author)

   ....

   ⬇   ⬇

   (Against the double standards   (Gender roles are reversed)   (2)
   of a male dominated society)
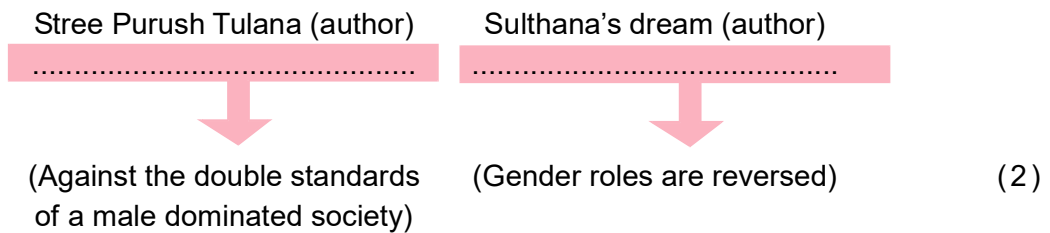
10. **Fill in the blank inside circle**

    Public perception of ....   ⟶⟶⟶   Biological given
    problems originate from his/her impairment
    seen as a victim
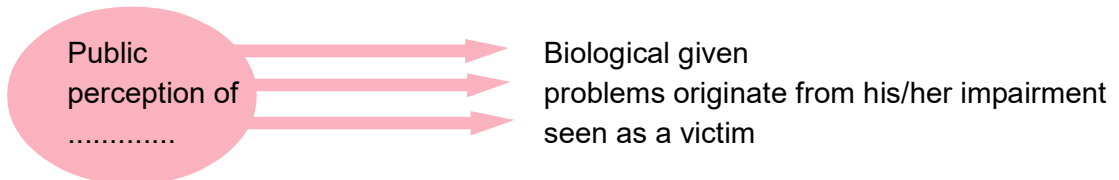
11. **Rearrange column B according to column A**

Column A	Column B
Social Reformer	**Fought for**
a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy	Window Remarriage Movement
b) Ranade	Social Reform Movement in Islam
c) Jotiba Phule	Against caste and gender oppression
d) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan	Anti-Sati Campaign

    (4)

Chapter 5

Answer Key

1. 1) Economic capital

    b) Income d) Material asset

    2) Cultural capital

    c) Status e) education

    3) Social capital

    a) Net work of contacts f) Social associations

2. Social stratification

3. Social Exclusion

4. e) Exploitation

5. c) Mahatma Gandhi

6.	State Initiatives	Non-State initiatives
	a) Caste disability removal act of 1850	b) Dalit Sangarsh Samiti
	d) Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (prevention of Atrocities act of 1989)	c) Jyotiba phule

7. B.P. Mandal

8. 4) Construction of Dam

    5) Land alienation

9. Stree Purush Tulana   Tharabhai Shinde

    Sultana's Dream   Beegum Rokhiya

10. Disability

11.	Social Reformer	Fought for
	a) Rajaram Mohan Roy	Anti-Sati Campaign
	b) Ranade	Window remarriage movement
	c) Jotiba Phule	Against caste and gender oppression
	d) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan	Social reform movement in Islam

Chapter – 6

The challenges of cultural diversity

Points to remember

- Some times cultural diversity can present tough challenges.
- Community identity is based on birth and belonging.
- Communities, Nations and Nation – States.
- Cultural diversity and the Indian Nation State.
- Regionalism in the Indian context.
- Minority rights and nation – building.
- Communalism, Secularism and the nation – State.
- State and civil society.

Focus Area

- Importance of Community identity
- Diversity emphasise difference rather than inequalities.
- Importance of community identity.
- Regionalism
- Communalism.
- Secularism
- Civil Society

Activities

1. Complete the flow chart using the options given in the bracket.

(Birth and belonging, achieved states, ascriptive status, accidental, conditional)

Community Identity (3)

| ? | ? | ? |
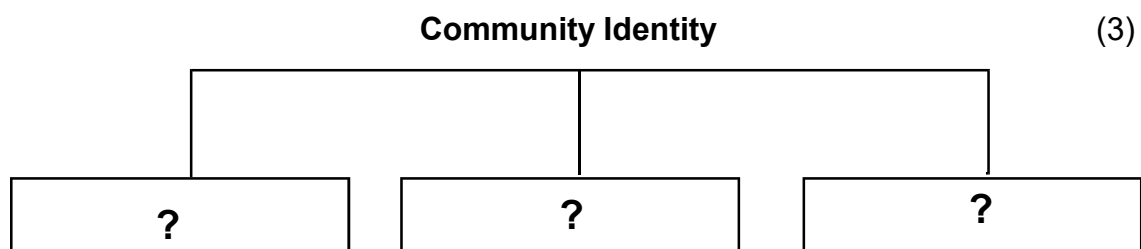
2. i)   Odd one out

a) Aggressive chauvinism based on religious identity.

b) Separation of religious and political authority.

   c)   Aggressive political ideology linked with religion.   (1)

  ii)   **Give reason for your answer.**   (1)

3. **Complete the figure using the options given below.**
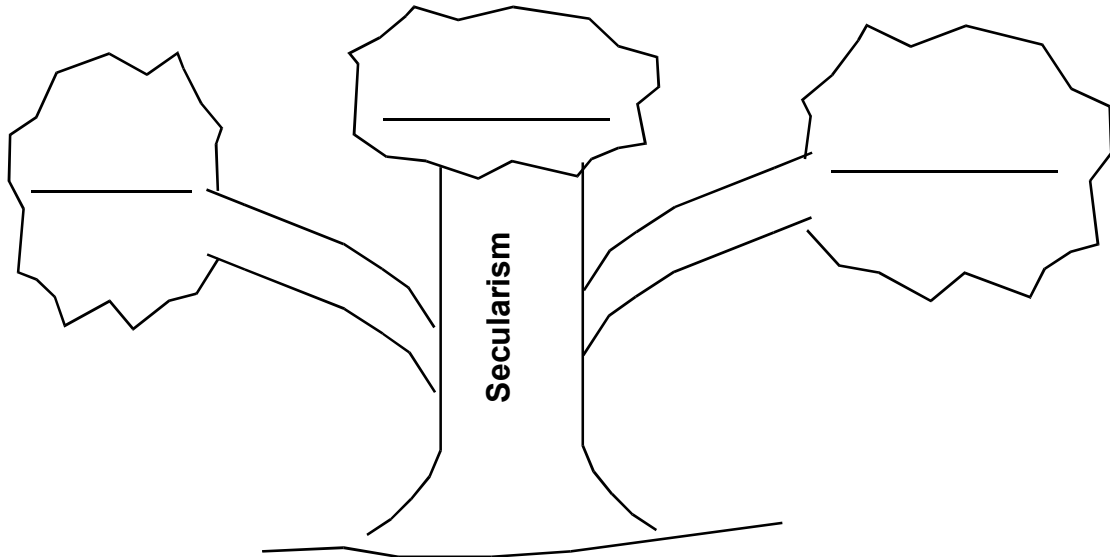
a) Progressive retreat of religion from public life.

b) Aggressive attitude.

c) Regional identity.

d) Arrival of modernity.

e) Conflict

f) Rise of scienes and rationality.   (3)

4. **Complete the flow chart .**
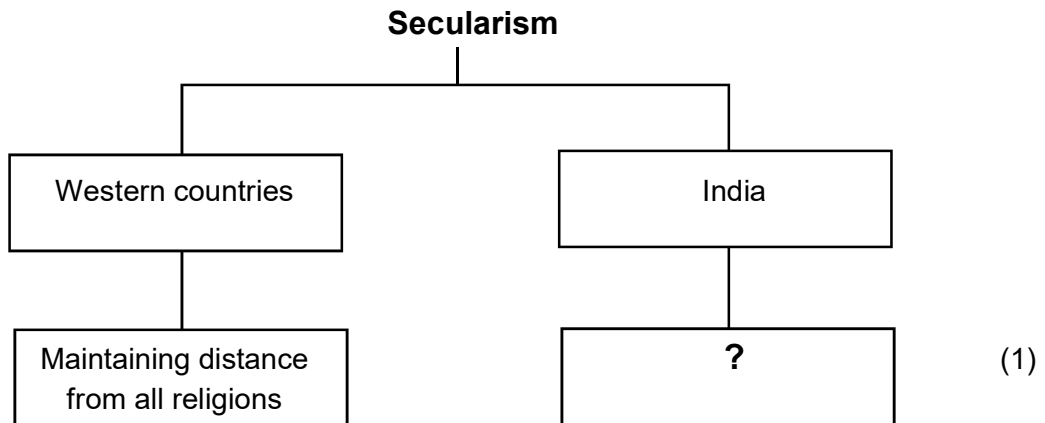
5. **State and civil society (focus area)**

Categorise in to two columns from options given in the bracket.

a) People have no voice.

b) Freedom of speech.

c) Power is concentrated.

d) Freedom of press.

Authoritarian State	Democratic State
• •	• •

(2)

6. **Complete the flow chart** (1)

Civil society

Non-State		Beyond the private domain of family
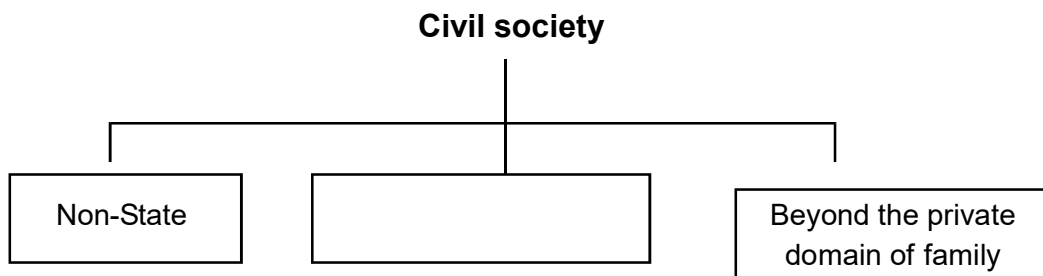
7. **Select two organisations which are not included in civil society.**

a) Political parties.

b) Bank

c) Non-governmental organisation.

d) Parliament. (2)

8. **Identify the sociologist who define a state is a body that successfully claims a monopoly of legitimate force in a particular territory.**

a) Max Weber (b) Karl Marx (c) Emile Durkhelm (d) C.W. Mills (1)

Chapter - 6

Answer key

Activity – 1

- Birth and belonging
- Ascribed status
- Accidental   (3)

Activity – 2

a) b) Separation of religious and political authority.   (1)

b) Two others features are connected with communalism.   (2)

Activity – 3

a) Progressive retreat of religion from public life.

d) Arrival of modernity.

f) Rise of science and rationality.   (3)

Activity – 4

Equal respect to all religion.   (1)

Activity - 5

Authoritarian State	Democratic State
People have no voice	Freedom of speech
Power is concentrated	Freedom of press

(2)

Activity – 6

Non-market   (1)

Activity – 7

a) Bank   b) Parliament   (2)

Activity – 8

a) Max Weber   (1)

Chapter – 7

Structural change

Points to remember

a) Impact of colonialism

- Social reform
- Nationalist movement
- Laws
- Parliament
- Educational System
- Industrialisation
- Urbanisation

b) Understanding colonoialism

- Capitalist system
- Changed laws of the land.
- It altered economy
- Started tea plantations.
- Movement of people

c) Industrialisation in independent India

- Heavy machine – making industries.
- Expansion of public sector.
- Importance to co-operative sector.
- Steel plants, dams, power stations.

d) Urbanisation in Independent India

- Expansion and change of cities.
- Different kinds of urbanisation (MSA-Rao)
- First-Sizeable number of people move to far-off-cities in search of employment.
- Second – Villages near an industrial town.
- Third – Growth of metropolitan cities.

Focus Area

- Impact of colonialism
- Understanding colonoialism

- Industrialisation in independent India

- Urbanisation in Independent India

Activities

1. British colonialism lives in contemporary India. Give two examples. (2)

2. The establishment of rule by one country over another is called ——————— (1)

3. Fill in the blank

Pre-capitalist period	Capitalist period
↓	↓
not interfere with the economic base	.... (1)

4. Identify the economic system in which the means of production are privately owned and organised to accumulate profit within a market system.

   a) Socialism

   b) Capitalism

   c) Communalism

   d) Regionalism (1)

5. The impact of British industrialisation led to deindustrialisation in some sectors. Identify one sector which badly hit due to the impact of British industrialisation.

   a) Cotton b) Jute c) Smart phone d) Computer (1)

6. Categorise in to two columns.

   (Surat, Bombay, Masulipatanam, Madras) (2)

Old cities	New cities
•	•
•	•

7. Select suitable option and fill inside the box

   Impact of British Industrialisation

   a) People moving in to urban areas.

   b) People moving into agriculture (2)

India		England
———————		———————

8. Industrialisation in independent India gave importance to

a) Heavy and machine making industries.

b) Expansion of ——————— sector

c) Large co-operative sector   (1)

9. Fill in the Blanks
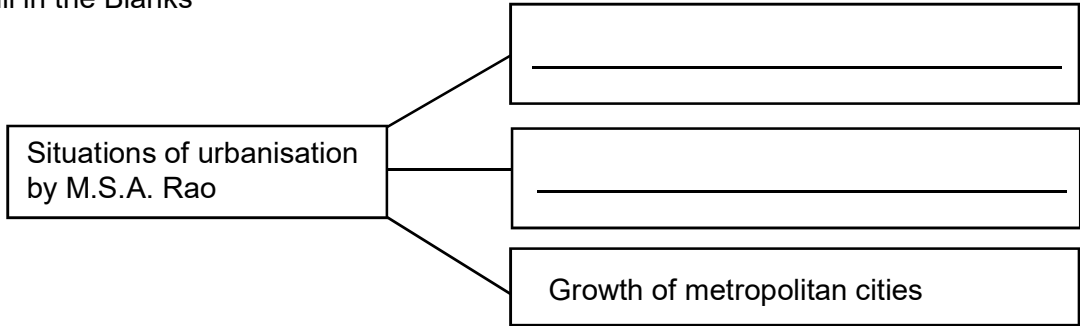
```
                                    ┌──────────────────────────────┐
                                    │ _____     │
                                    └──────────────────────────────┘
┌──────────────────────────┐        ┌──────────────────────────────┐
│ Situations of urbanisation│───────│ _____     │
│ by M.S.A. Rao            │        └──────────────────────────────┘
└──────────────────────────┘        ┌──────────────────────────────┐
                                    │ Growth of metropolitan cities │
                                    └──────────────────────────────┘
```
                                                                (2)

10. a) Find the odd one

Machine production

Agriculture

Factories

Technology   (1)

b) Justify your answer

I select this option because _____   (2)

Answer Key

Activity – 1

Parliamentary system, legal system, Police, educational system etc.   (2)

Activity – 2

Colonialism   (1)

Activity – 3

Profit oriented   (1)

Activity – 4

b) Capitalism   (1)

Activity – 5

a)   Cotton   (1)

Activity – 6

Old cities   (2)

Surat, Masulipatanam

New cities

Bombay, Madras

Activity – 7

India   (2)

People moving into agriculture

England

People moving into urban areas

Activity – 8

Expansion of public sector   (1)

Activity – 9

- People move to far off cities for job.
- Villages near an Industrial town   (2)

Activity – 10

a) Agriculture   (1)

b) All other options are related to industrialisation   (2)

Chapter – 8

Cultural change
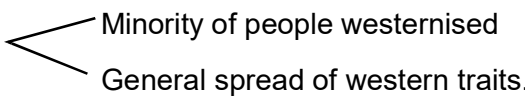
Points to remember

1. **Social reform movement in the 19th and 20th country**

   - against social evils.

   - sati, child marriage, widow remarriage, caste discrimination

   - Modern context and mix of ideas.

2. **Sanskritisation, modernisation, secularisation, westernisation**

   Sanskritisation

   - Coined by M.N. Sreenivas

   - Low castes or groups takes over the customs, rituals, beliefs, ideology and style of life of a high and in particular a twice-born (dwija) caste.

   - De-sanskritisation-influence of lower castes are powerful.

   - Criticism against Sanskritisation

   Westernisation

   - Coined by M.N. Sreenivas

   - The changes brought about in Indian Society and culture as a result of 150 years of British rule.

   - Different kinds of westernisation ⟨ Minority of people westernised / General spread of western traits.

   - **Modernisation**

   - Positive and desirable values

   - Improvement in technology.

   - **Secularisation**

   - Decline in the influence of religion

Focus Areas

1. Social reform movement in the 19th and 20th country

2. Sanskritisation, modernisation, secularisation, westernisation

Activities

1. Select suitable options from given below

```
              ┌─────────────────────────────┐
              │  Modern frame work of change │
              │  in colonial India by        │
              │  Sathish Saberwal            │
              └─────────────────────────────┘
        ┌───────────────┼───────────────┐
   Modes of         Forms of        The nature
 communication     organisation      of ideas
  ┌────┬────┐      ┌────┬────┐      ┌────┬────┐
  │    │    │      │    │    │      │    │    │
  └────┴────┘      └────┴────┘      └────┴────┘
```
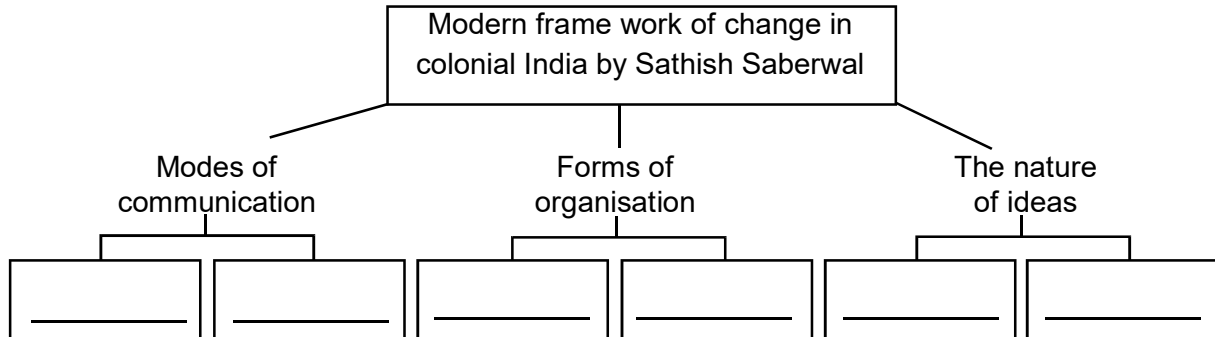
a) Printing press

b) Arya Samaj

c) Liberalism

d) All India Muslim ladies conference

e) Telegraph

f) Freedom   (3)

2. Identify the sociologist who coined the term 'Sanskritisation'.

a) Alfred Gell

b) M.N. Sreenivas

c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

d) Mahatma Gandhi   (1)

3. Identify the process from the following options

A lower caste or tribe or other group takes over the customs, ritual, beliefs, ideology and style of life of a high and in particular, a twice-born (dwija) caste.

(Sanskritisation, modernisation, westernisation, secularisation)   (1)

4. Give suitable name for the process.

In some regions, non-sanskritic castes influence sanskritic castes.   (1)

5. Sanskritisation has criticised at different levels.

Find out the missing points.

a) Exaggerate social mobility

b) Justify inequality and exclusion.

c) _____

d) Secluding girls and women

e) _____ (2)

6. Identify the sociologist who defines westernisation as changes brought about in Indian society and culture as result of over 150 years of British rule. (1)

7. According to M.N. Sreenivas, Lower Castes sought to be sanskritised, upper castes, sought to be _____ (1)

8. In ————————— process the influence of religion decline among people. (1)

9. Select two features of modernisation from the options given in the bracket. (Improvement of technology, communalism, desirable values, local tradition) (2)

10. Find the missing one. (1)

There are different kinds of westernisation.

| Minority of Indians who first came in contact with western culture. | ? |
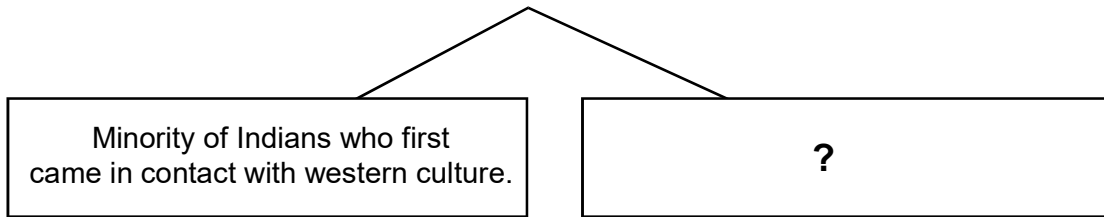
Answer key

Activity - 1

1) a) Printing press

   e) Telegraph

2) b) Aryasamaj

   d) All India Muslim Ladies Conference

3) c) Liberalism

   f) freedom

Activity – 2

b) M.N. Sreenivas

Activity – 3

Sanskritisation

Activity – 4

De-Sanskritisation

Activity-5

Consider upper caste as superior

Ignore Dalit culture

Activity – 6

Dr. M.N. Sreenivas

Activity – 7

Westernised

Activity – 8

Secularisation

Activity – 9

Improvement of technology

Desirable values

Activity – 10

General spread of western cultural traits.

Chapter – 9

The story of Indian Democracy

Points to remember

- Indian constitution is the bed rock of Indian democracy
- Core values of Indian democracy.
- Role of political parties, interest groups etc., in democracy.

Focus Area

1. Core values of Indian democracy.
2. Constitudent Assembly Debates – A History.
3. Competing interests; The constitution and social change.
4. Constitutional norms and social justice.
5. The PanchayatiRaj and the challenges of Rural Social Transformation.
6. Powers and Responsibilities of panchayats.
7. PanchayatiRaj in tribal area.
8. Democracy and Inequality.
9. Political parties and pressure groups in Democratic politics.

Activities

1.

Two types of Democracy
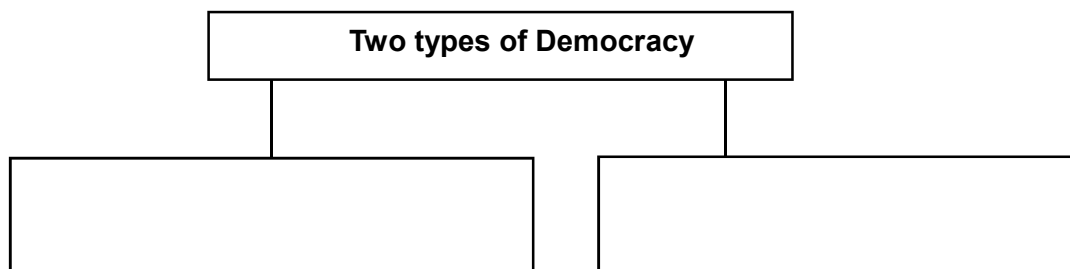
(2)

2. **Name the Panchayats constituted in some states with authority to hear some petty civil and criminal cases.**

   a) Van panchayat b) Nyaya Panchayat c) Grama Panchayat   (1)

3. Complete the column.

   The three tier system of PanchayatiRaj institution.

   a) ....

   b) Block Panchayat

   c) ....
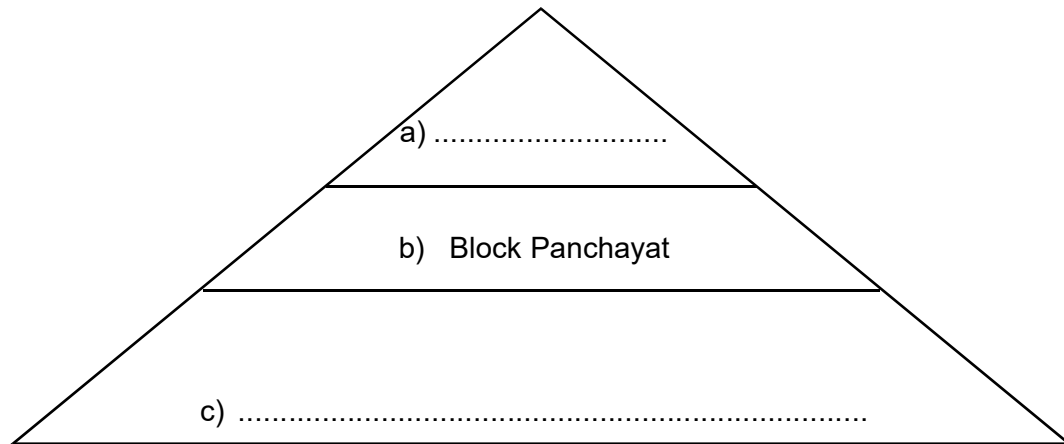
   (2)

4. Tick (✓) the appropriate column

		Yes	No
i)	Is there any difference between law and justice		
ii)	Constitution helps the common people.		
iii)	The idea of Democracy is completely western.		
iv)	Many tribal areas have had a rich tradition of democratic functioning.		
v)	The viewpoint of Gandhiji and Ambedkar on Panchayatiraj were same.		

(2)

5. Complete the column suitably, by choosing the answer from the bracket.

   (73d, Gandhiji, Uttarakhand, 74th Grama Sabha)

i)	Base of the three tier system.	
ii)	Grama Swaraj	
iii)	Van Panchayat	
iv)	Nagarapalika Bill	
v)	Panchayati Raj	

(1 x 5 = 5)

6. **List four major powers and responsibilities of panchayats.**

4 powers and responsibilities of panchayats
•
•
•
•

7. **Complete the chart**

The three tier system of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

- The 73rd Amendment provided a three-tier system of Panchayati Raj for all states having a population of over twenty lakhs.

-

-

(1)

8. **Whis is the highest court and the ultimate interpreter of constitution.**

(High Court, District Court, Supreme Court)

(1)

9. **The directive priciple on village panchayats was moved as an amendment in the constituion Assembly by ——————————**

(B.R. Ambedkar, Jawaharlal Nehru, K. Santharam))

(1)

10. **Write a short note on the role of political parties in Democracy.**

(3)

Chapter – 9

Answer Key

1. a) Direct Democracy

    b) Representative Democracy   (2)

2. Van Panchayat   (1)

3. a) District Panchayat

    c) Grama Panchayat

4   i)   Yes (1 score)

    ii) Yes (1 score)

    iii) No (1 score)

    iv) Yes (1 score)

    v)   No (1 score)

5. i)   Grama Sabha   (1)

    ii) Gandhiji   (1)

    iii) Utharakhand   (1)

    iv) 74th amendment   (1)

    v)   73rd ammendment   (1)

6. i)   Encourage programmes for economic development

    ii) Encourage programmes to ensure social justice.

    iii) Taxes, tolls and fees can be imposed, collected and used.

    iv) Help the state governments to carry out its responsibilities.

7. Election to the panchayats were made compulsory in every five years.

    Reservation of seats for the SCs, STs and Women.   (2)

8. Supreme Court

9. K. Santharam

10. In a democratic form of government political parties are key actors. Political party is an organisation established with the aim of achieving governmental power and using that power to pursue a specific programme.   (3)

<div align="center">

Chapter – 10

Change and Development in Rural Society

</div>

Points to remember

- Agrarian structure of rural India.

- Role of caste and class in rural India.

- Land revenue administration in agrarian society.

- Land reforms in independent India.

- Social consequences of Green Revolution.

- Changes in rural society after independence.

- Circulation of labour and its consequences.

- Impact of Globalisation and liberalisation in agriculture.

Focus Area

- Indian society primarily a rural society.

- Agrarian structure - caste and class in Rural India.

- The colonial period

- Independent India.

- Green Revolution.

- Transformations in rural society after Independence.

- Circulation of labour.

- Feminisation of agriculture

- Globalisation and liberalisation in rural society.

Activities

1. **Complete the columns**

```
           ┌──────────────────────────────────────────────┐
           │  The practice of free labour or begar system │
           └──────────────────────────────────────────────┘
           ┌──────────────┐                ┌──────────────┐
           │   Gujarat    │                │  Karnataka   │
           └──────────────┘                └──────────────┘
           ┌──────────────┐                ┌──────────────┐
           │              │                │              │
           └──────────────┘                └──────────────┘
```

(2)

2. **Complete the columns**

Land reforms in Independent India

	Abolition of tenancy system	
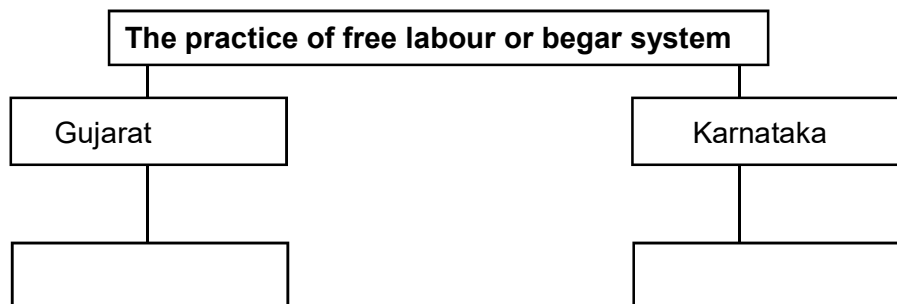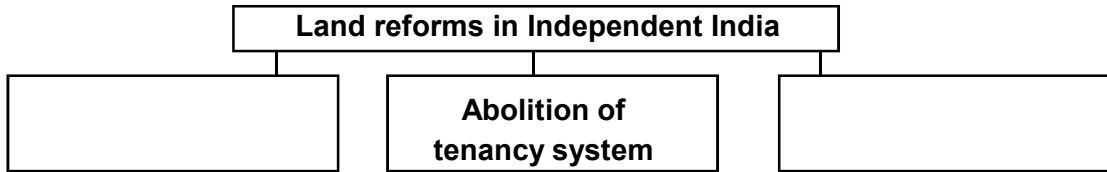
3. **Who developed the concept 'foot loose labourer'?**

   (C.Wright mills, Jan Bremon, Karl Marx)   (1)

4. **Reason for feminisation of agricultural labour force?**

   (Migration of men, Sanskritisation, Modernisation)   (1)

5. **Identify the sociologist who coined the term "Patronage Exploitation".**

   (Kar Marx, C. Wright Mills, Jan Breman)   (1)

6. **Which one is not the characteristic of Dominant caste?**

   (a) Numerical strength (b) Great tradition (c) Economic power (d) Political power (1)

7. **Find out the merits and demerits of Green Revolution and complete the chart.**

Merits of Green Revolution	Demerits of Green Revolution
• Increased agricultural production • •	• Increased inequalities • • • • •

(4)

8. **Complete the chart**

Dominant castes in India

Uttar Pradesh		Andrapradesh		Karnataka	Punjab
Jats	(a)............	Kammas	(b)..........	(c) Jats	....

Vokkalingas	(d) ....
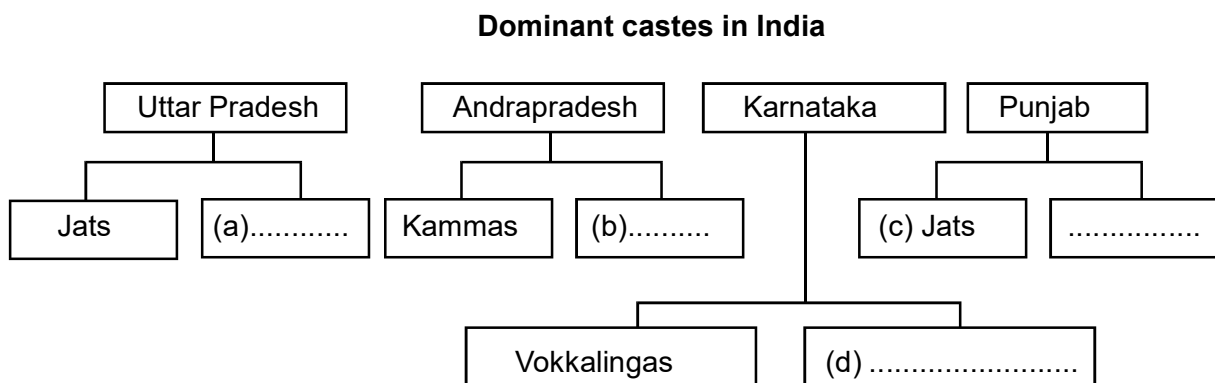
(Reddis, Rajputs, Lingayats, Sikshs)   (2)

9. In the .... system, the actual cultivators had to pay taxes.

    (Zamindari, Jajmani, Raiyotwari)   (1)

10. **Complete the chart**

Reasons for farmer's suicide
• Increase in cost of production
•
•
•

                                                                         (3)

11. **Complete the column**

Two impacts of globalisation in agriculture

a)	b)
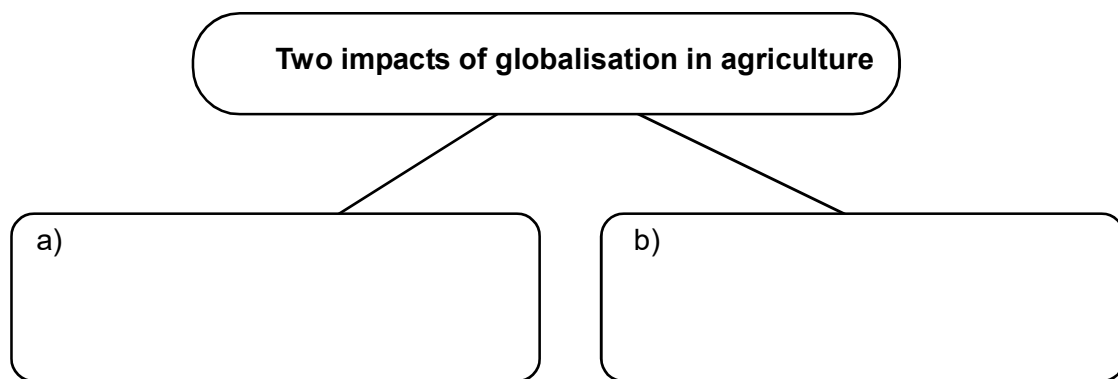
                                                                         (2)

Chapter – 10

Answer Key

1. Gujarat – Halpati System

   Karnataka – Jeeta System

2. i) Abolition of Zamindari system

   ii) Land ceiling Act (2)

3. Jan Breman (1)

4. Migration of men (1)

5. Jan Breman (1)

6. Great tradition (1)

7. Merits of Green Revolution

   i) Self-sufficiency in food production.

   ii) Application of new technology

   Demerits of Green Revolution

l   Environmental imbalance

l·   Regional inequalities

l   Rural-urban migration increased.

l   Commercialisation of agriculture.

l   Displacement of tenant cultivators

(4 score)

8. a) Rajaputhras

   b) Reddis

   c) Sikhs

   d) Lingayats (2)

9. Rayotwari

10. Decrease in agricultural subsidies.

l   Unsteady market

l   Crop failure due to excess rain, no rain and pests etc.

11. a) Contract farming

    b) Farmer's suicide (2)

Chapter – 11

Change and development in Industrial Society

Focus Area

- Images of Industrial society
- Industrialisation in early years of independence
- Globalisation and liberalisation – change in Indian industry
- How people find job?
- Scientific management.
- Outsourcing
- Organised and unorganised sector.
- Working condition-home based work.

Activities

1. Who is the American sociologist who came up with the idea that organized work can increase productivity?

   (Karl Marx, Max Weber, F W Taylor, C.W. Mills)   (1)

2. The process of selling shares of government public sector undertakings is called
   _____   (1)

3. In which field of the work the terms like Time slavery, Flexi-time, Night Out are associated with?   (1)

4. Write 3 features of organised sector from the bracket given below.   (3)

   (Ten or more people employed throughout the year, less number of trade unions, these are registered with the government, job security, the employees do not get proper salaries, pension and other benefits)

5. Compete the chart indicating the impact of globalisation and liberalisation on Indian industry.   (3)

The impact of globalisation and liberalisation on Indian industry.
•
• Pollution
•
•

6. Write two examples of home based work in Indian Society. (2)

7. Choose the correct answer from the following.

   The demerits of Home based work

   a) low wages

   b) Health issues

   c) Benefit to employer

   d) All of these (1)

8. The famous sociologist _____ argues that the use of machinery actually deskills workers. (1)

9. Name the process in which the larger companies deliver their work to small companies on contract basis. (1)

10. Say true or false.

    In Indian population, nearly 60% were employed in the primary sector (agriculture and mining) (1)

Answers

1. F.W. Taylor (1)

2. Disinvestment (1)

3. IT sector (1)

4. Ten or more people employed throughout the year, these are registered with the government, Job security (3)

5. Indian companies bought by multinational companies.

   ● Farmers and advasis were displaced for constructing industry.

   ● Create disparity in income. (3)

6. Sari, carpet, agarbathi, beedi etc. (2)

7. (d) All of these (1)

8. Harry Braverman (1)

9. Out sourcing (1)

10. True (1)

Chapter – 12

Globalisation and Social change

Focus area

- Understanding globalisation

- Different economic dimension of globalisation

- Globalisation and political change

- Globalisation and culture

- Gender and culture

- Corporate culture

Activities

1. Fill in the blanks

   Globalisation is based on the flow of capital _____, _____ and _____ beyond the national boundaries.

2. Complete the chart showing different dimensions of globalisation.

Dimensions of globalisation

   — Economic policy of liberalisation

   ....

   ....

   ....

   .... (4)

3. In which year India started economic liberalisation policy

   (1991, 1992, 1993, 1994) (1)

4. Write any two features of economic liberalisation in India (2)

   - _____

   - _____

5. The companies that produce goods or services in more than one country is known as _____ (1)

6. Find the odd one from the given bracket and substantiate your answer.

   (Coca-Cola-Colgate Palmolive, General motors, Kerala automobile) (2)

7. The following items given in the bracket are arranged in appropriate columns.

    (Buying and selling of shares, electronic money transfer, computer software, event management)   (2)

The electronic economy	Knowledge Economy
●	●
●	●

8. The digital communication facilities may not be available in all places of the country. This disparity is called _____   (1)

9. Select any three examples of consumption of culture from the given bracket.   (3)

    (Advertisement, growth of shopping malls & multiplex cinema halls, amusement park, imposs fine, paying tax)

10. Mixing up of global culture with local culture _____   (1)

11. Explain corporate culture.   (3)

Chapter - 12

Answer Key

1. Goods, People and ideas

2. Trans National corporation TNC

   - Electronic economy

   - Knowledge economy

   - Globalisation of finance   (4)

3. 1991   (1)

4. • Restrictions on import were withdrawn, licensing system ended.

   • Government can take loan from IMF with accepting their conditions.   (2)

5. Transnational corporations (TNCs)   (1)

6. Kerala automobile. All others are examples of transnational corporation   (2)

7.

The electronic economy	Knowledge Economy	
• Buying and selling of shares	• Computer softwares	
• electronic money transfer	• event management	(2)

8. Digital divide   (1)

9. Advertisement, growth of shopping malls & multiplex cinema halls, amusement park.   (3)

10. Glocalisation   (1)

11. Corporate culture   (3)

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

    A dynamic corporate culture – involving company events, rituals and traditions – is thought to enhance employee loyalty and promote group solidarity. It also refers to way of doing things, of promotion and packaging products.

    Eg. Software firms, multinational banks, chartered accountancy firms, stock markets, travel, fashion designing, entertainment, media etc.

Chapter – 13

Mass Media and Communication

Focus Area

- Forms of mass media

- Globalisation and media.

- Mass media and Communication

Activities

1. List out any three mass media using in your day to day life.   (3)

   - _____

   - _____

   - _____

2. List out three features of Mass Communication from the options given in the bracket.

   (Formal structure, Limited resources, Large-scale capital, Small group of employees, Mass audiences)

   a) ——————————————————————

   b) ——————————————————————

   c) ——————————————————————   (3)

3. Name the personality who opined that media to function as the watch dog of democracy.

   a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

   b) Mahatma Gandhi

   c) Jawaharlal Nehru

   d) Subash Chandra bose   (1)

4. Expand 'SITE'

   a) South Indian Trade Ecanomy

   b) Secondary Instructional Teaching Experiment

   c) Satellite Instructional Television Experiment

   d) South Indian Teaching Experiment   (1)

5. Odd man out

   a) Print media

   b) Radio

   c) Television

   d) Typewriter   (1)

6. Identify the media which is called as 'National Dailees'.

   a) Regional newspaper

   b) English newspaper

   c) Magazines

   d) Radio   (1)

7. Choose the correct one.

   a) Rise in electronic media led to decline in the circulation of print media

   b) Though electronic media expanded rapidly, print media also
      increased its circulation.   (1)

8. Select suitable options from the bracket

   The approach of mass media in independent India

   a) ———————————————————————

   b) ———————————————————————

   (Spread the spirit of self reliance. Spread the feeling of regionalism.

   National development. Promote linguism)   (2)

9. Who said "Nation as an 'imagined community'

   a) Anderson

   b) Jawaharlal Nehru

   c) Sardar Patel

   d) Dr. Radhakrishnan   (1)

10. Mass Media is also known as ———————————————

   a) Informal Communication

   b) Personal Communication

   c) Mass Communication

   d) Primary Communication   (1)

Chapter – 13

Answer Key

Activity – 1

- Radio
- Television
- Newspaper or other media

Activity – 2

a) Formal structure

b) Large scale capital

c) Mass accidences

Activity – 3

c) Jawaharlal Nebru

Activity – 4

c) Safe life Instructional Television Experiment.

Activity – 5

Typewriter

Activity – 6

b) English Newspaper

Activity – 7

b) Though electronic media expanded rapidly, print media also increased its circulation.

Activity – 8

Spread of spirit of self reliance national development.

Activity – 9

a) Anderson

Activity – 10

c) Mass Communication

Chapter - 14

Social Movements

Focus area

1. Features of social movement

2. Sociology and social movement

3. Theories of social movement

4. Types of social movements

Activities

1. Complete the chart showing the characteristic features of social movements.

```
┌──────────────────────────────────────────┐
│    Characteristics of social movement      │
└──────────────────────────────────────────┘
     │
     ├──> Sustained collective action
     │
     ├──> _____
     │
     ├──> Leadership
     │
     ├──> _____
     │
     │    Structure
     │
     └──> _____
```

2. Complete the chart (1)

```
        ┌──────────────────────────────────┐
        │    Theories of social movement     │
        └──────────────────────────────────┘
          │              │              │
          ↓              ↓              ↓
Theory of relative    _____    Theory of Mancur Olsan
    deprivation
```
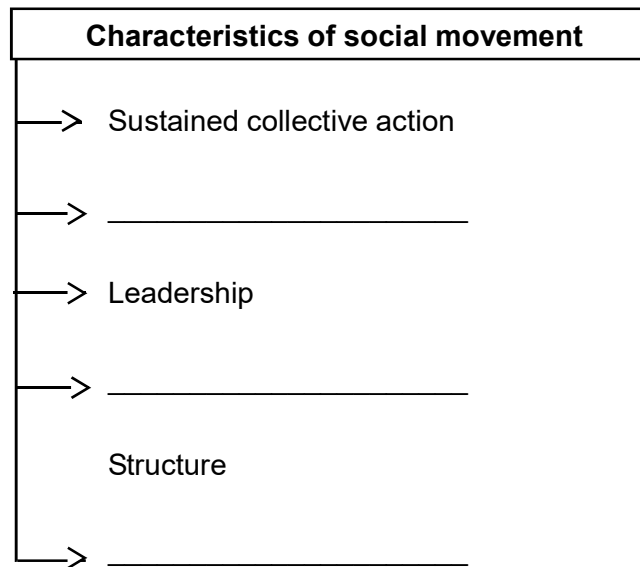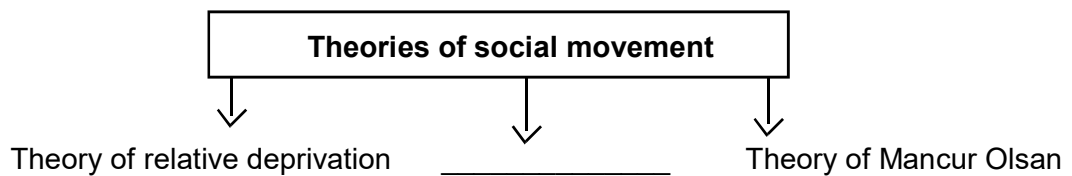
3. Chose the correct example for redemptive social movement from the bracket.

(Right to information campaign, SNDP, Naxalite movement) (1)

4. Classify the following items into the appropriate column.

(Anti-colonial movement, Civil rights movement, Women's movement, workers movement, national movement, environmental movement) (6)

Old social movements	New social movements
• _____	• _____
• _____	• _____
• _____	• _____

5. Write two example of Peasant movement (2)

6. _____ was the leader of Naxalite movement. (1)

7. The term 'dalit' stands for _____ (1)

8. Complete the column with appropriate items given below

(Punjab, Mahar, Agra, Satnami) (4)

Place	Movements
_____	Adidharma
Maharashtra	_____
_____	Jatavas
Chattisgarh	_____

9. Prepare a short note on Chipko movement. (2)

10. Examine the tribal movements. (4)

11. What are the demerits of women movements in India (2)

Answer Key

1. Organisation
   - Shared objects and ideologies
   - General approach towards changes.

2. Resource mobilisation theory

3. SNDP

4. Old social movement   New social movement
   - Anti-colonial movement   • Civil Rights movement
   - Workers' movement   • Women's movement
   - National movement   • Environmental movement

5. 1. Champara satyagraha
   2. Khedea Satyagraha
   3. Bardoli Satyagraha

6. Charu Majumdar

7. Poor and oppressed persons.

8. Punjab   -   Adidharma
   Maharashtra   -   Mahar
   Agra   -   Jatavar
   Chhattisgarh   -   Satnami

9. check the main points

10. Introduction
    Explain tribal movements
    Reasons for movements
    Jharkhand movement
    The north east
    New States formed

11. • Middle class based.
    - Women's also participated in tribal class present movements
    - After 1940 women movements were not active
    - 1970s emergence of autonomous women's organisations

GENERAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
SAMAGRA SHIKSHA, KERALA