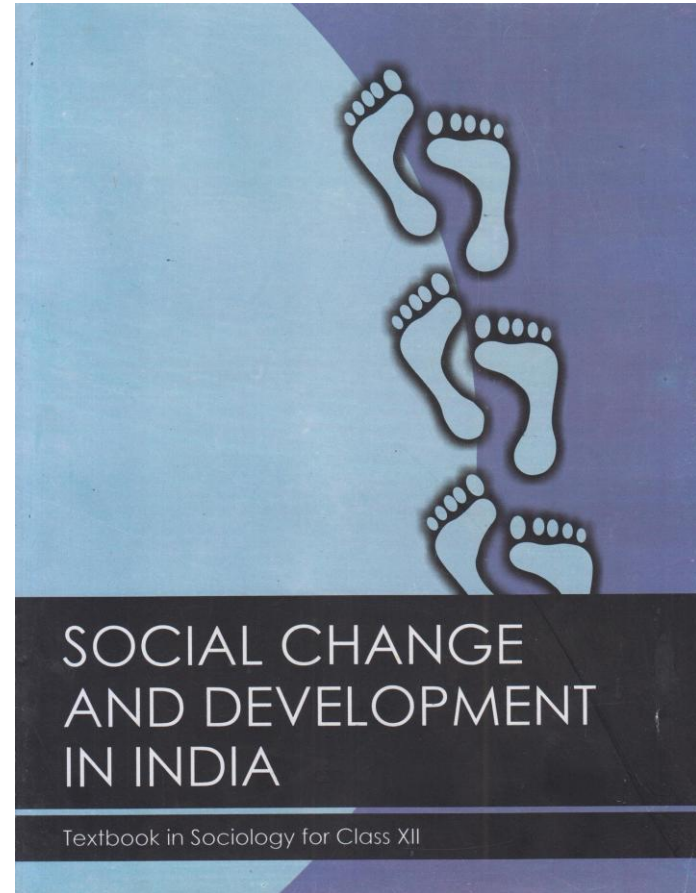


Class 12 Sociology

MOST Important

PYQs (Book 2)



1

Structural Change

4 Markers

1. What was the impact of colonialism on Indian Society?

Colonialism introduced a wide range of change in every sphere, be it legal or cultural or architectural. Justify the statement with examples.

Ans- Colonialism is the establishment of rule of one country over another to serve the former's political and economic interests. E.g. British colonialism, French colonialism

☐ Major impacts of Colonialism on Indian Society

- I. New land ownership laws i.e. Permanent settlement, Ryotwari settlement
- II. **Forest acts** were introduced to exploit resources
- III. **Western Education** was introduced
- IV. Social customs were changed i.e. child marriage, sati system
- V. Destruction of Indian handicraft sector
- VI. Migration of people to different parts of world

2. In what ways did the Indian economy change after the coming of colonialism?

Ans- Colonialism is the establishment of rule of one country over another to serve the former's political and economic interests. E.g. British colonialism, French colonialism

❑ Major impacts of Colonialism on Indian Economy

- I. New land ownership laws i.e. Permanent settlement, Ryotwari settlement
- II. **Forest acts** were introduced to exploit resources
- III. Destruction of Indian handicraft sector through unfair tariff policies
- IV. India became importer of finished goods and exporter of raw materials
- V. The traditional commercial centers lost their importance i.e. Dhaka, Murshidabad, Surat, Masulipattanam

3. "Nation-states became the dominant political form during colonialism." Explain

Ans- nation-states refers to a state/country where the government has sovereign power within a defined territorial areas and the people are awarded with nationality or citizenship.

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❑ Correlation of Nation-state with colonialism

- I. The concept of Nation-state began from Europe
- II. It spread to other parts of world during the colonialism
- III. Because of Colonialism, people were exposed to the western ideas of liberalism and Freedom
- IV. Hence, the people of colonized countries like India, Vietnam, Egypt etc. fought for their independence and established a Nation state.
- V. This eventually led to the creation of numerous Nation-states after world war 2nd.

4. How did the planters in the tea plantations live?

Ans- Tea plantation officially began in India in 1851. Most of the plantations were in Assam. Tea planters were the official owners of these plantation

❑ The life of Tea planters-

- I. They were usually Europeans
- II. They lived a luxurious life
- III. Many hill-folks were employed in their service
- IV. They lived in big bungalows
- V. Their households were filled with goods imported from Europe
- VI. They were favored by the British administrators while formulating the laws and policies

6 Markers

1. Explain capitalism as a social system.

Ans- Capitalism is an economic system where the means of production are privately owned and organized to accumulate profits. The ideology of capitalism was promoted by colonialism and vice versa.



❑ Features

- I. Privately owned means of production i.e. Land, labour, capital
- II. Use of resources are driven by the desire of profits
- III. A capitalist market is dynamic (keeps changing)
- IV. Innovation and inventions are essential to survive in a capitalist market

❑ Correlation with colonialism

- I. The prime focus of the capitalism is the accumulation of profit which is often done through colonial ways
- II. For example- The British textile mills used to get cheap cotton from India after colonizing her
- III. Hence, colonialism and capitalism are complementary to each other

❑ Impacts on society

- I. Capitalism paved way for the colonialism in 15th century
- II. The Colonial power levied unjust taxes and extracted benefits for their industries
- III. They interfered in the economy to serve their capitalist interests
- IV. They changed the way of production and distribution
- V. They changed the rural agrarian economy as well.

2. Analyze the impact of urbanization in India as given by M.S.A. Rao.

Ans- After Independence, new urban centers were developed in India. The process of urbanization intensified after LPG reforms of 1991. As per the sociologists, M.S.A Rao, the impacts of urbanization in villages can be classified under three categories.



❑ First Category

- I. This included villages having large number of migrants working in Indian cities or overseas
- II. They receive huge flow of remittance
- III. Migrant have donated for educational and health institutions
- IV. E.g. villages of Gujarat, Punjab, and South India

❑ Second category

- I. They are the villages which are situated near the Industrial towns
- II. Flow of migrant workers
- III. It resulted into tussle between natives and migrants
- IV. E.g. villages near industrial towns of Jharkhand, Odisha and Chattisgarh

❑ Third Category

- I. They are villages which are situated near the Metro cities
- II. Few villages are totally absorbed in the process of expansion
- III. Some villages were used for urban development and became the part of urban agglomeration like Delhi NCR, Greater Mumbai etc.



Cultural Changes

4 Markers

1. What is meant by westernization? Describe its different aspects.

Ans- It refers to the changes brought about in Indian society as a result of British colonial period of more than 150 years. It has majorly two aspects – Primary westernization and secondary westernization.

❑ Primary Westernization

- I. Emerged in first half of 19th century
- II. It refers to the emergence of westernized sub-cultural pattern in a limited group of people (i.e. intellectuals of 19th century)
- III. It refers to diffusion of Western ideology among Indian intellectual middle class

❑ Secondary Westernization

- I. Emerged in end of 19th and beginning of 20th century.
- II. It impacted masses
- III. For example- Change in education, law, public transport system etc.

2. Explain with the help of examples the cultural changes that resulted from our colonial encounters with the west.

Ans- During the colonial ruler, we saw significant changes in our established norms and pattern of behavior. These are called as cultural changes

❑ Examples of cultural changes

- I. Introduction of women Education
- II. End of Sati system
- III. Changes in food menu
- IV. Change in attire
- V. Change in Indian Education system etc.

3. Process of Sanskritisation encourages inequalities and discrimination. Explain

Ans- The term was coined by M N Srinivas. It refers to a Process by which a “Low” caste or tribe or other group takes over the customs, rituals, beliefs and ideology of a high caste or in particular “Dwija Caste”.

❑ How it encourages inequalities

- I. It promotes the lower caste to move up in social order
- II. Often it causes only positional change but no structural change i.e. Poverty and economic backwardness still persists
- III. It promotes the concept of Superiority among upper caste and inferiority among lower caste.
- IV. It justifies the idea of Pollution
- V. It promotes gender inequality

4. Do you think westernisation is one of the reasons for generation conflict ?

Ans- Westernization refers to the changes brought about in Indian society as a result of British colonial period of more than 150 years. Westernization has certainly caused generational conflicts.

❑ Westernization and generational conflicts

- I. It made generational difference more complex
- II. Every upcoming generation became far more different than their preceding generation
- III. The tastes and preferences have changed rapidly over generations
- IV. This led to generation conflicts and ideological differences.

5. Rituals have also secular dimensions as distinct from secular goals. Explain

Ans- As an impact of modernization, rituals in India have adopted secular dimensions. This is visible in many ways.

❑ Secular dimensions of rituals

- I. Rituals have also secular dimensions as distinct from secular goals
- II. They provide men and women with occasions for socialising with their peers and superiors
- III. During the last few decades in particular, the economic, political and status dimensions of ritual have become increasingly conspicuous
- IV. Rituals (like marriages) provide a household to show off their economic and social status

6. Sociologists have tried to define what constitutes modernization. Elaborate.

Ans- Modernization initially meant the Improvement in technology and production process. Later, it was referred to as the imitation of development paths followed by West. However, it is defined differently by sociologists.

❑ As per sociologists, modernization refers to-

- I. Decline of Regionalism and rise of universalism
- II. Preference of Science over the emotions and rituals
- III. Preference of Individual over the group
- IV. Work on the basis of choice not the births
- V. Prevalence of rational approach
- VI. Preference of mastery over the fatalism

6 Markers

1. Define Sanskritisation. Why was it criticized at different levels?

Ans- The term was coined by M N Srinivas. It refers to a Process by which a “Low” caste or tribe or other group takes over the customs, rituals, beliefs and ideology of a high caste or in particular “Dwija Caste”.



❑ Features

- I. Low” caste or tribe or other group takes over the customs, rituals, beliefs and ideology of a high caste or in particular “Dwija Caste”.
- II. It is done with ambition to upgrade their social status

❑ Examples

- I. Adoption of Vegetarianism by many Non-Brahmin caste
- II. Adoption of Sati system by low Caste groups
- III. Prevalence of Dowry system in non-royal families

❑ Criticism of Sanskritization

I. It only brings Positional change

- a) It promotes the lower caste to move up in social order
- b) Often it causes only positional change but no structural change i.e. Poverty and economic backwardness still persists

II. Promotes the Concept of Superiority and Inferiority

- a) It promotes the concept of Superiority among upper caste and inferiority among lower caste.
- b) Therefore, the desire to imitate the upper caste became natural and desirable

❑ Criticism of Sanskritization

III. It justifies equality and exclusion

- a) It justifies the idea of Pollution
- b) It is seen as a privilege to see some groups with disgrace

IV. Promotes the social inequality and exclusion for women

- a) Promotes the Dowry system and social seclusion of women

V. Demeaning of Key Characteristic of Dalit Culture

- a) The very worth of labour which 'lower castes' do is degraded and rendered 'shameful'
- b) The fundamental tasks like Animal Husbandry, Ecology, Scavenging etc. are downwardly looked and considered useless

2. What is meant by westernization? Describe its different aspects

Ans- It refers to the changes brought about in Indian society as a result of British colonial period of more than 150 years. It has majorly two aspects – Primary westernization and secondary westernization.



❑ Forms of Westernization

I. Primary Westernization

- a) Emerged in first half of 19th century
- b) It refers to the emergence of westernized sub-cultural pattern in a limited group of people (i.e. intellectuals of 19th century)
- c) It refers to diffusion of Western ideology among Indian intellectual middle class

II. Secondary Westernization

- a) Emerged in end of 19th and beginning of 20th century.
- b) It impacted masses
- c) For example- Change in education, law, public transport system etc.

❑ Process of Westernization in India

- I. It began through the intellectual of 19th century who not only adopted the western way of life but also promoted it.
- II. Gradually, Indian population adopted the external forms of westernization i.e. use of fridge, TV, Sofas etc.
- III. It is also evident that though a family can adopt the external form of westernization but it can at the same time also ignore the western values
- IV. For example- A family having all the electronic gadgets in the home, but doesn't allow the girls to attend college

❑ Impact of westernization on Art

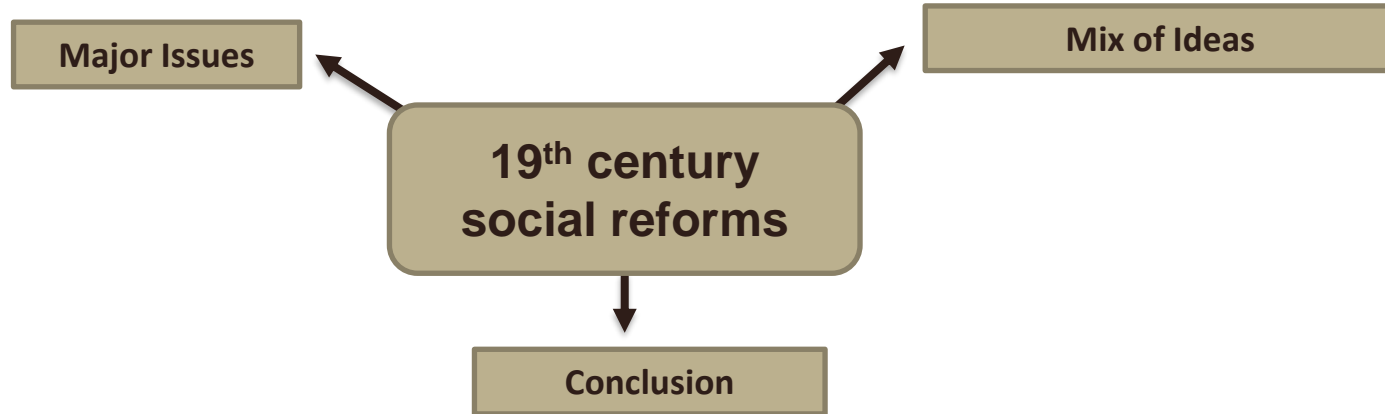
- I. Artists started adopting western themes in their paintings i.e. theme of nuclear family
- II. Painters who adopted western theme - Artists like Ravi Varma, Abanindranath Tagore, Chandu Menon and Bankimchandra Chattopadhyaya
- III. E.g.- For example- Painting of a nuclear family in Kerala.

❑ Impact of westernization on social relationship

- I. Usually in a society, lower caste sought to be sanskritized and upper caste sought to be westernized.
- II. Thiyya community of Kerala is exception- i.e they adopted westernization even after belonging from lower caste
- III. It made generational difference more complex
- IV. Every upcoming generation became far more different than the preceding generation

3. 'What marked these 19th centuries social reform attempts was the modern context and the mix of ideas.' Explain

Ans- The 19th century reforms began with the efforts of educated middle class reformers. It includes prominent names i.e. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, M G Ranade, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan



❑ Major Issues

- I. Sati system
- II. Child Marriage
- III. Widow Remarriage
- IV. Caste Discrimination

❑ Mix of Ideas

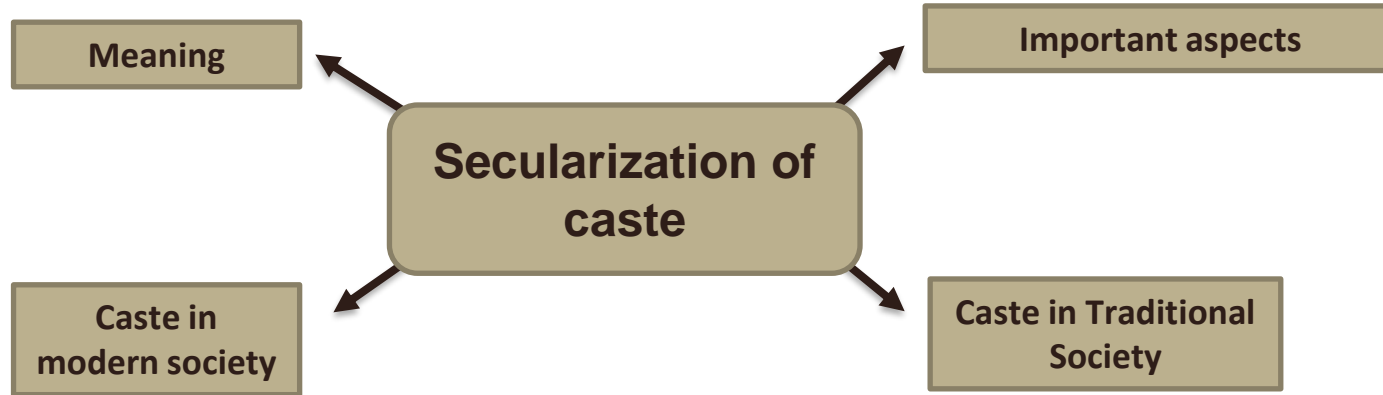
- I. Raja Ram Mohan Roy attacked the practice of Sati on the basis of both Natural rights doctrine and Hindu Shastra
- II. M G Ranade elaborated Shastric sanction for widow remarriage
- III. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan promoted free inquiry in Islam and alleged similarities between Koranic revelations and natural doctrines
- IV. Kandukiri Virselingam promoted female education and women rights with the help of Ramayana

❑ Conclusion

- I. Reformers actively debated the meaning of tradition and modernity
- II. Attempts to fix the society was done with the help of both modern as well as traditional ideas
- III. In other words, 19th century reform initiated a period of questioning, reinterpretations, and both intellectual and social growth.

4. 'What is meant by secularization of caste ? Elucidate your answer with suitable examples from the current phase of the Indian society.

Ans- Secularization of caste is an important cultural change. Though it majorly took place after Independence, but has its roots in colonial era.



❑ Meaning

- I. Secularization of caste is the process by which caste has changed and is no longer defined by ritual status and impurity.
- II. It has led to the emergence of a new social structure, and has also given caste a role in politics.

❑ Important aspects

- I. **De-ritualization** - Caste is no longer defined by ritual status and impurity.
- II. **Politicization**: Caste has become involved in politics and power struggles.

❑ Caste in Traditional India

- I. In traditional India caste system operated within a religious framework
- II. Belief systems of purity and pollution were central to its practice

❑ Caste in Modern India

- I. Caste has now become pressure groups
- II. Modern politics led to formation of caste-based parties and association
- III. E.g. BSP, SP, RJD, etc.
- IV. They seek to express their demands with the state



Changes and Development in Rural Society

4 Markers

1. Mention the transformations that took place in rural society post-independence.

Ans- Several profound transformations in the nature of social relations in rural areas took place in the post-Independence period, especially in those regions that underwent the Green Revolution.

❑ Major Changes

- I. Increase in the use of agricultural labour as intensive farming became more prevalent
- II. A shift from payment in kind (grain) to payment in cash
- III. Rise in commercial Agriculture
- IV. loosening of traditional bonds or hereditary relationships between landowners and agricultural workers
- V. Transition to capitalist agriculture

2. Write the loopholes found in the implementation of the Ceiling Act.

Ans- Land ceiling act was the part of land reforms initiated by government of India in 1950s. In this, the upper limit of landholdings were decided to remove big landlords. However, there were loopholes in the system.

❑ Loopholes in land ceiling act

- I. Some rich farmers actually divorced their wives (but continued to live with them) in order to avoid the provisions of the Land Ceiling Act
- II. This was because state allowed separate share for unmarried and divorced women
- III. Zamindars also transferred land on the name of their servants to avoid the ceiling
- IV. These can be termed as Benami transfer.

3. What changes took place in the areas where agriculture became more commercialized?

Ans- Commercialization of India was heavily promoted during Colonial rule. Even after Independence, government continued the encouragement towards commercial crops. It led to significant changes in society

❑ Changes due to commercialization of agriculture

- I. Growth of Banking system
- II. Development of infrastructure
- III. Rural India got connected to rest of world
- IV. Prevalence of Cash in rural India
- V. Led to change in rural social structure

4. Explain two land revenue administrative systems introduced by the British in colonial India

Ans- During colonial ruler, British introduced several land settlements in different parts of country. It includes Permanent settlement and ryotwari settlements

❑ Permanent Settlement

- I. Introduced by Charles Cornwallis in 1793 in Bengal
- II. Also known as Zamindari system
- III. Local zamindars were recognized as the owners of land
- IV. Zamindars were given more control over land than they had before
- V. Zamindars extracted as much produce or money as they could out of the cultivators

❑ Ryotwari Settlement

- I. Introduced in 1820s in Bombay and Madras
- II. Ryot means “actual cultivators”.
- III. Ryots were responsible for paying the tax.
- IV. Intermediaries were removed
- V. As a result, these areas became relatively more productive and prosperous

5. Describe the various reasons for farmers' suicide in India. 4 m

Ans- Due to agrarian distress, farmers have been committing suicides in huge numbers in different regions of India

❑ Major reasons

- I. The changed pattern of landholdings after green revolution
- II. Liberalisation policies that have exposed Indian agriculture to the forces of globalization
- III. High cost inputs i.e. fertilizers and pesticides
- IV. Decline in state subsidies
- V. Heavy Debts
- VI. Natural disasters

6. Enumerate the indicators of the process of globalisation of agriculture

Ans- After the LPG reforms of 1991, Indian agriculture have been connected to the global. This can be seen through many ways.

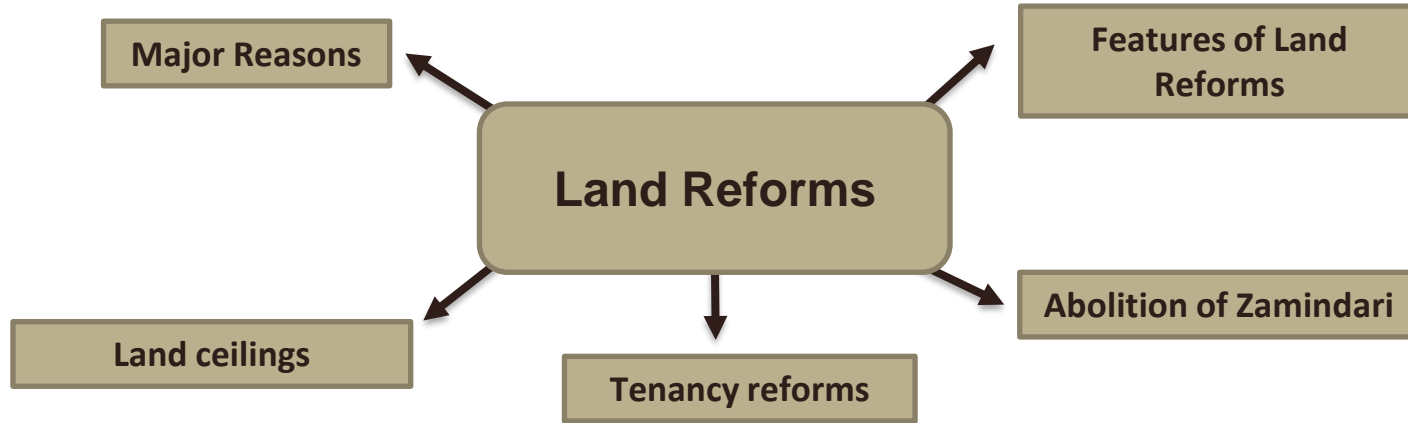
❑ Major Indicators

- I. Interference of MNCs i.e. pepsi, coca cola
- II. Rise in trend of Contract farming
- III. Shift towards capitalist agriculture
- IV. Decline in government subsidies
- V. Participation in World trade organization

6 Markers

1. What were the major land reforms introduced after independence?

Ans- The government of independent India began planned development in the field of agriculture. They carried out some government led reforms which had significant impact on agriculture. These include land reforms which were initiated in 1950s.



❑ Major reasons

- I. Low Productivity
- II. Dependency on imports of food grains
- III. Intense poverty for large section
- IV. Ensure equality and economic parity

❑ Features of land reforms

- I. It was initiated in 1950s
- II. Multiple acts were passed
- III. There were three main components – abolition of zamindari, tenancy reforms and land ceiling acts

❑ Abolition of Zamindari

- I. Implemented in 1951
- II. It removed the layer of intermediaries who stood between the cultivators and the state.
- III. Took away superior rights of zamindars over land
- IV. It was relatively the most effective than the other reforms
- V. However, It only removed the top layer of landlords
- VI. Except J & K and West Bengal, other states allowed the intermediaries to retain their possession.

❑ Tenancy Reforms

- I. Tenancy reforms introduced to regulate rent, provide security of tenure and confer ownership to tenants.
- II. Fair rent was fixed at 20% to 25% in all states (except few)
- III. In West Bengal and Kerala, land rights were given to the tenants.
- IV. However, fair rent was not followed in all the states

❑ Land ceiling acts

- I. By 1961-62, all the state governments had passed the land ceiling acts.
- II. Ceiling limits varying from region to region, depending on the kind of land, its productivity, and other such factors.
- III. Very productive land has a low ceiling while unproductive dry land has a higher ceiling limit.
- IV. State was supposed to identify and take possession of surplus and redistribute it to SCs and STs.
- V. However, there were some loopholes in the act which were utilized by the landlords

2. What were the social consequences of green revolution?

Ans- The government of independent India began planned development in the field of agriculture. They carried out some government led reforms which had significant impact on agriculture. These include green revolution which were initiated in 1960



❑ Major components

- I. High Yielding Varieties (HYV) seeds
- II. Mechanization of Agriculture
- III. Use of Chemical Fertilizers and Pesticides
- IV. Irrigation Infrastructure

❑ Implementation

- I. It was a government programme on agricultural modernization
- II. It was introduced in 1960s
- III. M S Swaminathan is considered to be the father of this green revolution
- IV. It was only introduced in areas that had assured irrigation
- V. In first phase, it targeted mainly at the wheat and rice-growing areas
- VI. Non-food crops were also added in second wave of green revolution in 1980s
- VII. In first stage, Punjab, western U.P., coastal Andhra Pradesh, and parts of Tamil Nadu received the package of green revolution

❑ Positive Impacts

- I. Increased productivity and production
- II. India became self sufficient in food grains
- III. Improved irrigation system
- IV. Rise in wages for labours

❑ Negative Impacts

- I. It benefitted only large farmers as inputs required for green revolution was not affordable for all
- II. Increasing inequalities in rural society
- III. It led to displacement of tenants
- IV. Displacement of the service caste groups because of use of machinery
- V. Marginal farmers and labours were forced to migrate to cities
- VI. It negatively affected the ecology as well

3. Explain contract farming and also highlight its advantages and disadvantages

Ans- As a result of globalization, contract farming became popular in regions of Punjab and Karnataka. Contract farming has its own advantages and disadvantages



❑ Features

- I. Popular in regions like Punjab and Karnataka
- II. Farmers enter into contracts with multinational companies (Pepsico, nestle) to grow certain crops
- III. Company identifies the crop
- IV. Provides the seeds and other inputs including working capital
- V. Company guarantees that it will purchase the produce at a predetermined fixed price.

❑ Advantages

- I. It provides financial stability for peasants
- II. Rural India gets connected to global supply chain

❑ Disadvantages

- I. Farmers are becoming dependent on contract farming
- II. Agricultural land is diverted away from food grain production
- III. Indigenous knowledge of agriculture is becoming irrelevant
- IV. It is also ecologically unsustainable



Changes and Development in Industrial Society

4 Markers

1. Write a note on home based industry with suitable examples

Ans- Home-based work is an important part of the economy. This includes the manufacture of lace, zari or brocade, carpets, bidis, agarbattis and many such products. This work is mainly done by women and children

❑ Features

- I. It includes the manufacture of lace, zari or brocade, carpets, bidis, agarbattis etc.
- II. It requires less capital
- III. Work is mainly done by women and children
- IV. Agent provides raw materials and also picks up the finished product
- V. Home workers are paid on a piece-rate basis, depending on the number of pieces they make

2. Under an Industrial System, how can production be increased?

Ans- Industrial work can be carried out in different ways, from automated systems to home-based work. There are many ways to increase the production

❑ Ways to increase the Industrial Production

- I. It can be increased by extending the working hours (used in initial days of industrialization)
- II. It can be increased by mechanization
- III. It can be increased by outsourcing
- IV. It can also be increased by Increasing labour efficiency i.e. use of incentives, use of assembly line method

3. How does job recruitment take place through the 'contractor system' ?

Ans- There are multiple ways of job recruitment in India. Contractor system is one of them

❑ Job recruitment in Contractor system

- I. It began with textile mills and now being used for hiring at construction sites, brickyards etc. as well
- II. In the past, many workers got their jobs through contractors or jobbers (also known as Mistri)
- III. This was common in Kanpur textile mills
- IV. These contractors themselves were workers
- V. They came from the same regions and communities as the workers.
- VI. The mistris also put community-related pressures on the worker

5. Job recruitment as a factory worker takes a different pattern. Explain this pattern

Ans- There have been multiple ways of recruitment in factories. It has changed over time. In the past recruitments were done by contractors, nowadays, it is done through the trade unions

❑ Initial trend

- I. Recruitments were done through contractors or jobbers (also known as mistris)
- II. This was common in Kanpur textile mills
- III. These contractors themselves were workers
- IV. They used to hire labour from their own regions and communities

❑ Recent trends

- I. Nowadays, the importance of the jobber has come down
- II. Both management and unions play a role in recruiting their own people.
- III. They employ permanent as well as contractual labours.

6. Despite the increasing size of the services sector, India still is largely an agricultural country. Give reasons.

Ans- As per the occupational structure of India, primary sector is still the biggest employer followed by service and manufacturing sectors respectively.

❑ Reason behind huge employment in agriculture

- I. Despite the craze for urbanization, almost 68% Indians still live in rural India.
- II. Agriculture is the primary source of occupation there
- III. Bleak growth of Industries have paved way for over employment in agriculture
- IV. Though service sector is growing, but it needs skilled workers, which are inadequate in India.

6 Markers

1. Discuss the changes that have emerged in Indian industries after globalisation and liberalisation (6M)

Ans- Since 1990s, Indian government has implemented LPG reforms. This has led to globalization, liberalization and privatization of Indian industries. It has impacted Indian industries in multiple ways



❑ Entry of MNCs

- I. MNCs are the companies which operate in more than one countries.
- II. Many MNCs got the access of Indian market i.e. Hindustan Unilever, Coca Cola, Pepsi after the reforms of 1991
- III. In response many Indian companies also became global i.e. Infosys, wipro

❑ Mergers and Acquisitions

- I. Due to competition, Many Indian companies— small and large, have been bought over by multinationals.
- II. Ex- Parle was bought by Coca Cola, acquisition of flipkart by Walmart

❑ Disinvestment

- I. The government has been constantly trying to sell its share in several public sector companies
- II. E.g. Disinvestment of Modern Foods, Air India, BPCL

❑ Rise of Labour Outsourcing

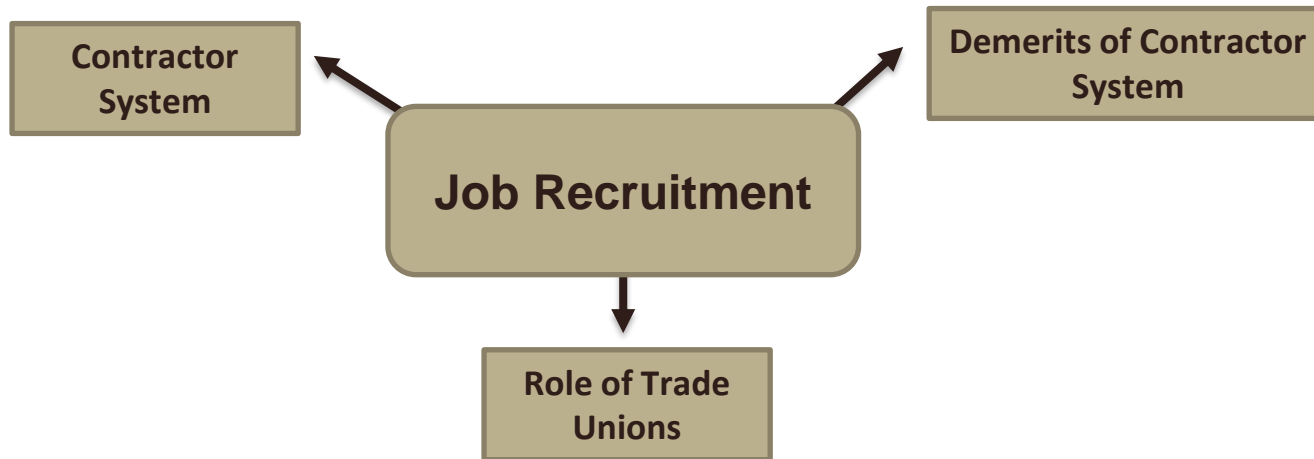
- I. India was seen as a hub of cheap labour
- II. In demand of cheap labour, MNCs are resorting on contractual labours and outsourcing
- III. This is leading to less employment for permanent workers

❑ Growth of Indian middle class

- I. Because of globalization, India has seen rapid growth in service sector– banks, the IT industry, hotels
- II. They are employing more people and the urban middle class is growing
- III. The middle-class values are also growing with the growth of middle-class population i.e. consumer awareness, health consciousness, responsibility.

2. Job recruitment as a factory worker takes a different pattern. Explain this pattern

Ans- Modern Indian factories initially began in colonial days. There have been multiple ways of recruitment in factories. It has changed over time. In the past recruitments were done by contractors, nowadays, it is done through the trade unions



❑ Contractor System

- I. Initially recruitments were done through contractors or jobbers (also known as mistris)
- II. This was common in Kanpur textile mills
- III. It began with textile mills and now being used for hiring at construction sites, brickyards etc. as well
- IV. These contractors themselves were workers
- V. They used to hire labour from their own regions and communities

❑ Demerits of Contractor system

- I. These contractors put community related pressure on workers
- II. They used to boss over the new workers as they had the backing of owners
- III. Workers hired by contractors were given advance to come to the site of work
- IV. This is a kind of loan
- V. The lend money is treated as an advance wage and the worker works without wages until the loan is repaid

❑ Role of Trade Unions

- I. Nowadays, the importance of the jobber has come down
- II. Both management and unions play a role in recruiting their own people.
- III. They employ permanent as well as contractual labours.

3. How do people find jobs? Mention two components of employment opportunities and the ways by which the Government of India facilitates these employment opportunities. 6M

Ans- Job recruitment in India has been done through various ways.

Different ways of finding jobs



❑ Componentes of Employment opportunities

- I. Job in an organization as a casual wage labourer or regular salaried
- II. Self Employed

❑ How government facilitates job recruitment?

- I. Government promotes self employment to create more jobs
- II. Recently the Government of India floated many schemes, such as 'MUDRA', to promote entrepreneurship
- III. 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat' and 'Make in India' in order to generate employment and self-employment

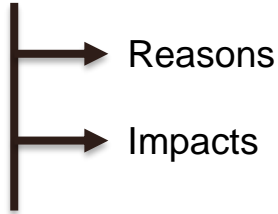
4. Write the difference between Strike and Lock-out. What were the demands of the workers of the famous Bombay textile strike of 1982?

Ans- Dissent has been an integral part of Industrial production. It has its roots in poor working conditions, wage disparity, equal treatments. These issues have often resulted into strike and lockouts

Strike vs Lockout

- I. In a strike, workers do not go to work.
- II. In a lockout, the management shuts the gate and prevents workers from coming
- III. To call a strike is a difficult decision as managers may try to use substitute labour

Bombay textile mills strike



❑ Major Reasons

- I. It began in 1982
- II. Dr Datta Samant led the strike
- III. Major demands
 - better wages
 - Right to form union
 - Improved working conditions

❑ Impacts

- I. Involved 2.5 lakh workers and their families
- II. The strike lasted nearly two years.
- III. Nearly one lakh workers lost their jobs
- IV. Many textile mills were shut down
- V. Displacement of workers to smaller towns
- VI. Mills were shut down and land were sold to real estate companies.



Social Movements

4 Markers

1. What were the issues against which the leaders of the Jharkhand movement were agitating?

Ans- Jharkhand is one of the newly formed states of India, carved out of south Bihar in the year 2000. Behind the formation of this state lies more than a century of resistance.

❑ Major issues behind agitation

- I. Acquisition of land for large irrigation projects and firing ranges;
- II. Survey and settlement operations, which were held up, camps closed down, etc.
- III. Collection of loans, rent and cooperative dues, which were resisted;
- IV. Nationalisation of forest produce which they boycotted

3. Write a short note on AITUC.

Ans- In the wake of Nationalist movements, the issues of factory workers were also discussed. This led to the creation of many trade unions. All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) was one of them.

❑ Journey of AITUC

- I. All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) was formed in Bombay in 1920
- II. AITUC was a broad-based organisation involving diverse ideologies i.e. communists, moderates, nationalists
- III. Major leaders included – M N Roy, Lala Lajpat Rai, V V Giri, Jawahar Lal Nehru
- IV. During the last few years of British rule the communists gained considerable control over the AITUC.
- V. Congress formed Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) in May 1947
- VI. The split in the AITUC in 1947 paved the way for further splits on the line of political parties.
- VII. Regional parties too started to form their own unions from the late 1960s.

3. Discuss what is an Ecological Movement by giving suitable examples.

Ans- After Independence, Government of India emphasized the Industrial development. This resulted to many social and environmental concerns. The ecological movements and rooted in these issues. Let's take an example of Chipko movement to understand this

❑ Chipko movement

- I. It started in 1970s from the valleys of Uttarakhand
- II. Major reasons
 - a) Environmental Concerns
 - I. Deforestation done by corporates on the order of government
 - II. Devastating floods of 1970s
 - b) Social Concerns
 - I. Deforestation deprived the hill tribes from their means of subsistence
 - II. It was a battle between economy of survival and economy of Profit

3. Write a short note on 'New farmer's movement'.

Ans- The agricultural concerns have been an integral part of public dissent. We see a wave of farmers movements in 1970s over different issues.

❑ New farmers movements

- I. New farmer's movements began in the 1970s in Punjab and Tamil Nadu.
- II. These movements were regionally organised, were non-party movements
- III. They involved farmers (who did commercial agriculture) not peasants (who mostly produce for themselves)
- IV. The basic ideology of the movement was strongly anti-state and anti-urban
- V. The focus of demand were 'price and related issues' i.e. taxation, loans
- VI. Novel methods of agitation were used: blocking of roads and railways, refusing politicians'
- VII. It can be termed as New Social movements

4. Explain with suitable examples the class-based movements in India.

Ans- Class-based movements are social movements rooted in economic disparities, where groups with lower economic status challenge the dominant class for better economic conditions.

❑ Examples of class-based movements

- I. Peasant movements in colonial period and post independence period
- II. Farmers movements in 1970s
- III. Workers movements in colonial period e.g. strike in textile mills during world war 1st
- IV. Workers strike in post independence period
- V. E.g. Bombay textile mills strike of 1982, Railways strike of 1974

6 Markers

4. In what way the new social movements are different from the old social movements (6M)

Old Social Movements

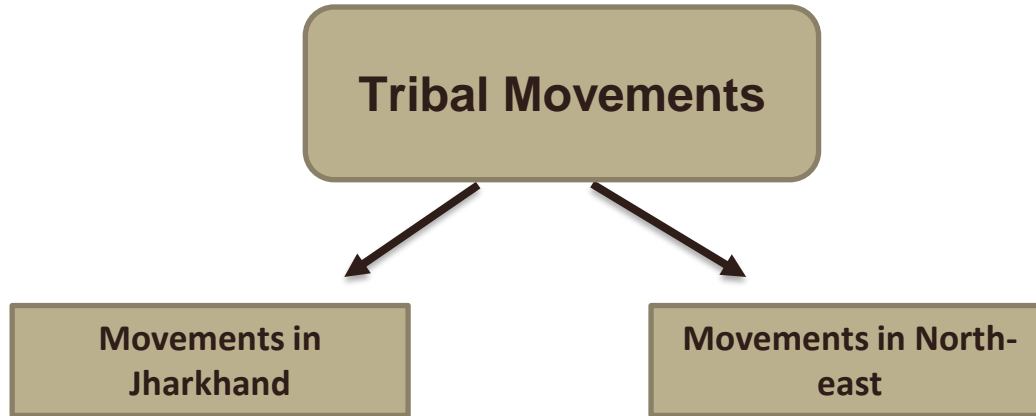
- I. They were mainly focused on economic and political issues
- II. They aimed to bring about changes in the existing political and economic systems
- III. They are usually region or country specific
- IV. Issue of focus – better wage, living conditions, free schooling, health security
- V. Led by trade unions, political parties
- VI. They relied on traditional methods of protest, such as rallies, strikes, and
- VII. Ex- French revolution, Bolshevik revolution

New Social Movements

- I. They were focused on cultural and social issues
- II. They aimed at improvement identity, culture, and lifestyle.
- III. They are international in nature
- IV. Issue of focus- gender, human rights, environment
- V. led by grassroots organizations and individuals rather than formal institutions
- VI. They rely on new tactics such as social media, direct action, and cultural resistance
- VII. Ex- Climate change, feminism, Ecological movements

4. Highlight some of the well-known tribal movements in the recent phase of the Indian history.

Ans- Tribals constitute almost 10 percent population of India. The tribals have been spread to different parts of country i.e. middle India, North East, West India and North India. There have been some important tribal movements in recent history over different issues



❑ Tribal Movements in Jharkhand

I. Major Issues

- a) Acquisition of land for large irrigation projects and firing ranges;
- b) Survey and settlement operations, which were held up, camps closed down, etc.
- c) Collection of loans, rent and cooperative dues, which were resisted;
- d) Nationalisation of forest produce which they boycotted

I. Rise of Consciousness in Tribals

- a) Because of Christian missionaries literacy spread in the area
- b) Literate adivasis began to research and write about their history and myths
- c) They documented and disseminated information about tribal customs and cultural practices
- d) This helped create a unified ethnic consciousness and a shared identity as Jharkhandis

III. Demand for statehood

- a) Because of literacy, middle-class adivasi intellectual leadership emerged
- b) Within south Bihar, adivasis shared a common hatred of dikus – migrant traders and moneylenders
- c) Adivasi experiences of marginalisation and their sense of injustice were mobilised to create a shared Jharkhandi identity
- d) Eventually, new state named as Jharkhand was carved out on 15th nov 2000

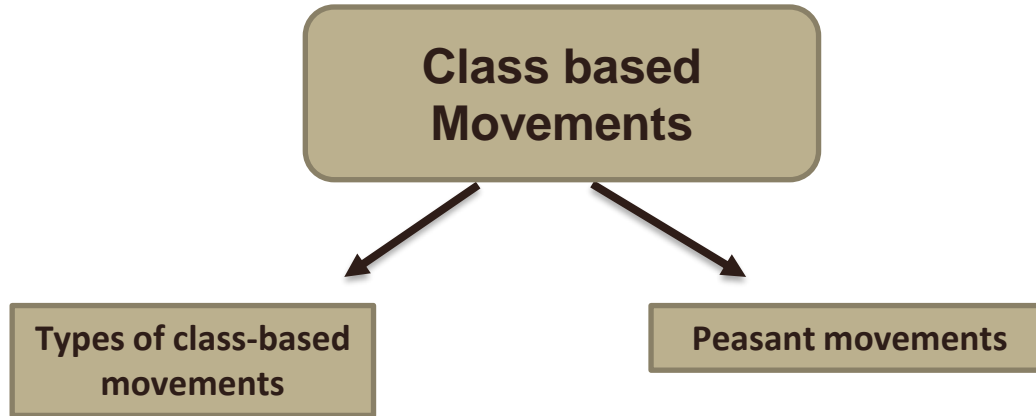
Apart from Jharkhand, tribes of North-east have also expressed their dissents in form of agitations

I. Major Issues

- a) Ignorance of tribal diversity while reorganizing the states
- b) Tribes were suspicious of incorporation into Assam administration
- c) Alienation of tribals from their forests

4. Mention two types of class-based movements. Explain any one type of class-based movement

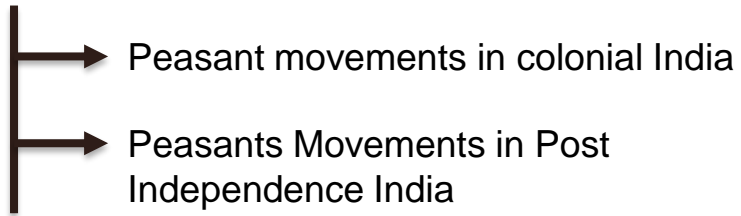
Ans- Class-based movements are social movements rooted in economic disparities, where groups with lower economic status challenge the dominant class for better economic conditions.



❑ Types of class based movements

- I. Peasant movements
- II. Workers movements

❑ Peasant movements



❑ Peasant movements in Colonial India

I. Major Examples

- a) Bengal revolt of 1859
- b) Deccan revolt of 1875
- c) Champaran Satyagraha (led by Gandhiji)
- d) Kheda Satyagraha (led by Gandhiji)
- e) Bardoli Satyagraha (led by Patel)
- f) Tebhaga movement (Bengal against forced cultivation of Indigo)
- g) Telangana movement

II. Reasons behind these movements

- a) Relaxation in taxation and debts
- b) Dominance of feudals
- c) Economic inequality
- d) Forced cultivation of certain crops

III. Organizations involved

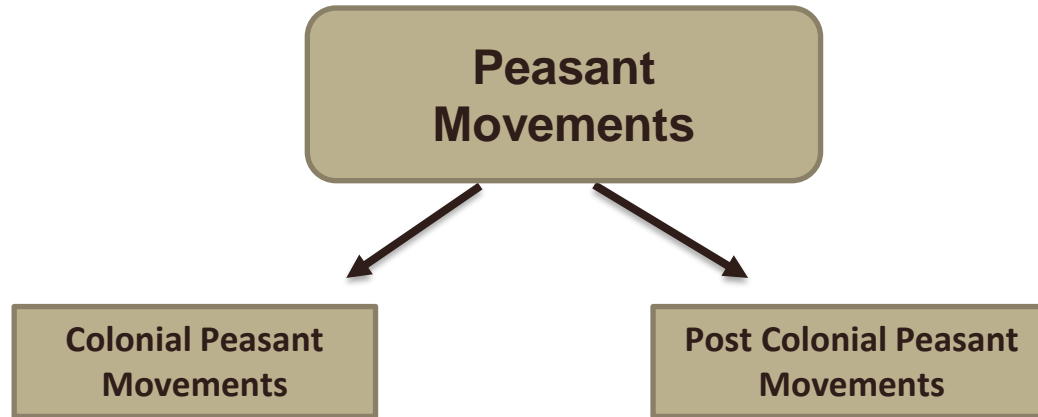
- a) Bihar provincial kisan sabha (1929)
- b) All India Kisan Sabha (1936)
- c) Communist Party of India

❑ Peasant movements in Post Independence India

- I. New farmer's movements began in the 1970s in Punjab and Tamil Nadu.
- II. These movements were regionally organised, were non-party movements
- III. They involved farmers (who did commercial agriculture) not peasants (who mostly produce for themselves)
- IV. The basic ideology of the movement was strongly anti-state and anti-urban
- V. The focus of demand were 'price and related issues' i.e. taxation, loans
- VI. Novel methods of agitation were used: blocking of roads and railways, refusing politicians'
- VII. It can be termed as New Social movements

4. How did peasant movements evolve from colonial days to post-colonial times?

Ans- The agricultural concerns have been an integral part of public dissent. Peasant movements have had a long history during colonial Period. However, it took a new pattern after Independence.



❑ Peasant movements in Colonial India

I. Major Examples

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- b) Deccan revolt of 1875
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- d) Kheda Satyagraha (led by Gandhiji)
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II. Radical Movements of 1960s

- a) It includes Naxalbari movement of Bengal and Guerilla Movements of Andhra
- b) Economic disparity and feudal dominance were major issues
- c) They are known for their armed resistance.