PART B: SOCIAL CHANGE IN INDIA

UNIT-VI
PROCESSES OF SOCIAL CHANGE IN INDIA

Very Short Answer Questions

1. What is social change?
Ans. Social change means any difference in society observed over a period of time.

2. What are the two major dimensions of social change? ('12)
Ans. The two major dimensions of social change are:
(i) Nature or content of change and
(ii) Direction or the line in which it is moving.

3. What is meant by structural change?
Ans. Structural change is a change from joint family to a nuclear family.

4. What are cultural processes of change? ('13)
Ans. Cultural processes of change are the changes in the culture of society. For example, change in social customs and practices, such as language, religious practices.

5. What is meant by social mobility? ('10)
Ans. Social mobility means the movement of individuals or groups from one social status or position to another.

6. What is industrialization? ('07)
Ans. Industrialization is the process of advancement from domestic production using simple tools to factory production using technology.

7. What is urbanization? ('07)
Ans. Urbanization is the process by which people start living in towns and cities instead of living in villages.

8. What is urbanism? ('06)
Ans. According to Louis Wirth, urbanism is the special way of life or social life found in an urban centre.

9. Name two problems of urbanization? ('08)
Ans. The two problems of urbanization are:
 (i) Overcrowding and High Population Density.
(ii) Slums.

10. What does CNG stand for?
Ans. CNG stands for Compressed Natural Gas.

11. Who is the author of "Modernization of Indian Tradition"? ('06)
Ans. Yogendra Singh is the author of "Modernization of Indian Tradition".

12. What do you understand by cultural process of change?
Ans Refer the answer of Q.4

13. What is meant by sanskritisation?
Ans. According to M.N. Srinivas "Sanskritisation is a process by which a low Hindu caste or tribal or other group changes its customs, rituals, ideology and way of life in the direction of a high, frequently twice born caste".

14. Who coined the term 'Sanskritisation'? ('08,'10)
Ans. M.N Srinivas coined the term 'Sanskritisation'.

15. What is 'Brahmanisation'?
Ans. Brahmanisation is a process in which the low caste adopts the practices of Brahmin caste.

16. Who popularized the word westernization in Indian sociology?
Ans. M.N. Srinivas popularized the word westernization in Indian sociology.

17. Who wrote the book "Social Change in Modern India"?
Ans. M.N. Srinivas wrote the book "Social Change in Modern India".

18. What is meant by westernization? ('08)
Ans. According to M.N. Srinivas "Westernization refers to the changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule, and the term subsumes changes occurring in technology, institutions, ideology and values".

19. What is humanitarianism? ('11, '14)
Ans. Humanitarianism is the concern for the welfare of all human beings, irrespective of caste, economic position, religion and gender.

20. What is meant by secularization? ('07)
Ans. Secularization is the process through which the influence and importance of religion declines in public affairs.

Short Answer Questions

1. Differentiate between industrialization and urbanization.
Ans. Industrialization is the process of advancement from domestic production using simple tools to factory production using technology whereas urbanization is the process by which people start living in towns and cities instead of living in villages.

2. Distinguish between urbanization and urbanism.
Ans. Urbanization is the process by which people start living in towns and cities instead of living in villages whereas urbanism is the special way of life or social life found in an urban centre.

3. What are the problems of urbanization? ('10,'14)
Ans. The problems of urbanization are:

(i) <u>Overcrowding and High Population Density</u>:
In 1991, the density of population in urban centers was around 3,500 persons per square kilometer. This has resulted in poor housing, high rents, insufficient water supply, poor power supply, and poor transport and other services.

(ii) Slums:
Slums are a major problem. A slum is an area of over-aged, neglected houses where people live in poverty without minimum civic facilities like water and power supply. The larger cities have bigger slums. It is estimated that more than 45 million people live in slums in India.

(iii) Environmental Pollution:
Environmental Pollution is a serious problem in Indian cities. Water pollution is caused by industrial effluents, sewage and garbage discharging into nearby rivers. Atmospheric pollution is caused by smoked and gases from factories and emissions from vehicles. Environmental pollution causes various diseases and disorders.

4. Give the meaning of modernization as a process of structural change. ('12)
Ans. As a process of structural change, modernization is the structural transformation of a society in economy, polity and social institutions.

5. What is modernization? ('06)
Ans. Modernization is the process of change which takes a country from underdevelopment to development.

6. Distinguish between 'westernization' and 'modernization'.
Ans. Refer the answer of Very Short Q. 18 & Short Q.5.

7. What are some of the social and political prerequisites of modernization?
Ans. Some of the social and political prerequisites of modernization are:
(i) Increase levels of education.
(ii) Development of mass media.
(iii) Development of transport and communication.
(iv) Democratic political institutions.
(v) Declining public influence of religion.
(vi) Complex division of labour.

8. Who is a dominant caste in Indian society?
Ans. The twice born castes like the Brahmanas and Kshatriyas are a dominant caste in Indian society.

9. Give some reasons why Srinivas prefers the term 'Sanskritisation' to 'Brahmanization'.
Ans. Srinivas prefers the term 'Sanskritisation' to 'Brahmanization' because he found that the low caste was adopting the practices of Brahmin caste. Such practices were vegetarianism, teetotalism, and prohibition of animal sacrifices.

10. What are the factors responsible for the process of westernization?
Ans. The factors responsible for the process of westernization are:

1. Industrialization and the development of the modern means of transport and
   communication like railway, post and telegram.

2. Urbanization or the growth of towns and cities.

3. New systems of and settlement and revenue like the Zamindari, Ryotwari and
    Mahalwari systems, the introduction of land surveys and land records.

4. The establishment of modern army and police force and the judicial.

5. The introduction of English educations was an important factor because it brought
    Western ideas and made education open to all who could afford it.

6. The introduction of the printing press facilitated the publication of books and magazines which led to spread of Western ideas.

11. Mention some of the factors that promoted secularization in India. ('12, '15)
Ans. Some of the factors that promoted secularization in India are:
(i) Industrialization, development of transport and communication and urbanization that led to spatial mobility and migration from villages.
(ii) Modern education, especially science education leading to new ideas and values.
(iii) The freedom movements and movement against untouchability and other social evils.
(iv) After Independence the establishment of the secular state with democracy, freedom of religion and equality.

12. Mention three aspects of life affected by secularization. ('13)
Ans. The three aspects of life affected by secularization are:

(a) In the caste system, ideas of purity and pollution have changed. According to traditional ideas some kinds of food (meat, alcohol) were polluting and some occupations were impure. These ideas were formerly supported by religious beliefs. But now they have changed.

(b) In the family, the importance of religion has decreased. Ceremonies and rituals performed in the family (marriage ceremonies, funeral rites, and family rituals) are either shortened or assumed new meanings.

(c) In the village community, among the weaker sections, the traditional practice of surrender before fate has been replaced by an attitude of defiance.

13. Distinguish between structural process and cultural process of social change with examples. ('11)
Ans. Structural process of social change is changes in structural realities. A structural reality or social structure is the network of social relationships. Some examples of structural realities in Indian society are caste, kinship and the family whereas cultural process of social change is changes in the culture of society. Culture is a complex reality and includes ideas, values, beliefs, customs and traditions. Change in any elements of culture is a cultural change. For example, change in social customs and practices such as language, religious practices are cultural change.

14. Differentiate between industrialization and urbanization. ('13)
Ans. Refer the answer of Short Q. 1.

Essay Type Questions

1. Explain the social and the economic consequences of industrialization in India. ('11)
Ans. Industrialization is the process of advancement from domestic production using simple tools to factory production using technology. Industrialization is thus a change in industrialization structure. Sociologically, the process of industrialization implies a process of economic and social change.

The social consequences of industrialization in India are:

1. Changes in Economy:
Production of economic goods has been brought substantially to the factory. This has led to an elaborate division of labour, specialization of tasks and the growth of the class of industrial workers. Industrialization has also affected agricultural practices and land relations.

2. Changes in the Family Structure:
The family is no more the unit of production. Women are increasingly employed in firms (offices) and factories. Because of their employment outside the family, the status of women has changed. Industrialization has led to the dispersal of the members of the joint family employed in different places away from the village. This has led to the emergence of the nuclear family. Other functions like the economic, recreational and educational functions have changed.

3. Changes in Spatial Mobility:
The development of transport and communication has greatly increased the movement of the people or spatial mobility. This has led to rural-urban migration and the migration of skilled labour.

4. Changes in Social Stratification:
Changes have taken place in the caste system. Because of new occupations, a separation of occupations from caste has taken place. The new occupations are not caste based. Many occupations have become 'caste free'. These changes are seen in the present inter-caste power structure. There has also been the rise of new classes like he industrial workers and the professional classes.

The economic consequences of industrialization in India are:

1. Establishment of industry:
Industrialization has led to the establishment of many factories and industries at the various important trade centres.

2. Development of trade and economy:
Industrialization began in India in the last part of the 19th century. It brought a remarkable change in the field of production. Gradually, the huge production brought economic prosperity in India.

3. Economic opportunities:
Industrialization brought a remarkable change in the field of employment. A large number of skilled and unskilled labourers got the opportunities to work in the industries and factory. People got employment and began to live a life of prosperity and happiness.

2. Discuss briefly the problems found in urban areas. ('12)
Ans. The problems found in urban areas are:

(i) Overcrowding and High Population Density:
In 1991, the density of population in urban centers was around 3,500 persons per square kilometer. This has resulted in poor housing, high rents, insufficient water supply, poor power supply, and poor transport and other services.

(ii) Slums:
Slums are a major problem. A slum is an area of over-aged, neglected houses where people live in poverty without minimum civic facilities like water and power supply. The larger cities have bigger slums. It is estimated that more than 45 million people live in slums in India.

(iii) Environmental Pollution:
Environmental Pollution is a serious problem in Indian cities. Water pollution is caused by industrial effluents, sewage and garbage discharging into nearby rivers. Atmospheric pollution is caused by smoked and gases from factories and emissions from vehicles. Environmental pollution causes various diseases and disorders.

3. Discuss the impact of urbanization on Indian society.
Ans. The impacts of urbanization on Indian society are:

1. Change in the Family:

Urbanization has altered the structure of the joint family and the nuclear family has become more common. The division of domestic duties between the husband and wife has changed and their relationships are more egalitarian. Functions of the family have changed. The nature of love and affection in interpersonal relationships has changed. Traditional family norms are relaxed and members have greater freedom. Sentiments towards kinsmen and other relative have changed. Kinship obligations have decreased. Thus, the urban family differs very much from the rural family.

2. Changes in the caste system:

Caste identity of a person has become weak because people of different castes interact among themselves. Caste norms are not observed in commensal relations. Inter- caste marriages are accepted, but they are not common. Caste as the basis of ascribes status has changed. In its place, occupation, wealth and education are becoming the basis of social status. Thus, achieved status is becoming important. Thus, the urban way of life has made people think more as individuals than as members of a particular caste.

It is necessary to clarify that traditional patterns of family, kinship and caste have not completely replaced but that they have gone through adaptations.

4. Assignment.

5. Explain the process/phrases of modernization in India.
Ans. Modernization in India began after the establishment of the British rule and continued after Independence. Therefore, modernization in India has two phases:
(i) Colonial phase. (ii) Post- colonial phase.

(i) Colonial Phase or Period of Modernization:
The British introduced new arrangements in administrative, legal, educational and agrarian domains. Most of these led to structural modernization. These created a network of structures an culture that had an all- India appeal. But the local regional structures of family, caste and village community remained unaffected.

(ii) Post- Colonial Phase or the Period after Independence:
Modernization underwent fundamental changes after Independence. Every domain of social system is under the active influence of modernization. The adoption of democracy based on universal adult franchise, legislation on the family and caste, and economic planning for development are some of the factors of modernization.

6. Explain the process of sanskritisation. ('06, '11, '15)
Ans. The term 'Sanskritisation' was first used by M.N.Srinivas in his study on the Coorgs of South India. According to M.N.Srinivas, "Sanskritisation is a process by which a low Hindu caste or tribal or other group changes its customs, rituals, ideology and way of life in the direction of a high, frequently twice born caste".

In the process of Sanskritisation, a low caste adopts some practices of an upper caste. At the same time lower caste gives up some of its traditional practices which are considered impure such as eating meat and consumption of alcohol. The reason for doing this is social mobility within the caste system or to raise its position or status in the caste hierarchy. The process of Sanskritisation is a process of acculturation and is a channel for vertical social mobility within the caste system.

Initially, Srinivas called this process 'Brahmanisation' because he found that the low caste was adopting the practices of Brahim caste. Such practices were vegetarianism, teetotalism of animal sacrifices. But Srinivas found that some low castes apoted the pracrices of other twice born castes like the Khastriyas. Therefore, he preferred to use the term 'Sanskritisation'. Such a twice born caste was usually the dominant caste in the region.

Sanskritisation is found not only among the low castes, but even among some tribal societies like the Bhils, Oraons and Gonds. Sanskritisation has been a widespread process in India in the past. It has been a major process of cultural change in Indian history. Sanskritisation is an endogenous process because it emerged from within the Indian society as a channel of social mobility within the caste system.

7. Discuss the impact of westernization in India. ('07, '10)
Ans. Westernization has had considerable impact on India. Westernization has had many consequences. Two of them are very important. They are:

(i) The emergence of a middle class, which was initially made up of traders but later included professionals and educated persons.

(ii) The emergence of the nationalism and democracy. This began a desire for reform. Later it became the nationalist movement.
        The emergence of nationalism, democratic polity and secularism are the result of Westernization. They have been the harbingers of cultural modernization in India.

8. What is secularization? Discuss the impact of secularization.
Ans. Secularization is the process through which the influence and importance of religion declines in public affairs.

        The impact or consequences of secularization can be seen in every aspect of personal and social life. However, the impact is not uniform. Thus, urban dwellers are more affected than the rural people. Educated people are more affected than others.

Some aspects of life affected by secularization are as follows:

1. In the caste system, ideas of purity and pollution have changed. According to traditional ideas some kinds of food (meat, alcohol) were polluting and some occupations were impure. These ideas were formerly supported by religious beliefs. But now they have changed.

2. In the family, the importance of religion has decreased. Ceremonies and rituals performed in the family (marriage ceremonies, funeral rites, and family rituals) are either shortened or assumed new meanings. For example, wedding receptions are seen as social functions and occasions for ostentation (showing off) and conspicuous consumption. Similar community festivals are now seen as social functions or events.

3. In the village community, among the weaker sections, the traditional practice of surrender before fate has been replaced by an attitude of defiance.

UNIT-VII
STATE, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Very Short Answer Questions

1. What is a state?
Ans. A state is a community of persons occupying a definite territory, independent of external control and having an organized government.
2. What is a welfare state? ('12)
Ans. A welfare state is a system in which the government assumes basic responsibility for the welfare of its citizens.

3. Which is the largest democracy in the world?

Ans. India is the largest democracy in the world.

4. What is meant by Panchayati Raj?

Ans. Panchayati Raj is a local self-government and it is the process of democratic decentralization or to give power to the people.

5. When was Panchayati Raj introduced in India? ('10, '15)

 Ans. Panchayati Raj was introduced in India in 1959.

6. What are the three tiers of Panchayati Raj?

Ans. The three tiers of Panchayati Raj are:

(i) Gram Panchayat at the village level.

(ii) Panchayat Samiti at the block level.

(iii) Zila Parishad at the district level.

7. What is democratic decentralization?

Ans. Democratic decentralization is the transfer of power from the government to the local people and where people participate in the decision making process and self- governance at the grass-roots level. It means giving power to the people.

8. Which Amendment to the Constitution of India deals with Panchayati Raj system? ('13)

Ans. 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India deals with Panchayati Raj system.

9. What is Article 40 of the Directives Principle of State Policy? ('15)

Ans. Article 40 of the Directives Principle of State Policy state that, "The State shall take steps to organize village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as maybe necessary to enable them to function as units of local self- government".

10. What is meant by land reforms?

Ans. The term 'land reforms' is used in a narrow sense and also in a broad sense. In the narrow sense, 'land reforms' means the redistribution of rights in land for the small farmers and landless people. In the broad sense, 'land reforms' means any improvement in the system of land relations and agricultural organization.

11. Give the meaning of land reforms as understood from the narrow sense.

Ans. In the narrow sense, 'land reforms' means the redistribution of rights in land for the small farmers and landless people.

12. Give the meaning of land reforms as understood from the broad sense.

Ans. In the broad sense, 'land reforms' means any improvement in the system of land relations and agricultural organization.

13. What is meant by Green Revolution?

Ans. Green Revolution is a fundamental change that took place in Indian agriculture. It consisted in the phenomenal increase in the production of food grains.

14. What do the following stand for- IADP, IAAP, HYVP, SFDA and MFALDS?

Ans. IADP - Intensive Agriculture District Programme.

IAAP - Intensive Agriculture Areas Programme.

HYVP - High Yielding Varieties.

SFDA - Small Farmers' Development Agency.

MFALDS - Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Scheme.

15. What is Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP) popularly known as? ('07)

Ans. Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP) is popularly known as the Package Programme.

16. What is globalization? ('06)

Ans. Globalization is the process of integration of world economics in conditions of free markets.

17. What are called Multinational or Transnational Corporation (MNCs)?

Ans. Multinational or Transnational Corporation (MNCs) are large companies based in one country but operating in several countries.

18. What is meant by liberalization?

Ans. Liberalization is the process under which a highly regulated economy is deregulated and decontrolled.

19. What does the slogan "less state, better state" mean in the context of liberalization? ('06)

Ans. In the context of liberalization, the slogan "less state, better state" means that the economy and society will be much better by reducing the state intervention.

Short Answer Questions

1. List the aims of Panchayati Raj. ('11)

Ans. The aims of Panchayati Raj are as follows:

(i) To give power to the people.

(ii) To promote social and economic development in the rural areas.

(iii) Empowering social groups which traditionally have been weak and deprived such as Scheduled Caste and Tribes.

(iv) To empower women.

(v) To promote the development of all the rural people.

2. What are the main objectives of land reforms? ('12, '14)

Ans. The main objectives of land reforms are:

(i) To remove motivational and other impediments or obstacles in the agrarian structure of the past in order to promote development in agriculture.

(ii) To remove inequality and injustice in the agrarian structure and to end exploitation in order to ensure equality of status and opportunity to all sections of the population.

3. What was the main strategy adopted by the government for land reforms? List the two primary objectives of land reforms after Independence. ('07)

Ans: The main strategy adopted by the government for land reforms are:

(i) The abolition of all forms of intermediaries, especially the Zamindars, between the tillers of the soil and the State. Thus, abolition of Zamindari system was a major objective.

(ii) Conferment of ownership rights on cultivating tenants. Thus, tenancy reform was a major component.

(iii) Imposition of ceiling on agricultural land holdings.

(iv) Consolidation of land holdings so that fragmentation was removed in order to make the application of modern agricultural techniques easier.

(v) Rationalisation of land records so that records of rights over land were maintained.

The two primary objectives of land reforms after Independence are:

(i) To remove motivational and other impediments or obstacles in the agrarian structure of the past in order to promote development in agriculture.

(ii) To remove inequality and injustice in the agrarian structure and to end exploitation in order to ensure equality of status and opportunity to all sections of the population.

4. Discuss the three major tenancy reforms. ('06)

Ans. The three major tenancy reforms were:

(i) <u>Regulation of rents</u>:
   Under this, the rents for the land was fixed at a fair rate and provisions were made to pay the rents in cash rather than in kind.

(ii) <u>Security of tenure</u>:
   To protect tenants from further exploitation, the government granted them a permanent right on land.

(iii) <u>Right of purchase and ownership</u>:
   The tenants were given the purchase and ownership of the land which they have been cultivating by paying some amount.

5. What are the features/ programmes of Green Revolution? ('12)
Ans. The features/programmes of Green Revolution are:

(i) High yielding varieties (HYV) of seeds developed in laboratories as opposed to traditionally available seeds on farms.
(ii) Inorganic or chemical fertilizers as opposed to traditional organic fertilizers like leaves and animal dung.
(iii) Adequate and controlled water supply through irrigation by cannels and tube wells instead of depending only on the monsoons.

6. Discuss the positive impact of globalization. ('10)
Ans. The positive impact of globalization can be discussed as follows:
(i) The free market is the basis of globalization which promotes competition and efficiency.
(ii) Globalization promotes the flow of foreign investment which helps those countries which
     face shortages of interest of internal resources.
(iii) Globalization guarantees increased employment opportunities.
(iv) Economic development under globalization will take care of issues of social justice and thus
     provide hope for disadvantaged groups.
(v) Globalization increases cooperation at the international level and will usher in an era of world
     peace and amity.

Essay Type Questions
1. Discuss the structure of the Panchayati Raj.
Ans. Balwantrai Mehta Committee recommended three tier Panchayati Raj institutions. They are:

(i) Gram Panchayat at the village level:
The Gram Panchayat evolves from the Gram Sabha which is the general body of the Panchayat. The Gram Sabha elects the Gram Panchayat members but the number varies from state to state. The members of Panchayat are called Panch. Each Panchayat has a Sarpanch who is elected by the people directly or by the Panch. The Gram Panchayats constitutes the most important governing body in the village.

(ii) Panchayat Samiti at the block level:
Panchayat Samiti is the intermediate tier in the Panchayat Raj system. The Samiti comprises of the Sarpanch of Panchayats that falls within the jurisdiction of a given Samiti which resembles a block of community development. In addition to the Sarpanchs, representation to scheduled caste,scheduled tribes, weaker sctions and others can be co-opted for inclusion in the Panchayat Samiti. The Panchayat Samiti id headed by the President/ Chairman of all standing committees. The Block Development Officer is the chief executive officer of the Samiti.

(iii) Zila Parishad at the district level:
The Zila Parishad is the apex body in the Panchayati Raj system. The President/Chairman of all the Panchayat Samatis are members of the Zila Parishad. However, in many instances reservations are not only given to women, STs, SCs but, though unreserved, even some state MLAs, MPs etc. are co-opted as members of the Zila Parishad. President/Chairman of the Parishad is elected from amongst the members of the Zila Parishad.
        The three tier system as stated was established in almost all the states. But their functioning was not uniform in all the states.

2. What is meant by land reforms? What are its main objectives?
Ans. The term 'land reforms' is used in a narrow sense and also in a broad sense. In the narrow sense, 'land reforms' means the redistribution of rights in land for the small farmers and landless people. In the broad sense, 'land reforms' means any improvement in the system of land relations and agricultural organization. This broad sense implies not only redistribution of land but also improvements in the conditions of agriculture.

The main aims and objectives of land reforms are to modernize agriculture and to reduce inequalities in the agrarian economy. These aims can be specified as follows:

(i) To remove motivational and other impediments or obstacles in the agrarian structure of the past in order to promote development in agriculture.

(ii) To remove inequality and injustice in the agrarian structure and to end exploitation in order to ensure equality of status and opportunity to all sections of the population.

3. Expain briefly the consequences of land reforms. ('13)

Ans. The following are some of the consequences of land reforms:

(i) <u>Abolition of Zamindari and intermediaries</u>:
All the States have abolished Zamindari system. As a result, there has been a remarkable transition to modern agrarian structure.

(ii) <u>Tenancy reforms</u>:
Tenancy reforms aimed at reulation of rent, security of tenure and right of purchase for the tenants. As a consequence, a large number of tenant farmers have acquires ownership rights. This has encouraged them to improve agriculture. However, many small tenant farmers have lost their land and have become agricultural labourers.

(iii) <u>Ceiling on land holdings</u>:
This aspect of land reforms has not been very effective in many States. However, in many States the Government has acquired the land held by and owners above the ceiling and distributed such land to landless labourers. A large number of landless labourers have benefited from this. Many of them are Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

(iv) <u>Consolidation of holdings</u>:
Consolidation of holdings was aimed at consolidating small ad scattered holdings.However, this has not been successful.

4. Discuss the socio- economic consequences of the Green Revolution in India. ('13, '14)

Ans. The socio- economic consequences of the Green Revolution in India are as follows:

(i) The impact of the Green Revolution has not been equally favourable for all sections of the agrarian population. While big farmers have benefited, small farmers were unable to benefit because they could not get the required inputs like seeds and fertilizers because they could not get institutional credit. This had a destabilizing effect on small and marginal farmers.

(ii) The affluent farmers are enjoying the fruits of the Green Revolution. But the agricultural labourers have not benefited because real agricultural wages have not risen. Also, many share croppers have become landless labourers because they could not get land for share cropping.

(iii) Economic inequality in agrarian sector has widened. This has increased agrarian unrest resulting in a large number of instances of tensions and conflict, including violence.

(iv) The Green Revolution has not been uniform. It has taken place in Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. In these areas, there have been other negative consequences like the emergence of capitalist farmers, and sex ratio unfavourable to women.

Despite these limitations, the Green Revolution has paved the way for faster economic growth and corresponding social change.

5. What is meant by Green Revolution? Discuss the socio-economic consequences of the Green Revolution. ('08, '10)

Ans. Green Revolution is a fundamental change that took place in Indian agriculture. It consisted in the phenomenal increase in the production of food grains.

The socio-economic consequences of the Green Revolution in India are as follows:

(i) The impact of the Green Revolution has not been equally favourable for all sections of the agrarian population. While big farmers have benefited, small farmers were unable to benefit because they could not get the required inputs like seeds and fertilizers because they could not get institutional credit. This had a destabilizing effect on small and marginal farmers.

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Despite these limitations, the Green Revolution has paved the way for faster economic growth and corresponding social change.

6. What is meant by Green Revolution? What are the features of Green Revolution? ('15)
Ans. Green Revolution is a fundamental change that took place in Indian agriculture. It consisted in the phenomenal increase in the production of food grains.
The features of Green Revolution are:

(a) High yielding varieties (HYV) of seeds developed in laboratories as opposed to traditionally available seeds on farms.

(b) Inorganic or chemical fertilizers as opposed to traditional organic fertilizers like leaves and animal dung.

(c) Adequate and controlled water supply through irrigation by canals and tube wells instead of depending only on the monsoons.
7. Assignment.

8. Explain the implications of globalization. ('12)
Ans. The implications of globalization are:
(i) Globalization has integrated national world order based on cooperation and reciprocity. It has led to substantial economic growth. But the gains of economic growth are not evenly distributed among different countries. Some of the smaller and weaker countries have not developed as expected.
(ii) Based on the principle of free market, globalization has promoted competition and efficiency. But these do not ensure equity and social justice. The free market is driven by the search for profits. This does not guarantee equity. In fact, in many developing countries in Asia and Africa, there has been increased migration to cities, increased anomie in urban life, and breakdown of the extended family.
(iii) Global capitalism is relatively free from regulations. It is supported by international economic institutions like the World Bank, IMF (International Monetary Fund), and the WTO (World Trade Organization). These institutions create political and legal conditions that favour world capitalism. These conditions are: (a) removal of barriers to international trade, (b) free movement of capital, (c) global protection of property rights, (d) privatization of Government companies (Public Sector Undertakings) and phasing out welfare services. As a result, nation states have reduced essential social services like access to

education, health care and nutrition to the underprivileged sections of the people. This has happened not only in poorer countries but also in the developed countries.

(iv) Globalization is supposed to provide opportunities and employment. But in reality it has led to massive unemployment. In developing countries of Latin America and Africa, real wages have declined. This in turn has led to increased poverty and inequality. There has been economic growth and development. But the benefits are not spread evenly.

(v) Globalization has led to the concentration of economic power in the hands of the MNCs. This implies the convergence of political and social power. As a result, the power of the nation states has decreased and the rights of the common citizens are restricted.

9. Write a brief essay on Liberalization.

Ans. Liberalization is the process under which a highly regulated economy is deregulated and decontrolled. It is the process under which a regulated economy is transformed into an outward looking economy.

The idea of liberalization is based on the thinking that state involvement and intervention in the economy should be minimum. It is popularized by the slogan "less state, better state". Therefore, under liberalization, the dominance of the state in the economy gives way to private entries. The privatization of public sector units takes place. Liberalization is closely related to globalization.

In India, the policy of liberalization was adopted in 1991 because of various economic problems faced by the country. During the first phase of liberalization (1991-1994), there was a dismantling of the old "quota permit raj". There was a dismantling of controls and regulations in trade and industry. During the second phase (1995-2000), two important developments took place. These were the encouragement given to direct foreign investment and downsizing the public sector. From 2001, all restrictions on imports have been removed and disinvestment in public sector has been accelerated.

The implications of Liberalization are:

(i) There has been rapid economic growth especially in the recent past. There has been a general growth in industry, particularly in the IT (Information Technology) sector. However, the benefits of growth are not spread evenly. Poverty continues to be a serious problem and about 26% of the population is still below the poverty line (BPL).

(ii) Industry is becoming more efficient and competitive. But there has been a retrenchment of workers and unemployment is becoming more serious.

(iii) While economy is growing, the privatization of public sector undertaking is reducing the role of the state. This has led to the decline of social sectors like education and health care.

(iv) Privatization has introduced sophisticated technology. This has seriously affected women who were employed in the unorganized sector, household industry and handicrafts.

10. What is liberalization? Highlight the implications of liberalization. ('14)

Ans. Liberalization is the process under which a highly regulated economy is deregulated and decontrolled. It is the process under which a regulated economy is transformed into an outward looking economy.

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UNIT-X
INDIAN SOCIOLOGISTS

Very Short Answer Questions

1. In which book did Ghurye deals with caste?
Ans. Ghurye dealt with caste in his book 'Caste and Race in India'.
2. Which is the most important feature of caste according to Ghurye?
Ans. According to Ghurye, endogamy is the most important feature of caste.
3. Give Ghurye's concept of purity and pollution in the context of caste system.
Ans. Ghurye's concept of purity and pollution in the context of caste system is that the lower castes are considered as pollution and the upper caste are considered as purity. Example, physical contact with the lower castes leads to ritual pollution.
4. & 5. Asssignment.
6. Who founded the Indian Sociological Society? Who are the 'untouchables'?
Ans. Ghurye founded the Indian Sociological Society.

The untouchables are at the bottom of the hierarchy and they are outside the four fold varna system.
7. What is the meaning of personality according to R.K.Mukherjee?
Ans. According to R.K.Mukherjee, the personality of an individual is influenced not only by the biological and psychological needs and drives but also by the pressures of the society or collectivity.
8. Define values.
Ans. According to R.K.Mukherjee, values are socially approved desires or goals that are internalized through the process of conditioning and socialization and that become subjective preference, standards and aspirations.
9. What is meant by disvalues?
Ans. Disvalues means undervaluing or disregarding things as of little or no value. These arise because of individual and social shortcomings and are expressed in the form of individual deviance and institutional deviance.
10. What is Yongendra Singh's approach to the study of Indian society?
Ans. Yongendra Singh's approach to the study of Indian society is an integrated macro-historical approach.
11. According to Yongendra Singh, what are the features of the concept of modernization?
Ans. According to Yongendra Singh, the features of the concept of modernization are 'development', 'growth', 'evolution' and 'progress'.

Short Answer Questions

1. What is the meaning of personality, society and values according to R.K. Mukherjee?
Ans. Personality: The personality of an individual is influenced not only by the biological and psychological needs and drives but also by the pressures of the society or collectivity.

Society: Society is the sum of structures and functions through which man orient himself to the dimensions or levels of his environment that is ecologic, psycho-social and moral.
Values: Values are socially approved desires and goals that are internalized through the process of conditioning, learning or socialization and that become subjective preference, standards and aspirations.
2. Assignment.

3. What are the various stages of values at different levels of social integration?

Ans. The various stages of values at different levels of social integration are:

(a) In a crowd, there is a spontaneous expression of values like moral indignation.

(b) In an interest group, there are elemental values like reciprocity, integrity and fairness.

(c) In society or community, values of equity and justice find expression.

(d) In general, there are values like spontaneous love, social responsibility and solidarity.

4. According to Yongendra Singh, why is the concept of modernization ideological?

Ans. According to Yongendra Singh, the concept of modernization is ideological because this concept of modernization is closely to the concepts of 'development', 'growth', 'evolution' and 'progress'.

Essay Type Questions

1. Explain the structural features of caste given by Ghurye.

Ans. The structural features of caste given by Ghurye are:

(i) Segmental Division:

According to Ghurye, castes are segments of society. Membership of caste is acquired and fixed by birth. Each caste, as a segment has a life of its own. Each caste has a centre or regulatory mechanism regarding rules, standards of morality and justice.

(ii) Hierarchy:

Castes are arranged in a hierarchy or order or ranking in terms of superior and inferior positions. Such a hierarchy varies from region to region. But at the all India level, Brahmin castes are placed in the highest rank, and the untouchable castes are at the bottom of the hierarchy.

(iii) Principles of Purity and Pollution:

The arrangement of castes in a hierarchy and their separation from one another is based on the principles of purity and pollution. These principles find their expression in the rules about accepting food from other castes and in contact with members of other castes. Usually, lower castes accept food from higher castes, but higher castes do not accept food from the lower castes. Physical contact with the lower castes generally leads to ritual pollution. The lowest castes are untouchables because of the pollution they cause.

(iv) Civil and Religious Disabilities and Privileges:

The higher castes, particularly the Brahmin castes, enjoy civil and religious privileges. On the other hand, lower castes suffer from disabilities. For example, lower castes cannot move freely, cannot use Vedic rituals, and the lowest castes cannot enter temples.

(v) Lack of Choice of Occupation:

Every caste is associated with a hereditary occupation. Individuals cannot change their caste related occupation. Some occupations are considered clean, others are deemed impure. There is an impure occupation and the position of the caste in the hierarchy. The profession of priesthood and literary activities are the preserve of the Brahmin castes. Non- Brahmin castes are engaged in other occupations and the lowest castes perform the most unclean job.

(vi) Endogamy:

Endogamy restricts the choice of marriage partners to one's own caste. Inter-marriage between the castes is prohibited. In fact, castes are divided and sub-divided on the basis of endogamy. According to Ghurye, endogamy is the most important aspect of the caste system.

2. Discuss R.K. Mukherjee's views about Indian society and values?

Ans. Radhakamal Mukherjee had a sustained interest in the impact of values on human society. He held that a separation between fact and value was arbitrary. The facts and values could not be separated from each other in human interactions. Even a simple transaction was a value based or normatively conditioned behaviour. Each society has a distinctive culture and its values and norms guide the behaviour. Therefore, the positive tradition of the west that wanted to separate facts from values was not tenable to him especially in the study of a society like India. R.K. Mukherjee had underlined two basic points in the study of society

and values i.e. values are not limited only to religion or ethics but economics, politics and law also give rise to values. Human needs are transformed into social values and are internalized in the minds of members of society. Hence, values were formed and organized into a hierarchy of higher and lower fields.

3. Discuss R.K. Mukherjee's gradation of values.

Ans. R.K. Mukherjee's gradation of values:

(a) In a crowd, there is a spontaneous expression of values like moral indignation.

(b) In an interest group, there are elemental values like reciprocity, integrity and fairness.

(c) In society or community, values of equity and justice find expression.

(d) In general, there are values like spontaneous love, social responsibility and solidarity.

R.K Mukherjee's sociology of values is of considerable significance for two reasons. In the first place, he points out how different values operate in different societies. This is important to note in the case of Indian society which cannot be fully understood in terms of Western values. Secondly, he points out how values are basic to social human behavior.

R. K Mukherjee's sociology of values points out how sociology must be concerned with actual problems. He also assigns to sociology the task of promoting values that will lead to individual fulfillment and social harmony.

4. Discuss R.K. Mukherjee's views on personality and values.

Ans. According to R.K. Mukherjee, the personality of an individual is influenced not only by the biological and psychological needs and drives but also by the pressures of the society or collectivity. The personality of an individual is the sum total of the individual's characteristic mode of adjustment at different dimensions. These dimensions are biological, social and ideal or cosmic or transcendent. In making these adjustments, an individual seeks the basic requirements of sustenance, status and value fulfillment.

Values are socially approved desires or goals. They are internalized through the process of conditioning and socialization. They generate subjective preferences, standards and aspirations. Thus, values are at the core of all social interactions, group behaviour and institutions.

According to R.K Mukherjee, the basic problem of modern societies is to create and nurture suitable values. Such values have two aspects. On the one hand, they should lead to the full development and expression of the individual. On the other hand, they must lead to social harmony, order and solidarity.

Values are always accompanied by disvalues. They arise because of individual and social shortcomings. They are expressed in the form of individuals' deviance as also institutional deviance. Such disvalue must be dealt with and deviant individuals must be integrated by working on the total situation.

R.K Mukherjee's sociology of values is of considerable significance for two reasons. In the first place, he points out how different values operate in different societies. This is important to note in the case of Indian society which cannot be fully understood in terms of western values. Secondly, he point out how values are basic to social human behavior.

R.K Mukherjee's sociology of values points out how sociology must be concerned with actual problems. He also assigns to sociology the task of promoting values that will lead to individual fulfillment and social harmony.

5. Discuss Yongendra Singh's view about the tradition and modernity.

Ans. According to Yongendra Singh, the concept of modernization is composite and also an ideological. This is because the concept of modernization is closely related to the concepts of 'development', 'growth', 'evolution' and 'progress'. Hence the basic problematic of modernization in India is ideological. In order to steer away from this, Singh adopts a macro-historical approach. He argues that every society has its own way of modernization. He maintains that the process of modernization is grounded in the specific cultural-structural history of a society. In this sense, Indian modernity is not a replica of Western modernity because of its unique adaptive features.

In order to analyze the modernization of Indian society, Singh distinguishes between cultural structure and social structure. Cultural structure consists of both Little Traditions and Great Tradition. It is at the level of Great Tradition that cultural modernization can be seen. Social structure consists of micro-structures and the macro-structure. It is at the level of macro-structure that there has been the emergence of new political institutions, bureaucracy and industry found.

Singh discusses the changes in the long tradition of India society and culture from the ancient times. He identifies the changes brought about by Buddhism and Jainism in the Indian tradition. He then looks at the impact of Islam and Western civilization on Indian society and the changes that have taken place in both the cultural structure and the social structure. Such changes were possible because of the adaptive and adjustive mechanisms found in Indian Tradition. His final conclusion is that Indian modernity is unique and that Indian tradition is undergoing modernization.

6. How does Yongendra Singh analyse the modernization of Indian tradition? What is his general conclusion about modernization in India?

Ans. Yongendra Singh analyses the modernization of Indian tradition by distinguishing between cultural structure and social structure. Cultural structure consists of both the Little Traditions and Great Tradition. It is at the level of the Great Tradition that cultural modernization can be seen. Social structure consists of micro-structures and macro- structure. It is at the level of the macro- structure that there has been the emergence of new political institutions, bureaucracy and industry found.

Singh discusses the changes in the long tradition of Indian society and culture from the ancient times. He identifies the change brought about by Buddhism and Jainism in the Indian tradition. He then looks at the impact of Islam and Western civilization on Indian society and the changes that have taken place in Indian culture. While considering the historical developments, Singh shows how changes have taken place in both the cultural structure and the social structure. Such changes were possible because of the adaptive and adjustive mechanisms found in Indian tradition.

His general conclusion about modernization in India is that Indian modernity is unique and that Indian tradition is undergoing modernization.

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