

Sociology second year SY 28		
Si No	Key points	Score
1	Self reflexivity	1
2	Sociological imagination	1
3	Geometric progression	1
4	Matriarchal	1
5	Sex ratio	1
6	Social Exclusion	1
7	BP Mandal	1
8	Demography	1
9	Bancharas	1
10	Growth rate	1
11	The <b>dependency ratio</b> is equal to the population below 15 or above 64, divided by population in the 15-64 age group. This is usually expressed as a percentage.	2
12	<b>Social stratification</b> refers to a system by which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy.	2
13	<b>Common Sense map</b> :One version of social map is already provided to us in childhood by the process of socialization/ the ways in which we are taught to make sense of the world around us.	2
14	<b>Hundi System</b> :The system of banking and credit.-Bill of exchange- prevailed among the traditional trading communities or castes during Pre colonial and colonial period .	2
15	<b>Demographic dividend.</b> A falling dependency ratio can be a source of economic growth and prosperity. This is mainly due to the larger proportion of workers relative to non-workers. This is referred to as the demographic dividend.	2
16	<b>Sociological imagination</b> :can help us to map the connections between personal troubles and social issues. <b>Common Sense Knowledge</b> :Naturalistic and individualistic explanation, un reflective and not scientific	4
17	<b>Commodification</b> : Commodification occurs when things that were earlier not traded in the market become commodities. <b>Eg</b> :Drinking water ,Spoken english etc	4
18	<b>Dominant caste</b> : Dominant caste refers to those castes with large population and was granted land rights through land reforms after Independence. <b>Eg</b> -the Yadavs of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, the Vokkaligas of Karnataka, the Reddys and Khammas of Andhra Pradesh,	4
19	<b>National Development verses the tribal development</b> :National development, involved thebuilding of large dams, factories and mines. -benefited the mainstream at the expense of the tribes. Tribes began to lose their land. <b>etc</b>	4
20	<b>Reasons for declining sex ratio</b> :(1)Severe neglect of girl babies in infancy leading to higher death rates. 2. Sex-specific abortions that prevent girl babies from being born. 3. Female infanticide or the killing of girl babies due to religious or cultural beliefs. Or any other relevant points	5

21	(a) Gandhiji- Harijan (b) CW Mills- Sociological imagination (c) Ram Mohan Roy-Brahma Samaj (d) Jyothiba Phule – Sathya Shodak Samaj (e) Kaka Kalelkar - Back ward class commision	5
22	<b>Stratification and exclusion are social:</b> stratification is a characteristic of society.Social exclusion is not accidental, but systematic. It is the result of the structural features of society. Social exclusion is involuntary	5
23	<b>Merits of sociological imagination:</b> It helps the individuals to go beyond personal experiences and examine how societal factors influence their lives and the lives of others. It connects individual struggles to more significant societal problems. Individuals can understand how social institutions, cultural norms, economic systems, and power dynamics shape their actions, choices, and opportunities	5
24	<b>Tribal classification</b> -permanent and acquired traits	6
25	<b>Marketisation:</b> Market or Market based processes are to be used to solve social, political and economic problems <b>Sanskritiasation:</b> process by which the low caste takes over the beliefs, rituals, style of life and other cultural traits from those of the upper castes, especially the Brahmins. <b>Globalisation:</b> the world is becoming mutually interconnected economically, culturally and politically.	6
26	<b>Changes in traditional caste system:</b> law,industrialisation,Urbanisation,Role of British rule,Social reformers etc	6
27	<b>Liberalisation &amp; Marketisation impact on Indian economy:</b> stimulated economic growth and opened up Indian markets to foreign companies. Small manufacturers have been exposed to global competition in the market.etc	6
28	<b>Untouchability</b> -Diamentions ,exclusion,humiliation,exploitation;concept of purity and pollution. <b>State and non state initiatives:</b> Article -17,reservations etc	8
29	<b>Struggle for women equality and rights:</b> Social Reform Movements and Women's Issues Role of Raja Rammohan Roy,MG Ranade,syed ahamed khan,Thara bai shinde, Beegam Rukiya ,karachi session of INCetc	8
30	<b>Malthusian theory:</b> major arguments-preventive-positive checks <b>major Criticisms :</b> 1.The economic growth could outstrip population growth. 2. The historical experience of European countries also refuted the theory of Malthus. The pattern of population growth began to change in the latter half of 19 th century and by the end of the first quarter of the 20th century. Birth rates had declined and outbreaks of epidemic diseases were controlled. 3. Both food production and standards of living continued to rise despite the rapid growth of population. 4.Liberal and Marxist scholars argued that problems like poverty and starvation were caused by the unequal distribution of economic resources rather than by population growth.	8