

SET

A

**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FINAL EXAMINATION 2022
SOCIOLOGY (039)**

CLASS:XII

Max. Marks: 80

MARKING SCHEME

QN.NO	VALUE POINTS	MARKS SPLIT UP
1	c) population momentum	1
2	a) Number of females per thousand males	1
3	b) Demographic Transition theory	1
4	d) Urban areas are a decisive force in terms of political power dynamics.	1
5	c) Dominant Caste	1
6	a) Jyotirao Govindrao Phule	1
7	c) It lacks organized religion	1
8	d) M.N. Srinivas	1
9	a) People are always born with disabilities.	1
10	c) Social exclusion	1
11	b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).	1
12	a) Assimilation and integration	1
13	a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).	1
14	b) Ascriptive identities	1
15	c) Deindustrialisation	1
16	b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).	1

17	a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).	1
18	b) peasants	1
19	d) Jan Breman	1
20	a) Gujarat	1
21	Literacy rate and education (any other valid points)	2
22	<p>A person aged seven or above, who can both read and write with understanding in any Indian language is called a literate person.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy is a prerequisite to education. • Literacy is an instrument of empowerment. • The more literate the population the greater the consciousness of career options, as well as participation in the knowledge economy. • Literacy can lead to health awareness and fuller participation in the cultural and economic wellbeing of the community. <p>(Any Two points)</p>	2
23	<p>-such a general statement is true of individuals in every group. -Even for such individuals, it is not true all the time – the same individual may be both lazy and hardworking at different times.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>-greater awareness and hence inclusion. -appropriate infrastructure to support and include people with disabilities.</p>	2
24	<p>This effort had a huge impact on social perceptions of caste and hundreds of petitions were addressed to the Census Commissioner by representatives of different castes claiming a higher position in the social scale and offering historical and scriptural evidence for their claims. Overall, scholars feel that this kind of direct attempt to count caste and to officially record caste status changed the institution itself.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Patriarchal family and matriarchal family (Explain each)</p>	2
25	Periyar (E.V. Ramasami Naicker) is known as a rationalist and the leader of the lower caste movement in South India. He aroused people to realise that all men are equal, and that it is the birthright of every individual to enjoy liberty and equality.	2
26	Classifications based on acquired traits use two main criteria – mode of livelihood, and extent of incorporation into Hindu society – or a combination of the two.	2
27	<p>Policies that promote assimilation are aimed at persuading, encouraging or forcing all citizens to adopt a uniform set of cultural values and norms.</p> <p>These values and norms are usually entirely or largely those of the dominant social group. They insist that the public culture be restricted to a common national pattern, while all ‘non-national’ cultures are to be relegated to the private sphere.</p> <p>In this case too, there is the danger of the dominant group’s culture being treated as ‘national’ culture.</p>	2
28	The pre-capitalist conquerors benefited from their domination by exacting a continuous flow of tribute. On the whole they did not interfere with the economic base. They simply	2

	took the tribute that was skimmed off the economic surplus that was produced traditionally in the subjugated areas. In contrast British colonialism which was based on a capitalist system directly interfered to ensure greatest profit and benefit to British capitalism	
29	Colonialism simply means the establishment of rule by one country over another.	2
30	<p>Two broad sets of issues have been most important in giving rise to tribal movements. These are issues relating to control over vital economic resources like land and specially forests, and issues relating to matters of ethnic-cultural identity. The two can often go together, but with differentiation of tribal society they may also diverge. The reasons why the middle classes within tribal societies may assert their tribal identity may be different from the reasons why poor and uneducated tribals join tribal movements. As with any other community, it is the relationship between these kinds of internal dynamics and external forces that will shape the future.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Upper caste, urban middle and upper classes have benefitted the most from the developmental policies. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> In particular, the upper caste elite benefitted from subsidised public education especially professional education in science, technology, medicine and management. <input type="checkbox"/> At the same time, they were also able to take advantage of the expansion of public sector jobs in the early decades after Independence. 	4
31	<p>The term “Demography” is derived from two Greek words, ‘demos’ (people) and ‘graphein’ (describe) meaning, the description of people.</p> <p>Demography, can be classified into two:- Formal demography: It is primarily concerned with the measurement and analysis of the components of population change. It focused on quantitative analysis for which it developed mathematical formula. Social demography: It deals with the causes and consequences of population structures and change. It enquires the social reasons behind population trends. It focuses on the social, economic or political aspects of populations.</p>	4
32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Community Identity develop through Socialisation · Our community provides us the language (our mother tongue) and the cultural values through which we comprehend the world. · It also anchors our self-identity. · Community identity is based on birth and ‘belonging’. · It is ‘ascriptive’ – determined by the accidents of birth · It is Accidental, unconditional and yet almost inescapable belonging o that we can often be so emotionally attached to our community identity. · Community identity is universal. 	4
33	The term ‘modernisation is associated with the improvement in technology and production process began from the 19 th and 20 th century. It is referred to the path of development that much of Western Europe or North America had taken. Sociologist have tried to define what exactly constitutes modernisation. According to them, modernity means universal	4

	<p>commitment, cosmopolitan attitude and rational and consider the individual as the primary unit of the society. It also implies men live and work be based on choice not on birth. In other words people are influenced not just by local but universal context. Scientific approach gain ground and a rational approach matters. Modernisation is thus characterized by a secular and democratic political system and people are independent and do not depend on anyone of the choices they make in life.</p>	
34	<p>No. We should remember that Indian farmers have been cultivating the land for centuries, much before the advent of the Green Revolution. They have very deep and extensive traditional knowledge about the land they till and the crops they sow. Much of this knowledge, like the many traditional varieties of seeds that were developed over the centuries by farmers, is being lost as hybrid, high-yielding, and genetically modified varieties of seeds are being promoted as more productive and 'scientific' (Gupta 1998; Vasavi 1999b). In view of the negative environmental and social impact of modern methods of cultivation that has been observed, a number of scientists as well as farmers' movements now suggest a return to traditional, more organic seeds and methods of cultivation. Many rural people themselves believe that hybrid varieties are less healthy than the traditional ones.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Agricultural land is the most important productive resource for a great many Indians. Land is also the most important form of property. But land is not just a 'means of production' nor just a 'form of property'. Nor is agriculture just a form of livelihood. It is also a way of life. Many of our cultural practices and patterns can be traced to our agrarian backgrounds.</p>	4
35	<p>These laws imposed an upper limit on the amount of land that can be owned by a particular family. The ceiling varies from region to region, depending on the kind of land, its productivity, and other such factors. There were many loopholes and other strategies through which most landowners were able to escape from having their surplus land taken over by the state. While some very large estates were broken up, in most cases landowners managed to divide the land among relatives and others, including servants, in so-called 'benami transfers' – which allowed them to keep control over the land (in fact if not in name). In some places, some rich farmers actually divorced their wives (but continued to live with them) in order to avoid the provisions of the Land Ceiling Act, which allowed a separate share for unmarried women but not for wives.</p>	4
36	<p>Green Revolution was a government programme initiated in the 1960's and 70's to bring about modernisation and changes in the agricultural sector. It was largely funded by international agencies which provided high yielding/high breed seeds along with pesticides, fertilizers and other inputs. In it's first phase this programme was introduced only in areas that had assured irrigation because sufficient water was necessary for its cultivation. As a result certain regions of the country received rapid social and economic transformation as the green revolution programme became successful and India became self-sufficient in food grain production for the first time in decades.</p> <p><u>Adverse effect of Green Revolution:</u> Green revolution benefited only large and medium farmers who were rich enough to buy the expensive technology. These farmers were able to produce surplus for the market and earn huge profits in the market. This resulted in increasing inequality in rural areas. Many landowners took back their land from tenant cultivators which increased landlessness. Introduction of new machinery led to displacement of service caste groups. The rich became richer, the poor stagnated and lived in poverty.</p>	6

	<p><u>Social consequences:</u> With the success of the 1st phase the 2nd phase was introduced in dry and semi-arid regions. This brought a significant change in the cropping pattern of these regions. In most of the dry areas, farmers were used to a multi cropping system because if one crop fails the other crop could sustain them. But in the green revolution, farmers have to switch to a monocrop system which is terribly risky if the crop fails. Another negative outcome of the programme is the increase in regional inequalities. The areas which went through technological transformation developed and other areas stagnated, which resulted in sharp caste and clan inequalities and exploitation of the labours.</p>	
37	<p>Minorities are a group people in a given society who because of their distinct physical or cultural characteristics find themselves in situation of inequality with in the society. The sociological sense of minority implies members who have formed their own collectively and are numerically less and hence face related disadvantage. This excludes privileged minorities such as extremely wealthy people, who are not disadvantaged and enjoy all life chances and are not referred as minorities.</p> <p>Minorities have a strong sense of good solidarity and a feeling of togetherness and belonging with each other because of the prejudice and discrimination they get from the majority. They develop this sense of intra group loyalty.</p> <p>Minorities need special protection because of the dominance of majority politically, economically and socially. The Indian leaders understood their needs to be recognised in such a diverse country. The makers of Indian constitution were aware that a strong and united nation could be build when all sections of people had the freedom to practice their religion and develop culturally. It has been observed that non recognition of the rights had grave implication on the unity of the country.</p>	6
38	<p>-The Indian state has had special programmes for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes since even before Independence.</p> <p>-Reservations involves the setting aside of some places or 'seats' for members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in different spheres of public life.</p> <p>-Caste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850, which disallowed the curtailment of rights of citizens due solely to change of religion or caste.</p> <p>-93rd Amendment is for introducing reservation for the Other Backward Classes in institutions of higher education.</p> <p>-The Constitution abolished untouchability (Article 17) and introduced the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act of 1989.</p> <p>-From the pre-Independence struggles and movements launched by people like Jyotiba Phule, Iyothedas, Periyar, Ambedkar and others to contemporary political organisations like the Bahujan Samaj Party in Uttar Pradesh or the Dalit Sangharsh Samiti of Karnataka, Dalit political assertion has come a long way.</p> <p>-Dalits have also made significant contributions to literature in several Indian languages, specially Marathi, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu and Hindi.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The Independence of India in 1947 should have made life easier for adivasis but this was not the case. Firstly, the government monopoly over forests continued. If anything, the exploitation of forests accelerated. Secondly, the policy of capital-intensive industrialisation adopted by the Indian government required mineral resources and power-generation capacities which were concentrated in Adivasi areas. Adivasi lands were rapidly acquired for new mining and dam projects. In the process, millions of adivasis were displaced without any appropriate compensation or rehabilitation. Justified in the name of 'national development' and 'economic growth', these policies were also a form of internal</p>	6

	<p>colonialism, subjugating adivasis and alienating the resources upon which they depended. Projects such as the Sardar Sarovar dam on the river Narmada in western India and the Polavaram dam on the river Godavari in Andhra Pradesh displace hundreds of thousands of adivasis, driving them to greater destitution. These processes continue to prevail and have become even more powerful since the 1990s when economic liberalisation policies were officially adopted by the Indian government. It is now easier for corporate firms to acquire large areas of land by displacing adivasis. In spite of the heavy odds against them and in the face of their marginalisation many tribal groups have been waging struggles against outsiders (called 'dikus') and the state. In post-Independence India, the most significant achievements of Adivasi movements include the attainment of statehood for Jharkhand and Chattisgarh, which were originally part of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh respectively.</p>	
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SET**B**

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FINAL EXAMINATION 2022
SOCIOLOGY (039)**

CLASS:XII

Max. Marks: 80

MARKING SCHEME

QN.NO	VALUE POINTS	MARKS SPLIT UP
1	a) Gujarat	1
2	c) Social exclusion	1
3	c) Social exclusion	1
4	a) People are always born with disabilities.	1
5	b) peasants	1
6	d) M.N. Srinivas	1
7	c) It lacks organized religion	1
8	a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).	1
9	a) Jyotirao Govindrao Phule	1
10	b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).	1
11	c) Dominant Caste	1
12	c) Deindustrialisation	1
13	b) Ascriptive identities	1
14	d) Urban areas are a decisive force in terms of political power dynamics.	1
15	a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).	1
16	b) Demographic Transition theory	1

17	a) Assimilation and integration	1
18	a) Number of females per thousand males	1
19	c) population momentum	1
20	c) Social exclusion	1
21	<p>Policies that promote assimilation are aimed at persuading, encouraging or forcing all citizens to adopt a uniform set of cultural values and norms.</p> <p>These values and norms are usually entirely or largely those of the dominant social group.</p> <p>They insist that the public culture be restricted to a common national pattern, while all 'non-national' cultures are to be relegated to the private sphere.</p> <p>In this case too, there is the danger of the dominant group's culture being treated as 'national' culture.</p>	2
22	The pre-capitalist conquerors benefited from their domination by exacting a continuous flow of tribute. On the whole they did not interfere with the economic base. They simply took the tribute that was skimmed off the economic surplus that was produced traditionally in the subjugated areas. In contrast British colonialism which was based on a capitalist system directly interfered to ensure greatest profit and benefit to British capitalism	2
23	<p>-such a general statement is true of individuals in every group.</p> <p>-Even for such individuals, it is not true all the time – the same individual may be both lazy and hardworking at different times.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>-greater awareness and hence inclusion.</p> <p>-appropriate infrastructure to support and include people with disabilities.</p>	2
24	<p>This effort had a huge impact on social perceptions of caste and hundreds of petitions were addressed to the Census Commissioner by representatives of different castes claiming a higher position in the social scale and offering historical and scriptural evidence for their claims. Overall, scholars feel that this kind of direct attempt to count caste and to officially record caste status changed the institution itself.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Patriarchal family and matriarchal family (Explain each)</p>	2
25	Colonialism simply means the establishment of rule by one country over another.	2
26	Untouchability prescribes strong social sanctions against members of the castes located at the bottom of the purity - pollution scale.	2
27	Literacy rate and Education (any valid two reasons)	2
28	Savitri Bai Phule was the first headmistress of the country's first school for girls in Pune. She devoted her life to educating Shudras and Ati-Shudras. She started a night school for agriculturists and labourers. She died while serving plague patients.	2
29	<p>A person aged seven or above, who can both read and write with understanding in any Indian language is called a literate person.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy is a prerequisite to education. • Literacy is an instrument of empowerment. • The more literate the population the greater the consciousness of career options, 	2

	<p>as well as participation in the knowledge economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literacy can lead to health awareness and fuller participation in the cultural and economic wellbeing of the community. <p>(Any Two points)</p>	
30	<p>Two broad sets of issues have been most important in giving rise to tribal movements. These are issues relating to control over vital economic resources like land and specially forests, and issues relating to matters of ethnic-cultural identity. The two can often go together, but with differentiation of tribal society they may also diverge. The reasons why the middle classes within tribal societies may assert their tribal identity may be different from the reasons why poor and uneducated tribals join tribal movements. As with any other community, it is the relationship between these kinds of internal dynamics and external forces that will shape the future.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Upper caste, urban middle and upper classes have benefitted the most from the developmental policies.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In particular, the upper caste elite benefitted from subsidised public education especially professional education in science, technology, medicine and management.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At the same time, they were also able to take advantage of the expansion of public sector jobs in the early decades after Independence.</p>	4
31	<p>The term “Demography” is derived from two Greek words, ‘demos’ (people) and ‘graphein’ (describe) meaning, the description of people.</p> <p>Demography, can be classified into two: -</p> <p>Formal demography: It is primarily concerned with the measurement and analysis of the components of population change. It focused on quantitative analysis for which it developed mathematical formula.</p> <p>Social demography: It deals with the causes and consequences of population structures and change. It enquires the social reasons behind population trends. It focuses on the social, economic or political aspects of populations.</p>	4
32	<p>Historically, states have tried to establish and enhance their political legitimacy through nation – building strategies. They sought to secure the loyalty and obedience of their citizens through policies of assimilation or integration.</p> <p>Attaining these objectives was not easy, especially in a context of cultural diversity where citizens, in addition to their identifications with their country, might also feel a strong sense of identity with their community – ethnic, religious, linguistic and so on.</p> <p>Most states feared that recognition of such difference would lead to social fragmentation and prevent the creation of a harmonious society. In short, such identity policies were considered a threat to state unity. In addition, accommodating these differences is politically challenging, so many states have resorted to either suppressing these diverse identities or ignoring them on the political domain.</p>	4

33	<p>M.N. Srinivas defines westernisation as “the changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule, the term subsuming changes occurring at different level technology, institutions, ideology and values”. There were different kinds of westernisation. One kind refers to the emergence of a westernised sub-cultural pattern through a minority section of Indians who first came in contact with Western culture. This included the sub culture of Indian intellectuals who not only adopted many cognitive patterns, or ways of thinking, and styles of life, but supported its expansion. However therefore, small sections of people who adopted western life styles or were affected by western ways of thinking. Apart from this there has been the general spread in the use of technology, dress, food and changes in the style of people. In general westernization does not involve the invitation of external forms of culture. It does not necessarily mean that people adopt values of equality and democracy. Apart from the way of life and thinking the west influenced Indian Art and literature. There has also been many levels of cultural change resulting from our colonial encounter with the west. Eg. Conflict between generations which is seen as cultural conflict resulting from westernization.</p>	4
34	<p>No. We should remember that Indian farmers have been cultivating the land for centuries, much before the advent of the Green Revolution. They have very deep and extensive traditional knowledge about the land they till and the crops they sow. Much of this knowledge, like the many traditional varieties of seeds that were developed over the centuries by farmers, is being lost as hybrid, high-yielding, and genetically modified varieties of seeds are being promoted as more productive and ‘scientific’ (Gupta 1998; Vasavi 1999b). In view of the negative environmental and social impact of modern methods of cultivation that has been observed, a number of scientists as well as farmers’ movements now suggest a return to traditional, more organic seeds and methods of cultivation. Many rural people themselves believe that hybrid varieties are less healthy than the traditional ones.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Agricultural land is the most important productive resource for a great many Indians. Land is also the most important form of property. But land is not just a ‘means of production’ nor just a ‘form of property’. Nor is agriculture just a form of livelihood. It is also a way of life. Many of our cultural practices and patterns can be traced to our agrarian backgrounds.</p>	4
35	<p>Caused by structural changes in agriculture and changes in economic and agricultural policies.</p> <p>These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The changed pattern of landholdings · Changing cropping patterns · Liberalisation policies · Heavy dependence on high-cost inputs <p>The withdrawal of the state from agricultural extension activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Decline in state support for agriculture · Individualisation of agricultural operations. 	4
36	<p>Green Revolution was a government programme initiated in the 1960's and 70's to bring about modernisation and changes in the agricultural sector. It was largely funded by international agencies which provided high yielding/high breed seeds along with pesticides, fertilizers and other inputs. In its first phase this programme was introduced only in areas that had assured irrigation because sufficient water was necessary for its cultivation. As a result certain regions of the country received rapid social and economic</p>	6

	<p>transformation as the green revolution programme became successful and India became self-sufficient in food grain production for the first time in decades.</p> <p><u>Adverse effect of Green Revolution:</u> Green revolution benefited only large and medium farmers who were rich enough to buy the expensive technology. These farmers were able to produce surplus for the market and earn huge profits in the market. This resulted in increasing inequality in rural areas. Many landowners took back their land from tenant cultivators which increased landlessness. Introduction of new machinery led to displacement of service caste groups. The rich became richer, the poor stagnated and lived in poverty.</p> <p><u>Social consequences:</u> With the success of the 1st phase the 2nd phase was introduced in dry and semi-arid regions. This brought a significant change in the cropping pattern of these regions. In most of the dry areas, farmers were used to a multi cropping system because if one crop fails the other crop could sustain them. But in the green revolution, farmers have to switch to a monocrop system which is terribly risky if the crop fails. Another negative outcome of the programme is the increase in regional inequalities. The areas which went through technological transformation developed and other areas stagnated, which resulted in sharp caste and clan inequalities and exploitation of the labours.</p>	
37	<p>-The Indian state has had special programmes for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes since even before Independence.</p> <p>-Reservations involves the setting aside of some places or 'seats' for members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in different spheres of public life.</p> <p>-Caste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850, which disallowed the curtailment of rights of citizens due solely to change of religion or caste.</p> <p>-93rd Amendment is for introducing reservation for the Other Backward Classes in institutions of higher education.</p> <p>-The Constitution abolished untouchability (Article 17) and introduced the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act of 1989.</p> <p>-From the pre-Independence struggles and movements launched by people like Jyotiba Phule, Iyotheddas, Periyar, Ambedkar and others to contemporary political organisations like the Bahujan Samaj Party in Uttar Pradesh or the Dalit Sangharsh Samiti of Karnataka, Dalit political assertion has come a long way.</p> <p>-Dalits have also made significant contributions to literature in several Indian languages, specially Marathi, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu and Hindi.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The Independence of India in 1947 should have made life easier for adivasis but this was not the case. Firstly, the government monopoly over forests continued. If anything, the exploitation of forests accelerated. Secondly, the policy of capital-intensive industrialisation adopted by the Indian government required mineral resources and power-generation capacities which were concentrated in Adivasi areas. Adivasi lands were rapidly acquired for new mining and dam projects. In the process, millions of adivasis were displaced without any appropriate compensation or rehabilitation. Justified in the name of 'national development' and 'economic growth', these policies were also a form of internal colonialism, subjugating adivasis and alienating the resources upon which they depended. Projects such as the Sardar Sarovar dam on the river Narmada in western India and the Polavaram dam on the river Godavari in Andhra Pradesh displace hundreds of thousands of adivasis, driving them to greater destitution. These processes continue to prevail and have become even more powerful since the 1990s when economic liberalisation policies were officially adopted by the Indian government. It is</p>	6

	<p>now easier for corporate firms to acquire large areas of land by displacing adivasis. In spite of the heavy odds against them and in the face of their marginalisation many tribal groups have been waging struggles against outsiders (called 'dikus') and the state. In post-Independence India, the most significant achievements of Adivasi movements include the attainment of statehood for Jharkhand and Chattisgarh, which were originally part of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh respectively.</p>	
38	<p>Minorities are a group people in a given society who because of their distinct physical or cultural characteristics find themselves in situation of inequality with in the society. The sociological sense of minority implies members who have formed their own collectively and are numerically less and hence face related disadvantage. This excludes privileged minorities such as extremely wealthy people, who are not disadvantaged and enjoy all life chances and are not referred as minorities.</p> <p>Minorities have a strong sense of good solidarity and a feeling of togetherness and belonging with each other because of the prejudice and discrimination they get from the majority. They develop this sense of intra group loyalty.</p> <p>Minorities need special protection because of the dominance of majority politically, economically and socially. The Indian leaders understood their needs to be recognised in such a diverse country. The makers of Indian constitution were aware that a strong and united nation could be build when all sections of people had the freedom to practice their religion and develop culturally. It has been observed that non recognition of the rights had grave implication on the unity of the country.</p>	6