



OSDAV Public School, Kaithal

Pre board Exams (2024-25)

Class : XII

Subject : Sociology

SET- A

Time: 3 Hrs .

M.M. : 80

General Instructions:-

I. All questions are compulsory.

Q.N.	Questions	Marks
	<b>Section- A</b>	
1.	Which of the following statement is true regarding industrialization (a) Industrialization has no relation with the phenomena of Urbanization (b) Industrialization is based on the division of labor (c) Industrialization had only positive consequences (d) Industrialization removes gender based wage discrimination.	1
2.	Assertion: Land reforms are necessary not only to boost agriculture, but also to eradicate poverty and bring social justice in rural areas Reason: The agrarian structure varies greatly across India and the progress of land reforms is also uneven across the states. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason is false. (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason is true.	1
3.	Assertion (A): Social conflict does not automatically lead to collective action. Reason (R): A group must consciously think or identify themselves as oppressed beings for conflict to arise. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason is false. (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason is true	1
4.	Which of the following statements are correctly defined the idea of nation? i. It is an ideology that places the nation at the centre of its concern. ii. No particular kind of community can be guaranteed to form a nation. iii. There are many nations that do not share a single common language, religion, ethnicity, and so on. (a) Only i (b) Only iii (c) i and iii (d) All of these	1
5.	‘Community identity is based on birth and belonging rather than on some form of acquired qualification and accomplishment it is what we are rather than what we have ‘become’. We do not have to do anything to be born into a community in fact, no one has any choice about which family or community or country they are born into.’ According to the above mentioned statement, these kind of identities are called as. (a) Ascriptive (b) Descriptive (c) Receptive (d) Assertive	1
6.	Who coined the term ‘Sanskritisation’? (a) MN srinivas (c) Vishnu Shastri	1



	<p><b>(c) It promotes sustainability, reduces carbon footprint and adopts eco-friendly technologies in industrial operations.</b></p> <p><b>(d) All of the above.</b></p>	
	<p>The early 20th century saw the growth of women's organisations at the national and the local level. The Women's India Association (WIA) (1917), All India Women's Conference (AIWC) (1926) and National Council for Women in India (NCWI) (1925) are ready names of organisations that we can mention. While many of them began with a limited focus, their scope extended over time. For instance, the AIWC began with the idea that 'women's welfare' and 'politics' were mutually exclusive.</p> <p>Based on the given passage, answer Q14 and Q15.</p>	
14.	<p><b>Which of the following statements describe the changes in the Indian women's movement post 1970s?</b></p> <p><b>I. There was a renewal of the women's movement termed the second phase.</b>  <b>II. Organizational strategies and ideologies remained unchanged.</b>  <b>III. New issues like violence against women were brought into focus.</b>  <b>IV. Legal changes and campaigns addressed issues such as Dory and sexual harassment.</b></p> <p><b>Codes</b>  <b>(a) I and II      (b) II and III    (c) I, III and IV      (d) I, II and IV</b></p>	1
15.	<p><b>Which of the following statements about early 20<sup>th</sup> century women's organization in India is accurate?</b></p> <p><b>(a) The Women's Indian Association (WIA) was established in 1926</b>  <b>(b) The All India Women's Conference (AIWC) initially saw 'women's welfare' and 'politics' as interconnected.</b>  <b>(c) The National Council for Women in India (NCWI) was founded in 1917</b>  <b>(d) The AIWC's focus expand to exclude national freedom over time.</b></p>	1
16.	<p><b>Debates within communities for common during this. For instance, Sati was opposed by the Brahmos Samaj. Orthodox members of Hindu society in Bengal formed an organization called _____ And petitioned the British arguing that reformers had no right to interpret sacred texts.</b></p> <p><b>(a) Brahmosabha    (b) Arya Sabha    (c) Dharma Sabha    (d) none of these</b></p>	1
<b>Section -B</b>		
17.	<p><b>Access to land forms the rural class structure because agricultural land is the most productive resource in rural areas the role one plays in the agricultural production process is largely determined by one's access to land.</b></p> <p><b>Which system is referred to the structure or distribution of land holdings according to the above mentioned statements? Explain.</b></p>	2
18.	<p><b>As with fertility rates, there are wide regional variations in the aid structure as well. While a state like Kerala is beginning to acquire an age structure like that of the developed countries.</b></p> <p><b>What is meant by age structure of the population.</b></p>	1+1=2
19.	<p><b>The Indian state has had special programs for the Schedule Caste and Scheduled Tribes since even before independence. The 'Schedules' listing the castes and tribes recognized as deserving of special treatment because of the massive discrimination practiced against them were drawn up in 1935.</b></p> <p><b>How did the state address the issues of caste and tribe discrimination? Elaborate.</b></p>	1+1=2
20.	<p><b>Policies that promote assimilation are aimed at persuading, encouraging or forcing all citizens to adopt a uniform set of cultural values and norms these values and norms are usually entirely or largely those of dominant social group.</b></p> <p><b>What is the main goal of assimilationist policies in terms of cultural values?</b></p>	2
21.	<p><b>The impact of Sanskritization is many-sided. Its influence can be seen in language literature, ideology, music, dance, drama, style of life and ritual.</b></p>	1+1=2

	<b>What are some critics of the concept of sanskritization?</b>	
22.	<b>How has the formation of AITUC made the colonial government more cautious in dealing with the labour. Explain.</b>	
23.	<b>Machinery helps to increase production, but it also creates the danger that eventually machines will replace workers. But Marx and Mahatma Gandhi saw mechanisation as a danger to employment. Why both Marx and Gandhiji saw mechanisation as danger to employment.</b>	<b>1+1=2</b>
24.	<b>‘The struggle for women’s upliftment in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries was led by male reformers.’ Discuss with suitable examples.</b>	<b>2</b>
25.	<b>This is the real life story of Rukmini Devi who lives in a small hut in Gaigotha village in Vada Taluka of Palghar District in Maharashtra State. When Cultivation season is over, or (if the rice crop is damaged due to heavy rains or pests) they may face many hardships A section of the crop is kept for their personal use, for the year. During the off-season, both husband and wife go to the brick kilns (about 7 miles away) to do piece-rate work (That is they get paid for each brick that they make.) While the men earn Rupees 300 per day, the women earns Rupees 150-200 Rukmani Devi stated that they prefer to walk the seven miles both ways because the bus sphere is rupees 35/- per head one way. They cannot afford it.  Point out and discuss briefly, gender discrimination in this setting. <b>OR</b> ‘In our technologically advanced society, individuals are ranked in a hierarchy based on social categories, such as wealth, occupation and education. This hierarchy influences their identities experiences and access to resources.’  Given the principles of social stratification outlined in the passage, how might the social position of a person in this advanced society be influenced by their family background and societal beliefs?</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Section-C</b>	
26.	<b>Tribes have been classified according to their ‘permanent’ and ‘acquired’ trades highlight the demography of tribal communities in India on the basis of the permanent traits.</b>	<b>4</b>
27.	<b>“The working class moments in the capitalist west aimed for improvements in wages, living conditions and Social Security.” Does this statement reflect efforts towards social equity? Give reasons for your answer.  <b>OR</b> The Bombay textile strike of 1982, which was led by the trade union leader, Dr. Dutta Samant, and affected nearly a quarter of a million workers and their families. The strike lasted nearly two years. The workers wanted better wages and also wanted the right to form their own union. Write a brief note on the establishment of trade union in context of pre-independence India.</b>	<b>4</b>
28.	<b>By the 1970s all the major definitions of prize were shown to be faulty. It was pointed out that the tribe peasantry distinction did not hold in terms of any of the commonly advanced criteria; size, isolation religion, and means of livelihood. How did the definitions of tribes in the 1970s challenge previous distinctions based on size and means of livelihood?</b>	<b>4</b>
29.	<b>Communalism is an important issue in India because it has been a source of tension and violence. Elaborate.</b>	<b>4</b>

30.	Explain Green Revolution and the social consequences associated with it.				2+2=4
31.	Caste is an institution uniquely associated with the Indian subcontinent. While social arrangement producing similar effects have existed in other parts of the world, the exact form has not been found elsewhere. Although it is an institution characteristic of Hindu society, caste has spread to the major non Hindu communities of Indian subcontinent. This is especially true of Muslims, Christians and Sikhs. What are the major factors behind existence of the hierarchy in caste system ? Explain.				2+2=4
32.	The right information act 2005 (Act number 22/ 2005) is a law enacted by the Parliament of India giving Indians access to the government records. Under the terms of the Act, any person may request information from a “public authority” (a body of government or instrumentality of state) which is expected to reply expeditiously or within 30 days. What requirements does the Right To Information Act 2005 impose on public authorities regarding record management and information publication?				4
	Section- D				
33.	Year	Total population (in millions)	Average annual growth rate (%)	Decadal growth rate (%)	
	1901	238	-	-	
	1911	252	.56	5.8	
	1921	251	-0.03	-0.3	
	1931	279	1.04	11.0	
	1941	319	1.33	14.2	
	1951	361	1.25	13.3	
	1961	439	1.96	21.6	
	1971	548	2.22	24.8	
	1981	683	2.20	24.7	
	1991	846	2.14	23.9	
	2001	1028	1.95	21.5	
	2011	1210	1.63	17.7	
	a) What was the total population of India as per the census of 2011?				
b) What was the percentage of the average annual growth rate between 1901-1951 and 1911-1921? What contributed to the negative growth rate between 1911-1921?					4
34.	‘Economists often make a distinction between organised or formal and unorganised or informal sector. According to one definition, the organised sector consists of all units employing to ten or more people throughout the year. These have to be registered with the government to ensure that their employees get proper salaries or wages, pensions and other benefits’.				
a)	What is an organised sector?				3
b)	Highlight the major social implications of organized sector in India.				3
35.	“There were a large number of women’s organisations that arose both at national and local levels in the twentieth century. And then began the participation of women in the national moment itself. In 1931 the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress issued a declaration on the Fundamental Rights of citizenship in India whereby it committed itself to women’s equality.”				
					3

	<p>a) Highlight the importance key features of the Karachi Declaration held in 1931 with regards to fundamental rights in India.</p> <p>b) What was the resolution on National Economic Programme in Karachi sessions INC?</p>	3
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Q.N.	Questions	Marks
	<b>Section- A</b>	
1.	(b) Industrialization is based on the division of labor	1
2.	(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1
3.	(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1
4.	(d) All of these	1
5.	(a) Ascriptive	1
6.	(a) MN srinivas	1
7.	(d) II,III and IV	1
8.	(c) Secular	1
9.	(a) Harry Braverman	1
10.	(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason is true	1
11.	(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1
12.	(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1
13.	(a) It enhances productivity by breaking work into small tasks, setting daily targets, and using time motion studies to streamline production with assembly lines.	1
	The early 20th century saw the growth of women's organisations at the national and the local level. The Women's India Association (WIA) (1917), All India Women's Conference (AIWC) (1926) and National Council for Women in India (NCWI) (1925) are ready names of organisations that we can mention. While many of them began with a limited focus, their scope extended over time. For instance, the AIWC began with the idea that 'women's welfare' and 'politics' were mutually exclusive. Based on the given passage, answer Q14 and Q15.	
14.	(c) I , III and IV	1
15.	(a) The Women's Indian Association (WIA) was established in 1926	1
16.	(b) Arya Sabha	1
	<b>Section -B</b>	
17.	Agrarian system is preferred in the above mentioned statement. It refers to the structure or distribution of land holding. Access to land significantly influences One's role in agricultural production and income levels. Large land owners can earn substantial incomes while agricultural labourers often earn below minimum wage.	2
18.	The age structure of population refers to the proportion of persons in different age groups relative to the total population. The age structure changes in response to change in levels of development and average life expectancy.	1+1=2
19.	<p>There are several initiatives taken by the state to address the issues of caste and tribe discrimination some of which are as follows:</p> <p>i. The most important initiative of the state is reservation. This involves the setting of reserve categories for dalits and tribal communities.</p>	1+1=2

	<b>ii. There is also a number of constitutional laws passed to end prohibit and punish caste discrimination and untouchability. For example, Caste Disabilities Removal Act 1950.</b>	
<b>20.</b>	<b>The main goal of assimilationist policies is to persuade, encourage, or force all citizens to adopt a uniform set of cultural values and norms, primarily those of dominant social group, often leading non-dominant groups to abandon their own cultural practices.</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>21.</b>	<b>Critics argue that the concept of sanskritization, while explaining some aspects of social mobility, oversimplifies the process by neglecting the complexities of caste dynamics, often reinforcing existing hierarchies by encouraging lower castes to simply imitate upper caste practices, and failing to account for other forms of social change or resistance movements against caste oppression</b>	<b>1+1=2</b>
<b>22.</b>	The formation of the AITUC made the colonial government more cautious in dealing with labour. It attempted to grant workers some concessions in order to contain unrest. In 1922, the government passed the Fourth Factories act which reduced the working day to 10 hours. In 1926, the Trade Unions act was passed which provided for registration of trade unions and proposed some regulations.	<b>2</b>
<b>23.</b>	Both Karl Marx and Mahatma Gandhi saw mechanisation as danger to employment because they agreed upon the fact that the basic task of manager is to control workers and get more work out of them. Further they argued that there are two main ways of making workers produce more. One is to extend the working hours. The other is to increase the amount that is produced within a given time period.	<b>1+1=2</b>
<b>24.</b>	<p>The reform movements of the 19th and early 20th centuries tried to address the issues that discriminated against women. The struggle was led by male reformers in this regard. Some examples are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Raja Ram Mohun Roy attacked the evil practice of sati which was present in society. He opposed it on the basis of humanitarianism, natural right doctrines and Hindu shastras.</li> <li>2. Jyotiba Phule supported the women education and opened the first school for women in Pune.</li> <li>3. MG Ranade writings supported the re-marriage of widows on the basis of shastras.</li> </ol>	<b>2</b>
<b>25.</b>	<p>Rukmini Devi is facing wage discrimination i.e., discrimination on the basis of sex in the payment of wages, where Rukmini Devi and her husband perform work of similar skill, effort, and responsibility for the same employer under similar working conditions but they don't earn the same amount of money. This implies discriminative employers save on the cost by employing the tribal females. Rukmini Devi is working in informal labour market where there is an absence of policies to safeguard gender rights.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>‘ In a technologically advanced society, a person's social position is influenced by their family background because social stratification persists across generations, with children often inheriting their parents social status. Additionally, societal beliefs support the hierarchy. If people view it as fair or inevitable they are more likely to accept and perpetuate it. This means family background and social beliefs both play key roles in determining an individual identity experiences and access to resources.</b></p>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Section-C</b>	

26.	<p>Permanent traits of tribal communities in India include region, language, physical characteristics and ecological habitat. On the basis of language, tribes are categorised into four categories, namely Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austric and Tibeto-Burman. The Indo-Aryan accounts for 1 % of the population and the Dravidian accounts for 3%. The other two languages are primarily spoken by tribals having 80% of the concentration. On the basis of physical characteristics, tribes are classified under the Negrito, Australoid, Mongoloid, Dravidian and Aryan categories.</p> <p>The last two are shared by the majority of the Indian population. In terms of size, tribes may vary in great number. The biggest tribes are the Gonds, Bhils, Santhals, Oraons, Minas Bodos and Mundas. The total population of tribes amounts to about 8.2% of the Indian population or 84 million people according to 2001 Census which has grown to 8.6% or 104 million tribal population according to 2011 Census.</p>	4
27.	<p>“ Yes this statement reflects efforts towards social equity. Working class movements in the capitalist west sought to address inequalities by demanding better wages improved living conditions and social security. These goals aimed to reduce disparities between the working class and the affluent, striving for a fairer distribution of resources and opportunities. By advocating for these changes, the movements sought to promote a more equitable society where basic needs and rights were accessible to all rather than being concentrated in the hands of a few.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>The first trade union was established in April 1918 in Madras by BP Wadia. During the same year, Mahatma Gandhi founded the Textile Labour Association (TLA). In 1920, the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) was formed in Bombay.</p> <p>The main trade union leaders were the communists led by SA Dange and MN Roy, the moderates led by M Joshi and VV Giri and the nationalists involved people like Lala Lajpat Rai and Jawaharlal Nehru. The formation of the AITUC made the colonial government more – cautious in dealing with labour. It attempted to grant workers some concessions in order to contain unrest.</p> <p>In 1922, the government passed the Fourth Factories act which reduced the working day to 10 hours. In 1926, the Trade Unions act was passed, which provided for registration of trade unions and proposed some regulations. By the mid 1920's, the AITUC had nearly 200 unions affiliated to it and its membership stood at around 250,000.</p> <p>During the last few years of British rule the communists gained considerable control over the AITUC. The Indian National Congress chose to form another union called the Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) in May 1947.</p>	4
28.	<p>In the 1970s, definitions of tribes challenged previous distinction by showing that criteria like size and means of livelihood were insufficient. Large types such as Santhal, Gond and Bhills contradicted the notion that tribes were necessarily small. Additionally tribes like the Munda and Hos had transitioned to settle the agriculture while some non tribal caste adopted hunting and gathering. This demonstrated that the tribe peasantry distinction was flawed as tribes exhibited diverse practises and characteristics not captured by earlier definitions.</p>	4
29.	<p>Communalism is an important issue in India because has been a recurrent source of tension and violence. During communal riots, people become faceless members of their respective communities. Every religious community has faced this violence in</p>	4

	<p>greater or lesser degree, although the proportionate impact is far more traumatic for minority communities</p> <p>Communalism is an aggressive political ideology linked to religion. Communal means something related to a community or collectivity as different from an individual. It is important to emphasise that communalism is about politics and not about religion. There is no necessary relationship between personal faith and communalism. One of the characteristic feature of communalism is its claim that religious identity overrides everything else..</p>	
30.	<p>The Green Revolution means increasing production of food grains by using High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds especially of wheat and rice. It was a government programme of agricultural modernisation which was funded by international agencies. The programme of Green Revolution was introduced only in those areas that had abundant irrigation. But only some parts of the country could reap the benefits of Green Revolution like that of Punjab, Western Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and some parts of Tamil Nadu.</p> <p>There were many social consequences of Green Revolution, which are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The agricultural productivity increased very rapidly and the medium and large farmers who produced a surplus for the market got the maximum benefit through Green Revolution.</li> <li>2. Small and marginal farmers could not benefit from Green Revolution as they could not buy new seeds and technology. It was only large farmers who were able to benefit from the new technology.</li> <li>3. The excessive use of pesticides hybrid seeds, etc., that needed assured irrigation also brought negative impacts. Many farmers shifted from multi-crop system to mono-crop system.</li> </ol>	2+2=4
31.	<p><b>There are several factors behind the existence of hierarchy in caste system. As the hierarchical order of caste is based on distinction between purity and pollution the word purity connects division between something believed to be closer to the sacred and the world pollution represents something which is distant from or opposed to the sacred. Castes that are considered to be virtually pure have high status while those considered less pure have low status apart from purity material power economic power or military power is associated with social status. Therefore those in power have higher status and those defeated have lower status. Castes in the past were not only unequal to each other in ritual terms but also complementary and non competing. Thus each caste has its own place in the system which cannot be taken by any other castes. Further as castes are associated with occupation. The caste System often functions as the social division of Labour wherein there is no movement or mobility.</b></p>	2+2=4
32.	<p><b>The right to Information Act 2005 requires public authorities to computerise their records for widespread dissemination and proactively publish certain categories of information. This ensures that essential details are readily accessible to the public without formal requests. Qualities must respond to information requests within 30 days and provide access in various formats including electronic ones. These provisions aim to enhance transparency, reduce the need for formal information the quests and facilitate easier public access to government records.</b></p>	4
Section- D		

32.	<p>a) India is the second most populous country in the world, with the total population of 1.2 billion according to the censuses of India 2011.</p> <p>b) Between 1901- 1951 the percentage of the average annual growth rate was approximately 1.33%, a modest rate of growth in between 1911-1921 there was a negative growth rate i.e. 0.03 %. The negative growth rate was caused by the influenza epidemic during 1918 to 1919. Killing about 12.5 million persons or 5% of the total population of the country.</p>	2 4
33. a)      b)	<p>An "organized sector" refers to businesses or industries that are formally registered with the government, adhere to labor laws, and provide their employees with consistent and regulated benefits like proper salaries, pensions, and other social security measures, typically employing a larger workforce with established working conditions; in contrast to the unorganized sector which often lacks such formal regulations and offers less job security and benefits to workers.</p> <p>Improved Standard of Living, Social Mobility: Reduced Inequality:, economic stability, urbanisation</p>	3 3
34.	<p>The Karachi Congress session which was held on 26<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> March 1931 was chaired by Dubai Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.</p> <p>Some important key features of Karachi Declaration held in 1931 with regards to fundamental rights in India were</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All cities are equal before the law, irrespective of religion, caste, creed or sex. No disability attaches to any citizen by reason of his or her religion, caste, creed or sex in regard to public employment office of power or honour and in the exercise of any trade or calling.</li> <li>2. Women shall have the right to vote, to represent and the right to hold public offices.</li> <li>3. The resolution on fundamental rights guaranteed several civil rights including free speech and free press, write to form associations universal adult franchise</li> </ol> <p>c) The resolution of national economic programme included</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Substantial reduction in rent and revenue in the case of landholders and peasants.</li> <li>• Exemption from rent or uneconomic holding.</li> <li>• Relief from agricultural in debtness</li> <li>• Better conditions of work including a living wage, limited hours of work and protection of women workers in industrial sector.</li> <li>• Right to workers and peasants to form unions.</li> <li>• State ownership and control of key industries mines and means of transport.</li> </ul>	3 3



# OSDAV Public School, Kaithal

Pre board Exams (2024-25)

Class : XII

Subject : Sociology

SET- B

Time: 3 Hrs .

M.M. : 80

General Instructions:-

II. All questions are compulsory.

Q.N.	Questions	Marks
Section- A		
32.	Which of the following features is not an element of the Policy of Apartheid? (e) Denial of ownership of land (c) Denial of South African citizenships (f) Permissions for mixed marriages (d) Denial of formal voice in government	1
33.	The rate of natural increase or growth rate of population refers to the difference between the birth rate and death rate. When this difference is zero (or, in practice, very small) then we say that the population has 'stabilized' or has reached "the replacement level", which is the rate of growth required for new generations to replace the older ones that are dying out. Which of the following leads to population stabilization? (e) Difference between the birth rate and death rate is zero. (f) Difference between the birth rate and the death rate is very small. (g) Difference between the birth rate and death rate is very high. (h) Both a and b.	1
34.	The task of a manager is to _____ and get _____ out of workers. (e) Control workers, more work. (f) Hire more workers, more work. (g) Beat workers, less work. (h) Give food to workers, less work.	1
35.	Which of the following statements is/ are correct about gender identities (a) Transgender refers to conversions of gender status of body into opposite gender by using choice or certain compulsions. (b) Third gender refers to the person having alternates of both genders i.e. male and female. (c) No In India a third gender person can nominate themselves to contest in elections. (d) All of the above	1
36.	The law that imposed an upper limit on the amount of land that can be owned by a particular family is known as._____. (b) Abolition of Zamindari system (c) Land ceiling act. (c) Tenancy abolition and Regulation Act (d) Ryotwari system	1
	The Indian meanings of secular and secularism include the Western sense but also involve others the most common use of secular in everyday language is as the opposite of communal. So, a secular person or state is one that does not favour any particular religion over others. Secularism in this sense is the opposite of	

	<p>religious chauvinism and it need not necessarily imply hostility to religion as such.</p> <p>Based on the given passage answer question 6 and 7.</p>	
37.	<p>Which of the following best describes the Indian concept of secularism?</p> <p>(c) Secularism in India involves complete separation of religion and state, similar to western secularism.</p> <p>(d) Secularism in India means equal respect for all religions without necessarily separating religion from public life.</p> <p>(e) Secularism in India implies that the state should favour one religion or others.</p> <p>(f) Sacularism in India is focused solely on reducing the influence of religion in personal practices.</p>	1
38.	<p>Communism and secularism are important subjects in sociology because</p> <p>V. Communalism is solely about personal faith and has no political implications</p> <p>VI. Secularism in India involves providing special consideration to minorities to ensure equal respect for all religions.</p> <p>VII. Communism constructs large and diverse groups as singular and homogeneous based on religion.</p> <p>VIII. Secularism aims to separate religion from public life completely.</p> <p>Codes</p> <p>(b) I and II                      (b) II and III                      (c) I, II and IV                      (d) III and IV</p>	1
39.	<p>Assertion (A): Social moments often arise with the aim of bringing about changes on a public issue</p> <p>Reason (R): Protest is the most of visible form of collective action.</p> <p>(j) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>(k) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>(l) Assertion (A) is true but Reason is false.</p> <p>(m)Assertion (A) is false but Reason is true</p>	1
40.	<p>Industrialization involves a detailed division of labour in which people do not see the end result of production process as they are producing only one small part of a product also their work is repetitive and exhausting. Yet, for them this work is better than being unemployed.</p> <p>Which one of the following terms is called by Karl Marx about such situation wherein a person is disconnected with the product he/she is producing?</p> <p>(b) Exploitation                      (b) Alienation                      (c) Surplus value                      (d) Capital</p>	1
41.	<p>Assertion (A): When population rises in geometric progression, agricultural production can only grow in arithmetic progression.</p> <p>Reason (R): Population growth always outstrips growth in production of subsistence resources, the only way to increase prosperity is by controlling the growth of population.</p> <p>(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason is false.</p> <p>(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason is true</p>	1
42.	<p>Person from Bellock family can afford expensive higher education. Someone with influential relatives and friends may through access to good advice, recommendations or information managed to get a well paid job.</p> <p>I. There are multiple forms of capital</p>	1

	<b>II. Different forms of capital cannot be converted into the other</b> <b>III. The forms of capital overlap</b> <b>Codes</b> (a) I is false (c) I and III are true (b) I and II are true (d) I, II and III are true	
12.	According to the typology of social movements how the next alike movement in India be primarily classified. (a) Redemptive as it aims for personal transformation of member's consciousness and action. (b) Reformist as it seeks gradual changes in existing social and political arrangements. (c) Revolutionary as it strives to radically transform social relations and power structures. (d) Reactionary as it seeks to preserve traditional values and resist societal changes.	1
13.	What did the term modernization historically imply? (e) Modernization primarily focused on preserving traditional values and customs. (f) Initially, modernization solely referred to advancements in agricultural techniques. (g) It referred to the path of development that much of West Europe or North America has taken. (h) None of the above.	1
	If prejudice describes attitudes and opinions, discrimination refers to actual behaviour toward another group or individual. Discrimination can be seen in practices that disqualify members of one group from opportunities open to others, as when a person is refused a job because of their gender or religion. Based on the given passage, answer Q14 and Q15.	
14.	What is the most accurate description of prejudice? (b) Prejudice involves fixed, journalised beliefs about a group, while discrimination involves actions that disadvantage a group. (c) Prejudice refers to preconceived opinions that are formed after careful consideration of available facts. (d) Prejudice involves prejudgment, often formed without familiarity with the subject or based on hearsay rather than direct evidence. (e) Prejudice is always negative and never involve favourable opinions.	1
15.	Which of the following statement best describes the relationship between prejudice and discrimination? I. Prejudice involves fixed generalized belief about a group, while discrimination involves actions that disadvantaged a group II. Discrimination is always based on Direct evidence is transparent. III. Prejudice and discrimination are both easily proven in a court of law IV. Stereotypes often contribute to prejudice, which then leads to discriminatory behaviour. <b>Codes</b> (a) I and II (b) I and IV (c) II and III (d) III and IV	1
16.	Assertion (A): Telangana movement is one of the important militant peasant movements in India. Reason (R): Indian National Congress gave it effective leadership. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1

	<p>(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason is false.</p> <p>(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason is true.</p>	
	<b>Section -B</b>	
17.	<p>There are different kinds of social movements. They can be classified as redemptive reformist, revolutionary and redemptive social movement aims to bring about a change in the personal consciousness and actions of its individual members.”</p> <p>What are the fundamental differences between the redemptive and reformist social movement?</p>	2
18.	<p>Sociologists use the term social stratification to refer to a system by which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy. This hierarchy then shapes people’s identity and experiences, their relation with others as well as their access to resources and opportunities.</p> <p>What are the key principles of social stratification?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Untouchability was the most visible and comprehensive form of social discrimination however there were a large group of castes that were of low status and were also subjected to varying levels of discrimination short of untouchability. These were the services and artisanal castes who occupied the lower rungs of the caste hierarchy the constitution of India recognized the possibility that there may be groups other than Scheduled Tribes And Scheduled Castes who suffer from social disadvantages.</p> <p>What is the constitutional basis for the recognition of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in India and how are they defined?</p>	1+1=2
19.	<p>“The structure of the family can be studied both as a social institution in itself and also in its relationship to other social institutions of society. In itself a family can be defined as nuclear or extended it can be male-headed or female-headed the line of descent can be matrilineal or patrilineal.”</p> <p>What is the difference between matrilineal and patrilineal societies in terms of inheritance rules.</p>	1+1=2
20.	<p>In the contemporary Dalit movement has unquestionably acquired a place in the public sphere that cannot be ignored this has been accompanied by a growing body of Dalit literature.</p> <p>How did Dalit literature help with the caste based Dalit movements?</p>	2
21.	<p>“The sex ratio often shows more females than males due to factors like diseases resistance and longer female lifespan. However in some countries this ratio is decreasing due to societal preferences.”</p> <p>How societal norms have led to a declining sex ratio in countries like China South Korea or India?</p>	1+1=2
22.	<p>There is a difference between the concepts of nation and the nation state in context of cultural diversity. Explain.</p>	2
23.	<p>How has the recent growth in religious consciousness and conflict worldwide challenged the traditional view of secularization in modern societies?</p>	1+1=2
24.	<p>The third major category of land reform laws were the land ceiling acts support the statement with suitable examples. What were some of the loopholes that allowed landowners to avoid the land ceiling act provisions?</p>	2
25.	<p>The organized sector consists of all units employing ten or more people throughout the year highlight any two features of an organized sector.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>	2

	<b>Workers in underground mines face very dangerous conditions. What are the primary dangers faced by workers in underground mines and what health issues are prevalent among them?</b>																																																																							
	<b>Section-C</b>																																																																							
<b>26.</b>	<b>What were the Provisions of the fundamental rights of citizenship declared by international Congress in 1931?</b>	<b>4</b>																																																																						
<b>27.</b>	<b>How did the development of coastal cities during the colonial. To the economic integration of British India into the global capitalist system?</b>	<b>4</b>																																																																						
<b>28.</b>	<b>National Development, particularly in the Nehruvian era, involved the building of Large dams, factories and mines because the tribal areas were located in Mineral Ridge and forest covered parts of the country. How does the ‘National development’ affect tribal communities in India?Justify your answer by giving examples.</b>	<b>4</b>																																																																						
<b>29.</b>	<b>To be effective, the ideas of inclusive nationalism had to be built into the constitution. Why is it important to include the ideas of inclusive nationalism in the Constitution?</b>	<b>4</b>																																																																						
<b>30.</b>	<b>Much of the modern period the greatest emphasis has been laid on development. Over the decades there has been a great deal of concern about the unchecked use of natural resources and a model of development that creates news needs that further demands greater exploitation of the already depleted natural resources. This model of development has also been critiqued for assuming that all sections of people will be beneficiaries of development. What has been the primary focus of the modern period in terms of societal progress?</b>	<b>4</b>																																																																						
<b>31.</b>	<b>Caste is an institution uniquely associated with the Indian subcontinent. While social arrangement producing similar effects have existed in other parts of the world, the exact form has not been found elsewhere. Although it is an institution characteristic of Hindu society, caste has spread to the major non Hindu communities of Indian subcontinent. This is especially true of Muslims, Christians and Sikhs. What are the major factors behind existence of the hierarchy in caste system? Explain.</b>	<b>2+2=4</b>																																																																						
<b>32.</b>	<b>Explain Green Revolution and the social consequences associated with it.</b>	<b>2+2=4</b>																																																																						
	<b>Section- D</b>																																																																							
<b>36.</b>	<b>Analyze the table given below and answer the questions that follows</b> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th colspan="3">Population (millions)</th><th colspan="2">Percentage of total population</th></tr><tr><th>Year</th><th>Rural</th><th>Urban</th><th>Rural</th><th>Urban</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1901</td><td>213</td><td>26</td><td>89.2</td><td>10.8</td></tr><tr><td>1911</td><td>226</td><td>26</td><td>89.7</td><td>10.3</td></tr><tr><td>1921</td><td>223</td><td>28</td><td>88.8</td><td>11.2</td></tr><tr><td>1931</td><td>246</td><td>33</td><td>88.0</td><td>12.0</td></tr><tr><td>1941</td><td>275</td><td>44</td><td>86.1</td><td>13.9</td></tr><tr><td>1951</td><td>299</td><td>62</td><td>82.7</td><td>17.3</td></tr><tr><td>1961</td><td>360</td><td>79</td><td>82</td><td>18.0</td></tr><tr><td>1971</td><td>439</td><td>109</td><td>80.1</td><td>19.9</td></tr><tr><td>1981</td><td>524</td><td>159</td><td>76.7</td><td>23.3</td></tr><tr><td>1991</td><td>629</td><td>218</td><td>74.3</td><td>25.7</td></tr><tr><td>2001</td><td>743</td><td>286</td><td>72.2</td><td>27.8</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>833</td><td>377</td><td>68.8</td><td>31.2</td></tr></tbody></table>	Population (millions)			Percentage of total population		Year	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	1901	213	26	89.2	10.8	1911	226	26	89.7	10.3	1921	223	28	88.8	11.2	1931	246	33	88.0	12.0	1941	275	44	86.1	13.9	1951	299	62	82.7	17.3	1961	360	79	82	18.0	1971	439	109	80.1	19.9	1981	524	159	76.7	23.3	1991	629	218	74.3	25.7	2001	743	286	72.2	27.8	2011	833	377	68.8	31.2	
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	<p>a) What was the difference between the rural and urban population in India in 1901. Why are rural population increasingly moving to urban areas</p> <p>b) Did the percentage of rural population in India increase or decrease between 1901 or and 2011?</p>	4
37.	‘Economists often make a distinction between organised or formal and unorganised or informal sector. According to one definition, the organised sector consists of all units employing to ten or more people throughout the year. These have to be registered with the government to ensure that their employees get proper salaries or wages, pensions and other benefits’.	
c)	What is an organised sector?	3
d)	Highlight the major social implications of organized sector in India.	3
38.	There are direct linkages between the situation of Agricultural Workers and lack of upward social economic mobility. Discuss with suitable examples.	6

**Set B**

Q.N.	Questions	Marks
	<b>Section- A</b>	
1.	(a) Denial of ownership of land	1
2.	(a) Difference between the birth rate and death rate is zero.	1
3.	(a) Control workers, more work.	1
4.	(d) All of the above	1
5.	(c) Land ceiling act.	1
6.	(b) Secularism in India means equal respect for all religions without necessarily separating religion from public life.	1
7.	(b) II and III	1
8.	(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1
9.	(b) Alienation	1
10.	(e) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1
11.	(c) I and III are true	1
12.	(c) Revolutionary as it strives to radically transform social relations and power structures.	1
13.	(c) It referred to the path of development that much of West Europe or North America has taken.	1
	If prejudice describes attitudes and opinions, discrimination refers to actual behaviour toward another group or individual. Discrimination can be seen in practices that disqualify members of one group from opportunities open to others, as when a person is refused a job because of their gender or religion. Based on the given passage, answer Q14 and Q15.	
14.	(c) Prejudice involves prejudgment, often formed without familiarity with the subject or based on hearsay rather than direct evidence.	1
15.	(b) I and IV	1
16.	(e) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1
	<b>Section -B</b>	
17.	A redemptive social movement aims for a complete personal transformation within individuals, often with a strong religious focus, while a reformist social movement	2

	seeks to change specific aspects of society through incremental improvements within the existing system, focusing on broader societal issues rather than individual spiritual change	
18.	<p>The key principles of social stratification are: inequality in the distribution of resources and power, hierarchical ranking of social groups, social differentiation based on factors like wealth, occupation, and education, the persistence of social positions across generations, and the existence of cultural beliefs and ideologies that support the stratification system; essentially, it's a system where society is divided into layers with unequal access to resources and opportunities, often based on factors like class, caste, or status, and these divisions are maintained through social norms and beliefs</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>In the Indian Constitution, the recognition of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) is primarily based on Article 15(4), which allows the state to make special provisions for the advancement of "socially and educationally backward classes of citizens," essentially defining OBCs as those who are considered both socially and educationally disadvantaged, distinct from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; the government is mandated to ensure their social and educational development through measures like reservations in employment and education.</p>	1+1=2
19.	In a matrilineal society, inheritance is traced through the mother's lineage, meaning children belong to their mother's kin group and inherit property from their maternal relatives, while in a patrilineal society, inheritance is traced through the father's lineage, with children belonging to their father's kin group and inheriting property from their paternal relatives; essentially, matrilineal societies pass on inheritance through the female line, while patrilineal societies pass it through the male line.	1+1=2
20.	Dalit literature serves as a powerful medium for conveying the poignant social and political experiences of the Dalit community within the caste-based framework of Indian society	2
21.	In countries like China, South Korea, and India, societal norms that strongly favor male children, often rooted in patriarchal structures, have significantly contributed to a declining sex ratio by leading to practices like sex-selective abortions and neglect of female infants, resulting in fewer girls being born compared to boys; this preference for sons stems from the belief that they provide greater social status, economic security, and support in old age.	1+1=2
22.	A "nation" refers to a group of people sharing a common culture, history, language, and identity, often with a sense of belonging together, while a "nation-state" is a political entity where the boundaries of a state largely coincide with the boundaries of a single nation, meaning the dominant culture within the state aligns with the cultural identity of the majority population.	2
23.	The recent surge in religious consciousness and conflicts across the globe has significantly challenged the traditional view of secularization in modern societies, as it demonstrates that even in supposedly secularized nations, religion continues to play a potent role in politics, social identity, and personal lives, thereby contradicting the idea of a steady decline in religious influence due to modernization and rationalization; this phenomenon is often termed "desecularization?"	1+1=2
24.	Landowners often exploited loopholes in the Land Ceiling Act by engaging in practices like "benami" transfers (transferring land to a third party's name), dividing land among family members, falsely classifying land types to gain exemptions, making fictitious land partitions, and utilizing loopholes related to exemptions for orchards, plantations, and wastelands, effectively allowing them to retain control over their land despite the ceiling limit	2
25.	Two key features of an organized sector are: job security for employees, meaning they have a relatively stable employment with defined terms, and strict adherence to	2

	<p>government regulations regarding working conditions, wages, and employee benefits, as businesses in this sector are registered and must follow labor laws. .</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Underground mine workers primarily face dangers like rockfalls, cave-ins, exposure to toxic gases (like methane), flooding, mine fires, and poor ventilation, which can lead to respiratory illnesses like silicosis, black lung disease, and lung cancer due to inhaling dust and harmful particles, as well as potential issues like musculoskeletal disorders from heavy labor in confined spaces.</p>	
	<b>Section-C</b>	
26.	<p>The Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress in 1931 adopted a resolution on fundamental rights that guaranteed the following:</p> <p><b>Freedom of speech and press</b></p> <p><b>Right to form associations</b></p> <p><b>Right to assemble</b></p> <p><b>Universal adult franchise</b></p> <p><b>Equal legal rights</b></p> <p><b>Free and compulsory primary education</b></p> <p><b>Protection of culture, language, and script of minorities</b></p> <p><b>Protection of the rights of minorities</b></p> <p><b>Freedom of conscience</b></p>	4
27.	<p><b>Strategic location:</b></p> <p>Coastal cities like Bombay (Mumbai), Calcutta (Kolkata), and Madras (Chennai) were strategically positioned to easily access maritime trade routes, making them ideal centers for exporting primary commodities like cotton, jute, and tea to Britain.</p> <p><b>Infrastructure development:</b></p> <p>The British invested in developing port infrastructure in these coastal cities, improving their capacity to handle large volumes of trade and facilitating the movement of goods.</p> <p><b>Commercialization of agriculture:</b></p> <p>Colonial policies encouraged the production of cash crops in India, which were then channeled through coastal cities for export to the global market, further integrating the Indian economy into the capitalist system.</p> <p><b>Emergence of a new class:</b></p> <p>The growth of coastal cities led to the development of a new class of Indian traders and brokers who facilitated trade between British companies and local producers, contributing to the circulation of capital.</p>	4
28.	<p>Tribes which mostly had collective community based ownership were at a disadvantage in the new system. Example series of dams being built over the Narmada river. Many tribal regions have experienced heavy in-migration of non-tribals. This threatens to disrupt their cultures and communities.</p>	4
29.	<p>Ensuring Minority Rights: Inclusive nationalism recognizes the importance of protecting the rights and interests of minority groups. The constitution should include safeguards to prevent the marginalization and discrimination of minority communities.</p>	4

30.	<p><b>Industrialization:</b> The transition from agrarian societies to industrial economies is seen as a major catalyst for social change, leading to the growth of urban centers and new social classes.</p> <p><b>Urbanization:</b> As people moved to cities, new social challenges arose, prompting discussions about sanitation, housing, and public services.</p> <p><b>Individualism:</b> Modernity is often associated with an increased emphasis on individual rights and personal achievement, compared to traditional collectivist values.</p> <p><b>Secularization:</b> A decline in the influence of religious institutions on social life is another key feature of modern societies.</p>	4
31.	<p><b>Birth-based hierarchy:</b> A person's caste is determined at birth, meaning they inherit their social position from their parents, perpetuating the hierarchical structure.</p> <p><b>Ritual purity and pollution:</b> The caste system is often based on the concept of "purity" and "impurity," with higher castes considered ritually purer than lower castes.</p> <p><b>Endogamy:</b> The practice of marrying within one's own caste further reinforces the boundaries between different caste groups.</p> <p><b>Occupational specialization:</b> Traditionally, each caste was associated with a specific occupation, which contributed to the social hierarchy.</p> <p><b>Dominant caste:</b> Within a village or community, a particular caste often holds significant power and influence, further solidifying the caste hierarchy.</p>	2+2=4
32.	<p>The Green Revolution refers to a period of significant increase in agricultural productivity worldwide, primarily achieved through the introduction of high-yielding crop varieties, chemical fertilizers, and improved irrigation practices; however, while it boosted food production, it also brought about notable social consequences like widening the gap between large landowners and small farmers, leading to increased rural indebtedness and environmental concerns, particularly impacting marginalized communities with limited access to necessary resources like water and fertilizers.</p> <p>Key aspects of the Green Revolution and its social consequences:</p> <p><b>Increased food production:</b> The primary goal of the Green Revolution was to significantly increase food production by introducing high-yielding varieties (HYVs) of crops like wheat and rice, which led to a substantial rise in agricultural output in many developing countries.</p> <p><b>Unequal access to technology:</b> While the Green Revolution led to increased food availability, its benefits were not equally distributed. Large landowners with access to capital were better equipped to adopt new technologies like HYVs and fertilizers, further widening the gap between them and small, marginal farmers who struggled to afford these inputs.</p>	2+2=4

	<p><b>Rural indebtedness:</b> To access the required inputs for Green Revolution farming, many small farmers had to take loans, often leading to high levels of debt when faced with crop failures or fluctuating market prices.</p> <p><b>Social stratification:</b> The Green Revolution contributed to the emergence of a new class of affluent farmers who benefited significantly from the increased productivity, further reinforcing existing social hierarchies in rural areas.</p> <p><b>Environmental concerns:</b> Intensive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides associated with the Green Revolution led to environmental issues like soil degradation, water pollution, and potential health risks for farmers and communities.</p>	
	<b>Section- D</b>	
33.	<p>a) In 1900 one the rural population was 213 million and the urban population was 26 million. To calculate the difference we subtract the urban population from rural population: 213 million – 26 million =187 million.</p> <p>b) Looking at the percentage of population column for the rural population in 1901 (89.2%) and 2011 (68.8%) we can see a decrease this indicates that the proportion of people living in rural areas compared to the population is decreased between 1901 and 2011</p>	<p>2</p> <p>4</p>
34.	<p>a) ‘An "organized sector" refers to businesses or industries that are formally registered with the government, adhere to labor laws, and provide their employees with consistent and regulated benefits like proper salaries, pensions, and other social security measures, typically employing a larger workforce with established working conditions; in contrast to the unorganized sector which often lacks such formal regulations and offers less job security and benefits to workers.</p> <p>b) <b>Improved Standard of Living, Social Mobility: Reduced Inequality:, economic stability, urbanisation</b></p>	<p>3</p> <p>3</p>
35.	<p>Agricultural workers often face significant barriers to upward social economic mobility due to factors like low wages, insecure employment, limited access to education and healthcare, and a deeply entrenched land ownership system that favors a small elite, effectively trapping them in a cycle of poverty and limited opportunities - making their situation directly linked to a lack of upward mobility; a prime example is the prevalent system of landless laborers in rural India, where many work on large landowners' fields for minimal pay, with little chance to improve their economic standing.</p> <p>Key factors contributing to the lack of upward mobility for agricultural workers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Low wages and irregular work:</b> Most agricultural workers are paid daily wages, often below the minimum wage, and their employment is highly seasonal, leaving them with periods of unemployment and unreliable income.</li> <li>• <b>Land ownership inequality:</b> In many regions, a small percentage of landowners control large tracts of land, while most agricultural laborers are landless, leaving them dependent on landlords for work and vulnerable to exploitation.</li> <li>• <b>Caste system:</b></li> </ul>	6

	<p>In India, the caste system often overlaps with land ownership, further limiting mobility for lower caste agricultural workers, who are often relegated to the most menial tasks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lack of access to education and skills training:</b> Limited access to quality education restricts opportunities for agricultural workers to acquire skills necessary for non-farm employment, hindering upward mobility.</li> <li>• <b>Debt cycles:</b> Many agricultural workers fall into debt cycles due to the need to borrow money for essential needs during lean seasons, further trapping them in poverty. Example scenarios: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>A landless laborer in Bihar:</b> A Dalit agricultural worker is forced to work on a large landowner's field for minimal pay, with no chance to own land or access better employment opportunities due to their caste and lack of education.</li> <li>• <b>Tenant farmer in Punjab:</b> A tenant farmer cultivating land owned by a wealthy landlord is often forced to pay a large share of their produce as rent, leaving them with little income to invest in improving their farming practices or their children's education.</li> <li>• <b>Women agricultural laborers:</b> Women agricultural workers often face additional challenges like gender discrimination, lower wages, and limited access to land ownership, further hindering their social and economic mobility. How to address the issue: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Land reforms:</b> Implementing land redistribution policies to provide land ownership to landless laborers.</li> <li>• <b>Minimum wage enforcement:</b> Ensuring that agricultural workers are paid a fair minimum wage.</li> <li>• <b>Investing in education and skill development:</b> Providing access to quality education and training programs to equip agricultural workers with skills for diverse employment options.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>.</p>	
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