

**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT**  
**CLASS: 12**  
**PRE – BOARD EXAMINATION**  
 Subject (Code)  
**SET - A**

QP.NO.	VALUE POINTS	SPLIT UP MARKS
1.	National Family Planning Programme	1
2.	Laissez Faire	1
3.	Epidemics have been controlled due to vaccination and better sanitation.	1
4.	c. Max Weber.	1
5.	17	1
6.	Tarabai Shinde	1
7.	Social resources	1
8.	Communalism	1
9.	Assimilation	1
10.	Savitri Bai Phule	1
11.	c. downtrodden	1
12.	Social discrimination	1
13.	Van panchayat	1
14.	Political Party	1
15.	Badli Workers	1
16.	Flexi time	1
17.	Ture	1
18.	d.alienation	1
19.	Liberalisation	1
20.	The electronic economy	1
21.	Market that exists electronically and conducts transactions via computers, telecommunications media. It is also known as paperless market.	2
22.	An important instrument of exchange and credit was the hundi, or bill of exchange (like a credit note), which allowed merchants to engage in long-distance trade. Because trade took place primarily within the caste and kinship networks of these communities, a merchant in one part of the country could issue a hundi that would be honoured by a merchant in another place.	2
23.	The combined outcome of deprivation and discrimination which prevents individuals or groups from participating fully in economic, social and political life of society in which they live is termed as social exclusions. OR Discrimination refers to actual behaviour towards another group or individual. Discrimination can be seen in practices that disqualify members of one group from opportunities open to others.	2
24.	Syncretism is a cultural phenomenon characterised by the intermingling or mixing of different religious or traditions that is they are hybrid of 2 distinct religious or cultural traditions. OR Minorities are a group of people in a given society who because of their distinct physical or cultural characteristics find themselves in situations of inequality within the society	
25.	Colonialism also led to considerable movement of people. It led to movement of people from one part to another within India. For instance people from present day Jharkhand moved to Assam to work on the tea plantations. A newly emerging middle class particularly from the British Presidency regions of Bengal and Madras moved as	2

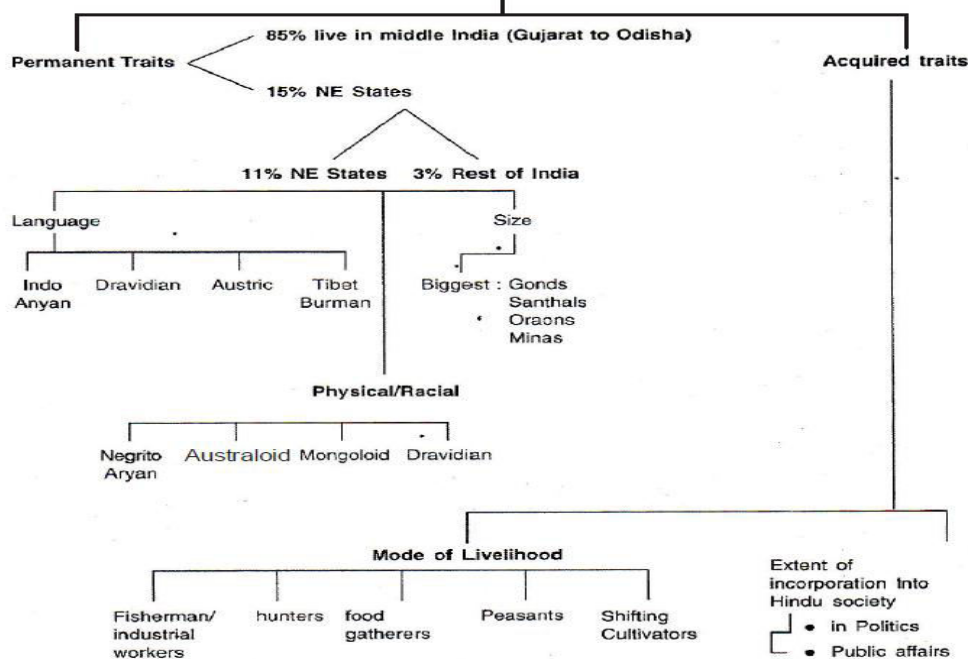
	<p>government employees and professionals like doctors and lawyers moved to different parts of the country. People were carted in ships from India to work on other colonised lands in distant Asia, Africa and Americas. Many died on their way. Most could never return. Today many of their descendants are known as people of Indian origin.</p> <p>(Any two examples)</p>	
26.	<p>Task of Manager</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control workers</li> <li>• Get more work out of workers</li> </ul> <p>(Explain)</p>	2
27.	<p>'Mass' media they reach mass audiences – (very large number of people). Mass media include a wide variety of forms, including television, newspapers, films magazines, radio, advertisements, video games and CDs. Also referred to as Mass Communications. The structure and content of mass media is shaped by changes in the economic, political and socio-cultural contexts.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>People living in different corners of the country found themselves reading or hearing the same news. It has been suggested that this was in many ways responsible for people across a country to feel connected and develop a sense of belonging or 'we feeling'. It gave people who would never meet each other a sense of togetherness. Anderson thus suggested that we could think of the nation as an 'imagined community'.</p>	2
28.	<p>Jawaharlal Nehru, the first prime minister, called upon the media to function as the watchdog of democracy. The media was expected to spread the spirit of self-reliance and national development among the people.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The gravest challenge that the media faced was with the declaration of Emergency in 1975 and censorship of the media. Fortunately, the period ended and democracy was restored in 1977. India with its many problems can be justifiably proud of a free media.</p>	2
29.	<p>Changing technology has also changed the role and function of a reporter. The basic tools of a news reporter — a shorthand notebook, pen, typewriter, and plain old telephone has been replaced by new tools — a mini tape recorder, a laptop or a PC, mobile or satellite phone, and other accessories like modem. All these technological changes in news gathering have increased the speed of news and helped newspaper managements to push their deadlines to dawn. They are also able to plan a greater number of editions and provide the latest news to the readers. A number of language newspapers are using the new technologies to bring out separate editions for each of the districts. While print centers are limited, the number of editions has grown manifold.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>A combination of information and entertainment to sustain the interest of readers.</p> <p>(Explain with examples.)</p>	2
30.	<p>Historically, states have tried to establish and enhance their political legitimacy through nation-building strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The loyalty and obedience of their citizens through policies of assimilation or integration.</li> <li>• Most states feared that the recognition of Cultural difference would lead to social fragmentation and prevent the creation of a harmonious society.</li> <li>• Identity politics was considered a threat to state unity.</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <p>When India was finally freed in 1947, it was also divided. Now, when the proponents of linguistic states asked for this promise to be redeemed, the Congress hesitated. In the early 1950s, many including Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru feared that's states based on language might hasten a further subdivision of India.</p>	4

	<p>In fact, something like the reverse has happened. Far from undermining Indian unity, linguistic states have helped strengthen it. It has proved to be perfectly consistent to be Kannadiga and Indian, Bengali and Indian, Tamil and Indian, Gujarati and Indian...</p> <p>To be sure, these states based on language sometimes quarrel with each other. While these disputes are not pretty, they could in fact have been far worse.</p>	
31.	<p>To facilitate the smooth functioning of its rule, colonialism introduced a wide array of changes in every sphere, be it legal or cultural or architectural. Colonialism was a story apart in the very scale and intensity of the changes that it brought about. Some of these changes were deliberate while some took place in an unintended fashion. For example we saw how western education was introduced to create Indians who would manage British colonialism. Instead it led to the growth of a nationalist and anticolonial consciousness.</p>	4
32.	<p>Rituals also have secular dimensions as distinct from secular goals. They provide men and women with occasion for socialization with peers and superiors and for showing off their family's wealth, clothing and jewellery. During the last few decades, in particular the economic, political and status dimensions of rituals have become increasingly conspicuous.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>There has been considerable debate about caste and secularization. In traditional India, caste system operated within a religious framework. In traditional India, belief system of purity and pollution were central to its practice. Today it often functions as political pressure groups.</p>	4
33.	<p>The main income of the Panchayats is from tax levied on property, profession, animals, vehicles, cess on land revenue and rentals. The resources are further increased by the grants received through the Zilla Panchayat. It is also considered compulsory for Panchayat offices to put up boards outside their offices, listing the break up of funds received, and utilisation of the financial aid received.</p>	4
34.	<p><b><u>Sex ratio:</u></b> number of females per 1000 males in a given area at a specified time period.</p> <p>Several factors may be held responsible for the decline in the child sex ratio including – severe neglect of girl babies in infancy, leading to higher death rates; sex specific abortions that prevent girl babies from being born; and female infanticide. (Any other valid points)</p>	4
35.	<p>Cultural consumption (of art, food, fashion, music, tourism) shapes to a large extent the growth of cities. This is evident in the spurt of growth of shopping malls, multiplex cinema halls, amusement park and 'water world' in every major city in India. Advertisements and media also promotes culture where spending is important.</p>	4
36.	<p>The commercialisation of agriculture led to the growth of migrant agricultural labour that circulated between their home villages and more prosperous areas. Men migrated periodically in search of work and better wages, while women and children were often left behind in their villages with elderly grandparents. Migrants were more easily exploited by the wealthy farmers and were usually not paid the minimum wages. These migrant workers were termed 'footloose labour' by Jan Breman. These labourers got employment only during a part of the year, i.e., the harvesting time. As migrant labourers are not locals and come from poor regions, they were in a weak position relative to employers. Women are also emerging as the main source of agricultural labour, leading to the 'feminisation' of agricultural labour force.</p>	6

37. One of the most significant yet paradoxical changes in the caste system in the contemporary period is that it has tended to become 'invisible' for the upper caste, urban middle and upper classes. For these groups, who have benefited the most from the developmental policies of the post-colonial era, caste has appeared to decline in significance precisely because it has done its job so well. Their caste status had been crucial in ensuring that these groups had the necessary economic and educational resources to take full advantage of the opportunities offered by rapid development. In particular, the upper caste elite were able to benefit from subsidised public education, specially professional education in science, technology, medicine and management. At the same time, they were also able to take advantage of the expansion of state sector jobs in the early decades after Independence. In this initial period, their lead over the rest of society (in terms of education) ensured that they did not face any serious competition. As their privileged status got consolidated in the second and third generations, these groups began to believe that their advancement had little to do with caste. Certainly for the third generations from these groups their economic and educational capital alone is quite sufficient to ensure that they will continue to get the best in terms of life chances. For this group, it now seems that caste plays no part in their public lives, being limited to the personal sphere of religious practice or marriage and kinship. However, a further complication is introduced by the fact that this is a differentiated group. Although the privileged as a group are overwhelmingly upper caste, not all upper caste people are privileged, some being poor.
- For the so called scheduled castes and tribes and the backward castes – the opposite has happened. For them, caste has become all too visible, indeed their caste has tended to eclipse the other dimensions of their identities. Because they have no inherited educational and social capital, and because they must compete with an already entrenched upper caste group, they cannot afford to abandon their caste identity for it is one of the few collective assets they have. Moreover, they continue to suffer from discrimination of various kinds. The policies of reservation and other forms of protective discrimination instituted by the state in response to political pressure serve as their lifelines. But using this lifeline tends to make their caste the all-important and often the only aspect of their identity that the world recognises.

OR

#### Classification of Tribes



(Explain the points)

38.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="293 134 1370 201">1. These movements were regionally organized, were non-party, and involved farmers rather than peasants.</li><li data-bbox="293 201 1370 268">2. Novel methods of agitation used: blocking of roads and railways, refusing politicians and bureaucrats entry to villages, and so on. (Explain)</li></ol>	
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