

## Second Year Higher secondary Second Terminal Examination Dec 2025

### Sociology - Answer Key

- 1) Social Exclusion
- 2) Adam Smith
- 3) C W Mills
- 4) Social Demography
- 5) Birth Rate
- 6) Dominant Caste
- 7) State
- 8) Masulipatnam
- 9) Jyotiba Phule
- 10) Nyaya Panchayath
  
- 11) The machine production using inanimate power resources like steam or electricity. industrial societies large sections of the population work in factories, offices or shops rather than agriculture.
  
- 12) secularisation means a process of decline in the influence of religion.
  - \*The withdrawal from religious organisations.
  - \*The decline in the social and material influence of religious organisations.
  - \*The decrease in religious beliefs.
  
- 13) Economic growth potential that arises when country's working age population is larger than its dependent population
  
- 14) The everyday understanding and knowledge that people possess about the world around them. ■ It is based on general observations, personal experiences, and cultural beliefs. ■ It is acquired through socialisation and interaction with others.
  
- 15) In 1890s Frederick Winslow Taylor (American) introduced a new system, which is called scientific Management.
  - ☐ Under this system, all work of a firm was divided among workers.
  - ☐ Workers were timed with the help of stopwatches.
  - ☐ Workers had to fulfill a certain target every day.
  
- 16) Health Factors: Maternal mortality

Differential treatment of girl babies  
Severe neglect of girl babies in infancy  
Sex-specific abortions  
Female infanticide (or the killing of girl babies due to religious or cultural beliefs).

17) The core values of Indian constitution include sovereignty, socialism, secularism, democracy, the republican character of Indian state, justice, equity, liberty, equality, fraternity, human dignity and the unity and integrity of the nation. These core values contribute to the vibrant democratic system of the country.

18) (1) Caste is determined by birth.  
(2) Caste involves strict rules about marriage.  
Caste groups are endogamous.  
(3) It also involves rules about food and food-sharing.  
(4) Caste system has a hierarchy.  
(5) Castes involve sub-divisions within themselves (sub-castes).  
(6) Castes were traditionally linked to occupations.

19) As a consequence of Green Revolution the seasonal demand for agricultural labour increased in prosperous Green Revolution regions such as Punjab. Thousands of workers migrated to these prosperous areas.

Here higher wages were also offered. They returned to their village after the season. This pattern of seasonal migration is called circulation of labour.

20) An extreme and vicious aspect of the caste system.

Untouchability is based on the concept of purity- pollution.

The untouchable castes are outside the caste hierarchy.

So they are considered to be impure. Their mere touch severely pollutes members of all other castes

### 3 Dimensions:

Exclusion - Dalits experience various forms of exclusion.

For e.g., They are prohibited from drawing water from public wells

Humiliation – subordination: Dalits experience humiliation and subordination.

Exploitation: Untouchability is always associated with economic exploitation of various kinds – the imposition of forced

- 21) The broad sphere, which lies beyond the private domain of the family and outside the domain of both state and market. Here individuals assemble voluntarily to create institutions and organizations. Individuals take up social issues and try to influence the state or make demands on it. They stand for collective interests and seek support for a variety of causes.

Civil society consists of voluntary associations, organisations or institutions formed groups of citizens. It includes political parties, media institutions, trade unions, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), religious organisations, etc.

Today the activities of civil society organisations have wider range. It includes lobbying activity with national and international agencies as well as active participation in various movements. The issues taken up are diverse. Eg:- The most significant activity of the civil society is the campaign for the Right to Information act 2005.

- 22) (1) Use of machines deskills workers  
(2) Bombay Textile Strike of 1982  
(3) Footloose labour  
(4) Scientific Management  
(5) Dominant Caste

- 23) People have different interests and concerns.

Each group tries to protect its interests. They also try to draw the attention of the government to their grievances. Interest groups form associations and social movements for this purpose. Examples: Federation of Indian Chambers and Commerce (FICCI), Association of Chambers of Commerce (ASSOCHAM) (Industrialists), Indian Trade Union Congress (INTUC), Centre for Indian Trade Unions (CITU), Shetkari Sangathan (Farmers).

Political Parties: In a democratic form of government political parties are key actors. A political party is an organisation oriented towards achieving legitimate control of government through an electoral process. They often represent the interests of different groups.

- 24) Commodification occurs when things that were earlier not traded in the market become commodities. Examples: (1) Bottled water was not a commodity for sale earlier. When drinking water is bottled and sold in the market, it becomes a commodity.

(2) The commodification of labour: Labour or other services or skills becomes things that can be bought and sold. (3) In contemporary society there is a controversy about the sale of kidneys by the poor to cater to rich patients who

need kidney transplants. (4) Traditionally, marriages were arranged by families. But now the marriages are arranged by professional marriage bureaus and websites for a free. (5) Many private institutes offer courses in personality development, spoken English, the cultural and social skills and so on. In earlier times, social skills were imparted mainly through the family. (6) Privately owned schools and colleges and coaching classes are a process of commodification of education.

25) **Regionalism** in India is rooted in India's diversity of languages, cultures, tribes, and religions. It is also fuelled by a sense of regional deprivation. Indian federalism has been a means of accommodating these regional sentiments. India has a Constitutional provision to deal the regional sentiments. It defines the powers of the States and the Centre. The Indian constitution has classified the subjects or areas of governance into three lists: State, Centre and Concurrent List. Both centre and state are allowed to operate in the concurrent list. The State legislatures determine the composition of the upper house of Parliament, the Rajya Sabha. There are periodic committees and commissions that decide on Centre- State relations. An example is the Finance Commission which is set up every ten years to decide on sharing of tax revenues between Centre and States.

Five Year Plans also involved detailed State Plans prepared by the State Planning Commissions of each state.

The word **communalism** refers to aggressive chauvinism based on religious identity. Communalists believe in a political ideology based on religion. Communalism is an important issue in India, because it is the source of tension and violence. Every religious community has faced this violence in greater or lesser degree. The minority communities suffered the most in these riots. India had a history of communal riots from pre-Independence times. Often they were the result of the divide-and-rule policy adopted by the colonial rulers.

26) According to the Constitution, Panchayats should be given powers and authority to function as institutions of self-government.

The following are the powers and responsibilities of the Panchayats

- (1) To prepare plans and schemes for economic development
- (2) To promote schemes to enhance social justice
- (3) To levy and collect taxes, duties, tolls and fees
- (4) To help the devolution of governmental responsibilities, especially that of finances to local authorities.

27)

<b>Organised Sector</b>	<b>Unorganised Sector</b>
Formal sector	Informal sector
All units employing ten or more people throughout the year	The unorganized sector in India consists of all units employing less than ten people.
These units have to be registered with the government.	These units are not registered with the government.
Proper salaries or wages, pension and other benefits to the employees.	Salary depends on the employer
Job security	There is no job security in this sector

In India, 90% of the work (whether it is in agriculture, industry or services) in the unorganised or informal sector. The government has laws to monitor conditions in the unorganized sector, but they are left to the wishes of the employer or contractor.

28) Colonialism means the establishment of rule by one country over another.

Western colonialism has had drastic impact on India, which is characterized by the entry of several European powers at various times in India.

Industrialisation led to deindustrialisation in some sectors. It also leads to the decline of old urban centers in India

- ☐ Decline of traditional exports of cotton and silk from India.
- ☐ The machine made goods from England imported to India at cheap rate
- ☐ It also leads to the decline of towns like Thanjavur, Dhaka, Surat and cities like Masulipatnam. But cities like Bombay and Madras grew.
- ☐ British conquered Indian states and towns and lost their courts, artisans and court gentry
- ☐ Loss of employment to large number of workers and artisans
- ☐ By the end of 19th century, British started modern mechanized industries
- ☐ But in India, Industrialisation led to more people moving into agriculture rather than to urban industrial jobs
- ☐ Industrialization is not just about new machine based production but also a story of the growth of new social groups in society and new social relationships. It is about changes in the Indian social structure.
- ☐ Cities had a key role in the economic system.

- Coastal cities like Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai were benefitted. The British export raw materials from India and import manufactured goods from Britain.
- The city of Bombay was planned and re-developed and it exported cotton, Calcutta exported jute to Dundee in Scotland and Madras exported coffee, sugar, indigo dyes and cotton to Britain.
- The new colonial cities like Kolkatta were emerged

Urbanisation also developed in Independent India along with the growth of industrialisation

□ Considering urbanisation, sociologist M.S.A. Rao argued that, many villages all over India are becoming increasingly subject to the impact of urban influences. But the nature of urban impact varies according to the kind of relations a village has with a city or town.

□ He describes three different situations of urban impact

- 1) Large number of people migrated from villages to town for Employment. They emigrate to Indian cities as well as to overseas towns
- 2) The urban impact is seen in villages which are situated near an industrial town. The industrial town like Bhilai comes in a village and people were uprooted from their houses and new immigrant workers were come and stay in those villages
- 3) The growth of metropolitan cities in surrounding villages. The land were acquired by the government for urban development.

29) The term sanskritisation was coined by M.N. Srinivas.

A process whereby members of middle or lower caste attempt to raise their own social status by adopting the ritual, domestic and social practices of castes of higher status.

### **De-Sanskritisation:**

In those areas where a highly sanskritised caste was dominant, the culture of the entire region will have been sanskritised to some extent.

In some regions where the non-Sanskritic castes were dominant, dominant, their influences will be stronger. This can be termed the process of 'de Sanskritisation'.

**Westernisation** The adoption of western life styles or western ways of thinking. 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". Srinivas suggested that while lower castes sought to be Sanskritised, upper castes sought to be Westernised.

## **Criticisms of Sanskritisation**

(1) Sanskritisation exaggerates social mobility.

It brought no structural change. It brought only positional change of some individuals. But the inequality continues to persist.

(2) It accepts the ways of the upper caste as superior and that of the lower caste as inferior. Therefore, the desire to imitate the upper caste is seen as natural and desirable.

(3) It seems to justify a model that is based on inequality and exclusion. It seems to justify pollution and purity of groups.

(4) It results in the adoption of upper caste rites and rituals.

So it leads to the practices of secluding girls and women, adopting dowry practices and caste discrimination, etc.

(5) As a result of Sanskritisation the basic features of Dalit culture and society are eroded.

30) The Green Revolution was a government programme of agricultural modernization.

- ☐ It was implemented in the 1960s and 1970s.

- ☐ It was funded by international agencies.

- ☐ It was based on providing high-yielding variety (HYV) or hybrid seeds along with pesticides, fertilisers, and other inputs to farmers.

### **Green Revolution: First Phase**

- ☐ The Green Revolution programmes were introduced only in areas that had irrigation facilities.

- ☐ It was also targeted mainly at the wheat and rice-growing areas.

- ☐ As a result, only certain regions such as the Punjab, western U.P., coastal Andhra Pradesh and parts of Tamil Nadu received the benefits of the first stage of Green Revolution.

- ☐ Agricultural productivity increased sharply because of the new technology.

### **Green Revolution: Second Phase**

- ☐ The second phase of the Green Revolution (1980s) was introduced in the dry and semiarid regions of India.

- ☐ In these areas, government increased the irrigation facilities.

- ☐ Changes were also made in the cropping pattern and type of crops grown.

- ☐ Commercialisation of agriculture and dependence of market in these areas were increased.

- ☐ The cultivation of cash crops like cotton was given priority.

The Green Revolution has been considered a major achievement of the government and of the scientists who contributed to the effort.

**However, sociologists pointed out certain negative social effects of the Green Revolution.**

- (1) Only medium and large farmers were able to benefit from the Green Revolution. Because the inputs were expensive, small and marginal farmers were unable to purchase them.
- (2) It led to the displacement of tenant-cultivators. Because cultivation was becoming more profitable, the landowners began to take back land from their tenants and cultivated it directly.
- (3) The introduction of machinery such as tillers, tractors, threshers and harvesters led to the displacement of the service caste groups.
- (4) It caused the growth of regional inequalities. The Green Revolution areas became more developed while other areas stagnated. For instance, Punjab, Haryana and western U.P. where the Green Revolution was promoted became more prosperous. States such as Bihar and eastern U.P. and the dry regions such as Telangana remained undeveloped.
- 5) Before the green revolution, agricultural workers got payment in kind (grain). Now they began to get wages in cash, which actually worsened their economic condition.
- (6) The new modern methods of cultivation, hybrid seeds, pesticides and fertilizers created serious environmental and health problems.
- (7) Farmers turned from a multi-crop system to single crop cultivation. In a market-oriented system, a fall in prices or a bad crop can bring financial ruin for farmers.
- (8) The Green Revolution became harmful to the traditional agricultural methods and knowledge. Green Revolution promoted hybrid, high-yielding and genetically modified varieties of seeds.

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