BOOK 1: INDIAN SOCIETY

CHAPTER 2 - The Demographic structure of Indian society

Q1. What are the three basic phases of Population growth as per the theory of Demographic Transition?

Q2. Compare and contrast the socio economic conditions of tribal’s before and after independence.

Q3. What is meant by the sex ratio? What are some of the implications of a declining sex ratio? Do you feel that parents still prefer to have sons rather than daughters? What in your opinion could be some of the reason for this preference?

Q4. Explain the basic argument of the theory of demographic transition. Why is the transition period associate with a population explosion?

Q5. Why did Malthus believe that catastrophic events like famines and epidemics that cause mass deaths were inevitable?

Q6. What are the broad objectives of national family planning programme.

Q7. Who are Karl Marx? Mention main characteristics of Marxian viewpoint of population.

Q8. Explain the following terms Population structure, Growth rate of population, Economic density and Nutrition Density.

CHAPTER 3 - Social Institutions- continuity and Change

Q9. What changes does colonialism bring about in the caste system

Q10. What are the factors behind the assertion of tribal identities today

Q11. State the Constitutional provisions enshrined for protection of the schedule tribes.

Q12. What is the role of Ideas of separation and Hierarchy in the Caste system.

Q13. Highlight the sources of conflict between national development and tribal development

Q14. Describe the different degrees of Kinship relationships.

Q15. Explain the theory of relative deprivation.

Q16. What was the contribution of Mahatma Gandhi towards upliftment of lower castes.

Q17. Discuss the major changes in the institutions of caste from colonial times to the present day.

CHAPTER 4 - Market as social institution

Q18. What are some of the processes included under the label “Globalization”?

Q19. In what ways did the Indian economy change after the coming of colonialism?
Q20. How do caste and Kin networks contribute to the success of business?

Q21. How can you state that markets are nothing else but a kind of social organization?

Q22. What changes took place in the areas where agriculture become more commercialized

Q23. Describe indigenous trading network of nattukottai chettiars or nakorattars of Tamil nadu.

Q24. What does Social exclusion mean? Why is it involuntary?

Q25. Explain the following terms Commoditization, Privatization, Surplus value, Invisible hand.

CHAPTER 5 - Patterns of social inequality and Exclusion

Q26. What is untouchability and three dimensions of Untouchability?

Q27. How are the OBC’s different from the Dalit’s (or schedule casts)?

Q28. What is meant by prejudices? Why are these often grounded in Stereotypes?

Q29. Describe some of the policies design to address caste inequality?

Q30. What do you know about Raja ram mohan roy’s movement for social reforms?

Q31. Explain Status of Women in different ages.

CHAPTER 6 - Challenges of cultural diversity

Q32. What is meant by cultural diversity? Why is India considered to be a very diverse country?

Q33. What is regionalism? What factors is it usually based on?

Q34. Why is it difficult to define the nation? How are nation and state related in modern society?

Q35. What are the different senses in which secularism has been understood in India

Q36. What is Minority? Why do minorities need protection from the state

Q37. Explain Communalism and mention the chief characteristics of Communalism.

Q38. What are the factors of religious diversity in India? Explain.

Q39. State any four laws passed by the Indian government to prohibit caste discrimination. Discuss them briefly.

BOOK 2 : CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIAN SOCIETY

CHAPTER 8 - Structural change

Q40. Discuss the impact of industrialization in Britain’s Urbanization. Give example of at least one urban area of England.

Q41. How did Colonial Laws favor the Owners and Managers of the Tea industry.

Q42. How has colonialism affected our life? You can either focus on one aspect like culture or politics or treat them together. [V.I.M.P]
Q43. The practice of colonialism and the principle of nationalism are contradictory. Why?

Q44. If capitalism became the dominant economic system in the colonial periods, national state becomes the dominant political forms. Explain how this process took place.

Q45. Why is it Important to knowing Indian History?

CHAPTER 9 - Cultural change

Q46. Write a short note on:
   1) Rights and secularization
   2) Gender and sanskritisation

Q47. Write a critical essay on sanskritisation.

Q48. Westernization is often just about adoption western attire and life style. Are there other aspects to being westernized or is that about modernization? Discuss

Q49. What are the conditions required in India to start social reform movement. [V.IMP]

Q50. Discuss in brief the name of those social evils which plague India society in 19 century. What were the attempts made to fight them?[V.IMP]

Q51. Explain Social movement and highlight the features of Social Movement.

Q52. What was the contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in the social reform in India?

CHAPTER 10 - The Story of Indian Democracy

Q53. What authority does Nyaya panchayats possess? [CBSE-Delhi 2012]

Q54. How policy makers did not wish to interfere with the traditional tribal institutions.

Q55. The 73rd amendment has been monumental in bringing a voice in the people in the village. Discuss.

Q56. Discuss in a paragraph social welfare responsibilities of the Panchayats?

Q57. What power and responsibilities have been delegated to the Panchayats?

Q58. Explain Panchayati Raj Institution, Political party, Particupatory democracy.

CHAPTER 11 - Change and development in rural society


Q60. What changes took place in the areas where agriculture become more Commercialized.

Q61. Highlight the condition of migrant workers in industries by giving suitable example

Q62. What do you understand by land reforms and main objective behind land reform in India?

Q63. Why are land reforms necessary? Discuss their importance on Indian agriculture after independence
Q64. Discuss the impact of Land reform on Agrarian structure of village in India during colonial period.

Q65. Explain the Land ceiling, Green revolution, Intermediaries.

CHAPTER 12 - Change and development in industrial society

Q66. Migration and lack of job security create poor working and living conditions for migrant labourers. Comment.

Q67. How does British Industrialization lead to de-industrialization of some sectors in India.

Q68. How has Liberalization attacked employment pattern in India? [V.IMP]

Q69. State and discuss the different aspect of modern changes in colonial India

Q70. What was the impact of Globalisation on Indian Economy.

Q71. Highlight any two features self-organized and unorganized sector?

Q72. How has Liberalization attacked Employment pattern in India?

CHAPTER 13 – Globalization and Social change

Q73. Globalization affects us all but differently. Discuss with suitable examples.

Q74. What do you know about Trans-national companies and give two features of transnational companies.

Q75. What is Corporate culture and INGO’s.

Q76. What is meant by World trade Organization and Economic Reforms?

Q77. In what ways did the Indian economy change after the coming of Globalization?

Q78. Explain Globalization and the new International division of labour by giving a suitable example.

Q79. Explain Globalization in brief and how it affects us all but differently. Discuss with suitable example.

CHAPTER 14 – Mass, Media and Communications

Q80. Is Radio as a medium of Mass Communication dying out? Discuss the Potential that FM stations have in Post Liberalization India.

Q81. Trace the changes that have been happening in the Medium of Television.

Q82. Why did Nehru call Media as a watch dog of Democracy?

Q83. What is meant by Mass Communication and main function of Mass Media?

Q84. How is our Culture affected by means of Mass Media?

Q85. How is the mass media responsible for bringing the gap between rural and urban areas? What are its effects.

Q86. What was the contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in the field of Mass Print media?
CHAPTER 15–Social Movements

Q87. Imagine a society where there has been no social movement. Discuss, you can also describe how you imagine such a society to be.

Q88. Write short note on
   - Women’s movement
   - Tribal movement

Q89. Write the name of movements and organizations associated with the Dalit movements.

Q90. Explain when the Peasants movement started in India.

Q91. What is meant by social movements? Explain its different types.

Q92. Write a note on Tribal movements with special reference to Jharkhand.

Q93. Discuss what an Ecological movement is by giving suitable example.