

Maharashtra State Board
Sociology
Sample Question Paper - 3
Academic Year: 2024-2025

Note :

1. All the questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Minimum of 4 points are expected for sub-questions of 4 marks.
4. Write answers to each question on a new page.

Q1. Attempt the following objective type question.

1. (a) Complete the following by choosing the correct alternative given in the bracket and rewrite it :

1. (a) 1. The Domestic Violence Act was passed in the year ____.

1. 1995
2. 2005
3. 2011

Solution

The Domestic Violence Act was passed in the year 2005.

1. (a) 2. ____ is the famous leader of Narmada Bachao Andolan.

1. Sarala Devi
2. Sunderlal Bahuguna
3. Medha Patkar

Solution

Medha Patkar is the famous leader of Narmada Bachao Andolan.

1. (a) 3. The Dowry Prohibition Act was passed in the year ____.

1. 1951

2. 1961

3. 1971

Solution

The Dowry Prohibition Act was passed in the year 1961.

1. (a) 4. The Chipko Movement is for _____.

1. women's empowerment
2. labour rights

3. **saving the environment**

Solution

The Chipko Movement is for saving the environment.

1. (a) 5. Gender is _____.

1. **innate**

2. genetic
3. learnt

Solution

Gender is innate.

Explanation:

This means it is an essential part of a person's identity, frequently defined by an internal sense of self and deeply established features rather than by external variables such as genetics or taught behaviours.

1. (b) Correct the incorrect pair and rewrite it :

1. (b) 1. Correct the incorrect pair and rewrite it.

1. **Brahmo Samaj - Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj**

2. Arya Samaj - Swami Dilyanand Saraswati
3. Satya Shodhak Samaj - Mahatma Jyotirao Phule
4. Seva Sadan - Behramji Malbari

Solution

- **Incorrect Pair:** Brahmo Samaj - Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj
- **Correct Pair:** Brahmo Samaj - Raja Rammohan Roy

1. (b) 2. Correct the incorrect pair and rewrite it.

1. Hinduism - Ved and Upanishad
2. Islam - Quran
3. **Jews - Tripitaks**
4. Christianity - Bible

Solution

- **Incorrect Pair:** Jews - Tripitaks
- **Correct Pair:** Jews - Torah

1. (b) 3. Correct the incorrect pair and rewrite it.

1. Raj Marg - Hinduism
2. Teerthankar - Jainism
3. **Saint Thomas - Sikhism**
4. Eight-fold Path - Buddhism

Solution

- **Incorrect Pair:** Saint Thomas - Sikhism
- **Correct Pair:** Saint Thomas - Christianity

1. (b) 4. Correct the incorrect pairs and rewrite them.

1. Raja Rammohan Roy - Brahmo Samaj
2. Dayanand Saraswati - Arya Samaj
3. **Mahatma Gandhi - Seva Sadan**
4. Mahatma Jyotirao Phule - Satya Shodhak Samaj

Solution

- **Incorrect Pair:** Mahatma Gandhi - Seva Sadan

- **Correct Pair:** Mahatma Gandhi - Harijan Sevak Sangh

1. (b) 5. Correct the incorrect pair and rewrite it.

1. Marijuana – Drug addiction
2. Violent films – Internet addiction
3. Selfitis syndrome – Substance addiction
4. Country liquor – Alcohol addiction

Solution

- **Incorrect Pair:** Selfitis syndrome – Substance addiction
- **Correct Pair:** Selfitis syndrome – Mobile (Social media) addiction

1. (c) **Identify** the appropriate term for the given option in the box and rewrite it against the given statement :

1. (c) 1. Identify the appropriate term from the given options and rewrite it against the given statement.

It is an achieved status.

1. Totalitarianism
2. Class
3. Egalitarianism
4. 22nd April
5. Gender discrimination
6. Devrai

Solution

It is an achieved status - **Class**

1. (c) 2.

Identify the appropriate term from the given options and rewrite it against the given statement.

An association established by Raja Rammohan Roy.

1. Brahmo Samaj

- 2. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- 3. Harijan Sevak Sangh
- 4. Class
- 5. Medha Patkar
- 6. Urban community
- 7. Digitalisation

Solution

An association established by Raja Rammohan Roy - **Brahmo Samaj**

1. (c) 3. Identify the appropriate term from the given options and rewrite it against the given statement.

This day is celebrated as 'Earth Day' all over the world.

1. 22nd April

- 2. Gender discrimination
- 3. Devrai
- 4. Totalitarianism
- 5. Egalitarianism
- 6. class

Solution

This day is celebrated as 'Earth Day' all over the world - **22nd April**

1. (c) 4. Identify the appropriate term from the given options and rewrite it against the given statement.

Head of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution of India.

1. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

- 2. Ageing
- 3. Guru Nanak

4. Guru Govind Singh
5. Westernisation
6. Animatism
7. Naturism

Solution

Head of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution of India - **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**

1. (c) 5. Identify the appropriate term from the given options and rewrite it against the given statement.

Significant role in the Trade Union Movement.

1. **S. A. Dange**
2. Sarala Devi
3. Medha Patkar
4. Urban community
5. Dr. Ambedkar
6. Industrialisation
7. Narcotic drugs
8. Modernisation
9. Brahmo Samaj
10. Egalitarianism

Solution

Significant role in the Trade Union Movement - **S. A. Dange**

1. (d) **Correct** the underlined words and complete the statement :

1. (d) 1. Correct the underlined word and complete the statement.

The custom of worshipping non-living bodies is called animism.

Solution

The custom of worshipping non-living bodies is called **animatism**.

1. (d) 2. Correct the underlined word and complete the statement.

Elementary education was imparted in Khangahs during the medieval period.

Solution

Elementary education was imparted in Maktabas during the medieval period.

1. (d) 3. Correct the underlined words and complete the statement.

Alcoholics Anonymous helps drug addicts.

Solution

Several government and private organizations (NGOs)/Narcotics Anonymous help drug addicts.

1. (d) 4. Correct the underlined word and complete the statement.

Higher education was imparted in Khangahs during the medieval period.

Solution

Higher education was imparted in Madrasa during the medieval period.

1. (d) 5. Correct the underlined words and complete the statement.

The Women's Indian Association was formed in Bombay.

Solution

The Women's Indian Association was formed in Madras (Chennai).

Q2. Write about notes. (Any two) :

2. (a) Write short note.

Consequences of colonialism in India.

Solution

- i. **Education:** The British set up a system of education which had far reaching impact on Indian society. The medium of instruction in the high school now became English. It became the common language of communication among the learned people. Schools and colleges were open to all individuals, irrespective of caste, creed, gender etc.

- ii. **Culture:** Many of the educated elite took to the lifestyle of the British with respect to food habits, dressing, customs, mannerisms, attitudes, beliefs, language, sports and entertainment etc. Eminent Indian sociologist, M. N. Srinivas referred to this process of imitation of the British, as 'westernization'.
- iii. **Administration:** The British set in place new systems of administration. They started the system of Services like the Economic Service, Education Service, Revenue Service and Administrative Service.
- iv. **Economy:** The economic system got transformed by industrial growth and its twin process of urbanisation. Caste-based skills and occupations and social relationships were gradually changing due to the impact of a changing economy and the rise of factories. The emergence of economic and educated classes were on the rise. Traditional barriers were gradually dropped.

2. (b) Write short note.

Characteristics of globalisation

Solution

The characteristics of globalisation are as follows:

- i. **Liberal principle:** The principle of 'laissez faire' is an integral aspect of globalisation. In economic context, it refers to opening up of the economy to private players. This is called the process of liberalisation. It brought together people from all walks of life.
- ii. **Private enterprise:** Privatisation is an allied process that accompanies globalisation. It is a process where services which were previously subject to government control, were opened up for private service providers in fields like healthcare, insurance, education etc.
- iii. **Profit motive:** With globalisation, there has been a sharp increase in competition in every field. There are more opportunities and options available to aspiring individuals. It has encouraged many service providers to indulge in profiteering.
- iv. **Marketisation:** Globalisation led to increase in production. This in turn has led to large-scale marketisation. Large-scale markets have provided people with options to choose from. It has indeed resulted in increased consumerism and made us more materialistic.

- v. **Interdependence:** Global economy has made all people and nations interdependent. We have numerous examples of parts of a product being manufactured in one country and assembled in faraway places.
- vi. **Knowledge distribution:** Globalisation is characterised by sharing of resources. It includes sharing of technological knowhow. It also includes outsourcing whereby people having the required skills and training get opportunities across borders to perform specialised tasks, without moving out from their location.

2. (c) Write short notes.

Farmers' Movement

Solution

- i. Although farmers are geographically scattered, there are several instances of the consolidation of their power in response to unrest and suppression.
- ii. Farmers' struggle in India is documented with reference to the following important phases:
 - a. **Early Agitations (1857 to 1921):** During this time, there were a number of revolts. Another well-known movement was the Satyagraha movement of the peasants in Kaira against the collection of land revenue in a situation of crop failure. Other well-known movements included the Deccan riots against money lenders, the upsurge by Bengal tenants against zamindari, the Punjab Kisan struggle in Bihar against indigo planters, and the upsurge by Bengal tenants against zamindari.
 - b. **The emergence of Kisan Sabhas (1922 to 1946):** The Kisan Sabha movement started in Bihar under the leadership of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati to raise voices against the Zamindari system. The representatives of Kisan Sabhas from Bihar and UP presented a memorandum at an All-Party Conference covering their major demands.
 - c. **Post-Independence period:** The emergence of the farmer's movement in the post-independence era can be located in the 1970s. In the 1960s and 70s, the movement became more organized. Bhartiya Kranti Dal and the Bhartiya Lok Dal were established to speak up for farmers. The founding of the Shetkari Sangatana under Sharad Joshi's leadership and the Karnataka Rajya Ryat

Sangh under M. D. Nanjundaswamy's leadership in 1980 marked significant turning points for the Indian farmer movement.

iii. With seasonal fluctuations, the apathy of the government, and negligence by the masses, farmers continue to suffer in India.

Q3. Write differences (Any three) :

3. (a) Write differences.

Mobile addiction and Drug addiction.

Solution

	Mobile addiction	Drug addiction
1	It refers to an obsession with mobile phones for various reasons, and a desire to upgrade one's mobile phone as this device has become a symbol of status.	It refers to a physical and biological dependence on drugs which leads to unpleasant symptoms when the person stops using the substance.
2	Easy access to the internet due to which it is flooded with information, then misuse of mobile phones for destructive, negative vested purposes.	Peer pressure, curiosity, personal and psychological conditions such as depression, inferiority/superiority complex.
3	Almost constantly on call, cybersex addiction, online compulsions, virtual relationships, etc., are the effects of mobile addicts.	Dependency on drugs, stress, anxiety, aggression or irritability can take its toll on addicts. Inability to focus on activity etc., are the effects of drug addiction.
4	Self-assessment, and getting involved in participative activities such as hobby classes, sports, and games can help in building positive experiences for individuals who otherwise would be isolated. This can help to tackle mobile addiction.	Creating awareness among the public, counselling, laws, drug addiction clinic, mass media, etc., are the measures to tackle drug addiction.

3. (b) Write differences.

Status of Women in the Early Vedic Period and Later Vedic Period

Solution

Status of Women in the Early Vedic Period	Status of Women in the Later Vedic Period
1. Women had access to Vedic education during the early Vedic period.	During the later Vedic period, women were denied access to Vedic education.
2. Women were entitled to the upanayana (thread) ceremony which enabled their entry into the Gurukul system of education.	Women were not allowed to attend school in the later Vedic period, and the upanayana ceremony was replaced by marriage, particularly child marriage.
3. Educated women were divided into two categories: Sadyavadhu - those who pursued their education just until they were married and Brahnavadinis - those who never married and continued studying and imparting education throughout their lives.	The Later Vedic period witnessed a decline in the status of women in society. Women were now restricted to household duties and were barred from attending social assemblies. They were reduced to a subordinate status in the household.
4. Women were considered useful and productive members of society. They could participate in social assemblies (vidath). They were also permitted to choose their life partners for marriage.	The birth of a daughter began to be looked down upon and there is evidence to suggest the beginning of the practice of dowry.

3. (c) Write differences.

Social problem and Individual problem.

Solution

No.	Social problem	Individual problem
1	The social problem is a problem commonly felt by a large number of people in society.	An individual problem is a problem experienced by an individual. It is not felt by others.
2	People feel the need for collective action to solve the problem.	It is the individual who must make an effort to solve one's problem.
3	Removal of social problems requires collective efforts for the well-being of the entire society.	The efforts of the concerned individual may be sufficient to save his/her problem.
4	For example: Ageing, Unemployment, Farmers' Suicide, Domestic Violence, Addiction, corruption, and overpopulation are social problems.	For example: unemployment, addiction, lack of job opportunities, matching one's education or skills, conventional mindsets of a community, lack of political will, etc., are individual problems.

3. (d) Write differences.

Regionalism and Linguism

Solution

Regionalism	Linguism
1. Regionalism refers to loyalty to one's own State or region before one's nation. This leads to Inter-State rivalries.	Linguism is a form of excess loyalty towards one's own language. This leads to conflict between people based on language.
2. Regionalism emerges due to the desire for people speaking one language to have one State. There is also a strong urge to give priority to the economic development of one's own region.	In every state, there is one dominant language and other regional languages, linguism emerges if the minorities begin to feel that their interests are being disregarded and their welfare ignored.

3. There is a strong desire to put one's own region's economic development first. Rivalries between states result from this.	Linguism has become more serious and intense in recent years. It has resulted in a distinct form of linguistic nationalism, which can provide sufficient impetus for secession in India.
4. When people of any state feel their regional imbalance and lack of socio-economic development this has led to demand for separate states.	Linguistic minorities feel that they are disregarded, and such narrow outlook results in the ill-treatment of the other linguistic group.
5. Regionalism is a divisive force that creates disrespect for people from other regions of the same country. It interferes with national integration to a great extent when the history of a particular region is glorified.	Linguism divides people based on language. It has led to a definite form of linguistic nationalism which can provide enough fuel for separatism in India.
6. Regionalism has led to regional movements for State rights and militant movements for separatism. For example , the Jammu and Kashmir issue, the Punjab problem, the Assam issue, etc.	Linguism has led to the unacceptance of Hindi as an official language of the Union across the country. For example , the atrocities committed on linguistic minorities, The language issue is central to the boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Q4. Explain the following concepts with examples. (Any two) :

4. (a) Explain the following concept with examples.

Urban crime

Solution

- i. With increased urbanization comes an increase in the crime problem. In the modern world, the issue of urban crime is becoming more complex.

- ii. The rise in urban crime causes a lot of tension and insecurity, which makes city life dangerous. Some criminals use their resources to rise to high political positions.
- iii. People from wealthy families also turn to crime in order to satisfy their desires for a luxurious lifestyle and to make quick money. This is also true for the poor, the disadvantaged, and those who live in slums.
- iv. In many major cities, violent urban crimes like domestic violence, rape, murder, kidnapping, cybercrime, economic offence, and various types of white-collar crime are pervasive.
- v. Urban crime is widespread and getting worse every day because people are becoming more involved in crime as a result of other problems and rising standards of living.

4. (b) Explain the following concept with example.

Digitalisation

Solution

- 1. Digitalisation is the use of digital technologies for handling data of various nature for various purposes.
- 2. It involves the process of digital transformation, which improves the performance of business.
- 3. It leads to frequent changes in business models due to growth in newer technologies.
- 4. Digitalisation is based on technology, innovation, research and development.
- 5. Digitisation has escalated the speed of the processes with a far greater extent of accuracy.
- 6. Digitisation is based on technology, innovation, research and development has encouraged human minds to invent, innovate, patent and create.
- 7. Example : Artificial intelligence, e-governance, e-commerce, e-learning, e-trade, e-shopping, integration of technology for the purpose of education in the 21st century etc.

4. (c) Explain the following concept with examples.

Domestic Violence

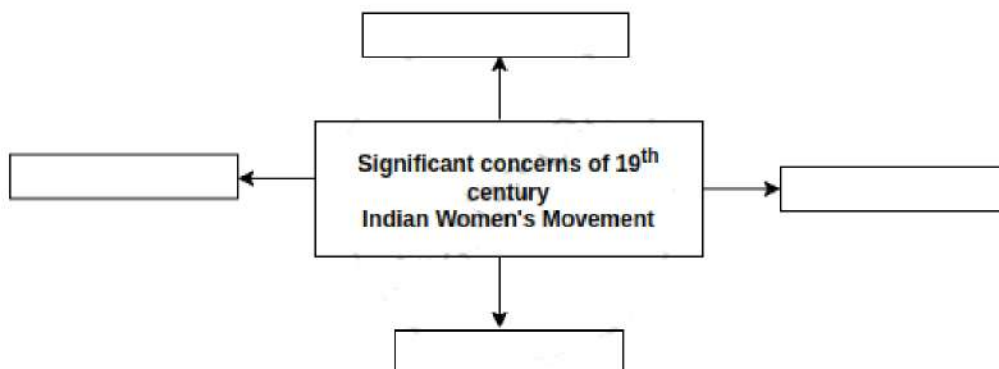
Solution

Domestic Violence refers to abuse within the family. Violence implies psychological, emotional, verbal, and physical torture. Domestic violence cuts across all classes, age categories, sexes, and genders.

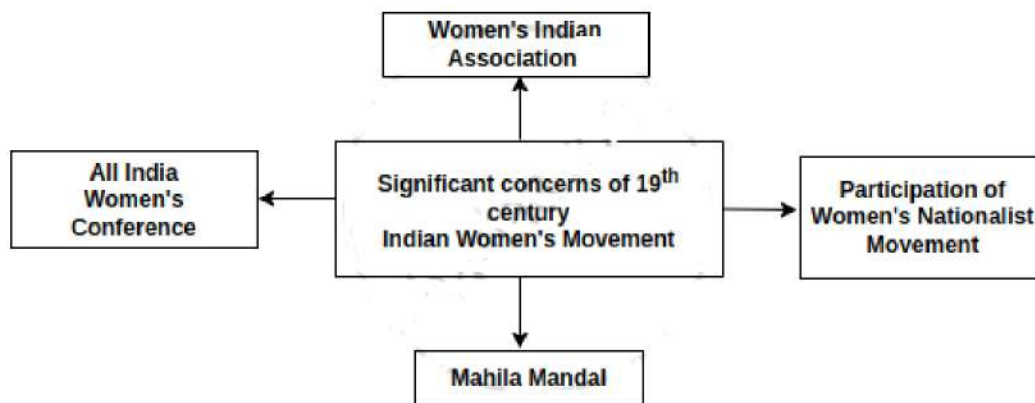
- i. Indian society is largely patriarchal because of this huge imbalance of power between men and others in our society. Although women's status is gradually improving, male members still have a higher status than women.
- ii. There are various factors responsible for strain in a spousal relationship between different members of the family. These could include personal insecurities, suspicion, age, differences, and incompatibility.
- iii. In India conventional and traditional mindsets, in institutions like marriage, family, and religion, stipulate the supremacy of men over women in almost every sphere of life.
- iv. Insecurity of one partner, especially of men can lead to feelings of suspicion, threats to one's ego, one's authority notions of infidelity, etc. Because of this violence and abuse takes place within the domestic sphere.

Q5.

5. (a) Complete the concept map:



Solution



5. (b) State whether the following statements are true/False With reasons (Any two) :

5. (b) 1. State whether the following statement is True or False with reasons.

The clothes one wears is indicative of an individual's level of modernisation.

1. True

2. False

Solution

This statement is False.

Reason:

1. Clothing cannot reflect an individual's level of modernization because modernization is linked to the concept of rationalism.
2. In the process of modernization, there is a willingness to receive new ideas, examine alternatives, and find new ways to explore creative ways.
3. Modernization refers to the ability of critical evaluation. Persons who claim to be modern are willing to examine daily events, literature, culture, art, customs, and beliefs from a critical point of view.
4. In the process of modernization, the role of education in demolishing obsolete notions, beliefs, and superstitions has paved the way for developing a scientific temperament. As a result, modernization is associated with a rational outlook rather than with modern clothing.

5. (b) 2. State whether the following statement is True or False with reason.

Modern industry is based on profit making.

1. True
2. False

Solution

This Statement is True.

Reasons:

- i. Mechanisation in modern industry refers to the use of precision techniques and accuracy in production. As a result of mass production, machine made goods were much cheaper than handmade goods. It undoubtedly increases profit.
- ii. Mechanisation and automation are features of modern industry. Industrial processes are increasingly automated as science and technology advance. As a result of this increased profit in less time, so much production occurs. In modern industry, the profit motive is always present.

5. (b) 3. State whether the following statement is True or False with reasons.

Economic inequality has no effect on society.

1. True
2. False

Solution

This statement is **false**.

Reasons:

- i. If a child falls into the below-poverty line category, the family to which he or she belongs influences his or her choices and opportunities. It may be difficult for parents to provide nutritious food. As a result, inequality emerges.
- ii. The economic state with which one identifies and belongs frequently influence educational differences. Many people cannot attend professional courses, cannot afford private school education and cannot afford an international education. As a result, there is inequality in educational opportunities.

- iii. Opportunities are scarce and difficult to obtain. Individual and group purchasing power determines our consumption patterns and extent of consumption.
- iv. Every person has unique abilities and capacities. These are a result of both our individual potential and our societal experiences. For example, a person may have a talent for art, music or acting. However, there is room for improvement in these abilities/skills; however, it may be impossible to use one's talent for individual or social benefit.

Q6.

6. (a) Read the following passage and answer the question given below :

Read the following passage and answer the question based on it.

This is the real-life story of Rukmini Devi who lives in a small hut in Gaigotha Village in Wada Taluka of Palghar District in Maharashtra State. She belongs to the Warli tribe. Her husband is a marginal farmer who cultivates on two acres of land. They have two children, one daughter aged 10 years and a son aged 6 years. Both the children walk to school and back daily (located about 3 miles away).

When cultivation season is over, (or if the rice crop is damaged due to heavy rains or pests) they face many hardships. A section of the crop is kept for their personal use, for the year. Tur Dal (lentil) is also grown in one small area, again for personal use. In a small backyard, they grow vegetables like chilies, cucumber, and bitter gourd (karela).

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 Rs. 300 per day, the women earn Rs. 150-200. Rukmini Devi stated that they prefer to walk the 7 miles both ways because the bus fare is Rs. 35/- per head one way. They cannot afford it.

1. Identify any three problems that the family of Rukmini Devi has to face.
2. Point out and discuss briefly, gender discrimination in this setting.

Solution

1. Rukmini Devi and her family had to deal with the following issues:

- i. Her husband, a marginal farmer, does not have adequate agricultural land. His land produces very little.
- ii. Once the cultivation season has ended and/or the rice crop has been harmed by heavy rains or pests. They face numerous challenges.
- iii. They work in brick kilns during the off-season and are paid for each brick they make. So they work all day and receive very little compensation for their efforts.
- iv. They must walk approximately 7 miles to work in order to save money on bus fare and use it for other purposes.
- v. Malnutrition is another problem they are suffering from due to low productivity and poverty.

2.

- i. Gender discrimination is a major problem. Males and females collaborate. They do the same type of work, but the pay they receive varies in most cases. This is society's reality.
- ii. Rukmini Devi and her husband are piece-rate workers in a brick kiln. Men earn Rs. 300 per day, while women earn Rs. 150-200 per day. They are paid differently for the same work. It demonstrates gender discrimination.
- iii. Gender discrimination can be found in a variety of settings. Women face gender discrimination in the family when it comes to education, marriage, and job opportunities.
- iv. In India, the literacy rate is unequal because boys have more educational opportunities than girls. As a result, female literacy is 65.4% and male literacy is 82.1%.

6. (b) Give your personal response. (Any one) :

6. (b) 1. Give your personal response.

What is the significance of school uniforms in Indian schools, with regard to the value of unity?

Solution

School is not just a temple of knowledge but school gives a platform to nature our emotions in the early stages of life.

1. School uniforms are essential in Indian society, wearing the same dress brings a sense of oneness among students.
2. In every school students come from different backgrounds, and to promote a sense of togetherness and harmony school uniforms are a must.
3. Students come from different walks of life some can afford expensive clothes whereas others cannot afford them. This leads superior and inferior mindset. To avoid this situation school uniforms are made compulsory and develop equality among students.
4. The importance of school uniforms is related to uniformity and gives an identity that they are the representatives of the same school.
5. School uniforms play an important role in the maintenance of discipline in the students and make them safe by keeping an eye on everyone.
6. Hence school uniform builds a sense of teamwork and community spirit from early life. So, when students come together from different environments with many differences, but when they stand together in the same uniforms, the phrase unity in diversity becomes reality.

6. (b) 2. Give your personal response.

How can participation in sports foster national integration?

Solution

Sports can promote national integration because they bring people together from all over the country to share their way of life.

- i. They live together for a few weeks and talk about their ideas. They have an impact on each other and influence each other's thoughts.
- ii. The majority of sports are team events, and athletes compete for their countries. They are ambassadors for their country. As a result, the country becomes their top priority, and they make every effort to compete and make their country proud.

- iii. Sports bring people together. Because of this event, they forget their differences, and a sense of oneness pervades everyone's mind. As a result, sports promote national integration.

Q7. Answer One of the following questions in detail in about 150 to 200 words :

7. (a)

7. (a) 1. Define urban community.

Solution

The city, in the words of Louis Wirth, refers to a relatively large, dense, and permanent settlement of socially heterogeneous individuals.

7. (a) 2. Write short notes.

Characteristics of urban community.

Discuss the Characteristics of urban community.

Solution

Urban community includes towns, cities and metros with their different way of life.

Urban communities have the following characteristics:

1. **Heterogeneity:** In urban areas, people belong to diverse groups such as class, occupation, caste, language, religion etc. all living in the same territory. There are continuous migrations from tribal and rural areas.
2. **The high density of population:** Cities and towns have a higher density of population due to large populations and also because of a steady influx of people pouring into urban centres.
3. **Different occupations:** Occupations are more specialised as there is a widespread division of labour and specialisations. The occupation in urban areas is mainly non-agricultural.
4. **Secondary relations:** In urban areas, interaction among people is not personal but rather characterised by formal interactions and impersonal relationships which are based on vested interests.

5. **Large-scale social mobility:** As urban people adapt to the class structure, social mobility increases, thus breaking down caste barriers. Achieved status is given greater value when compared to ascribed status.
6. **Market-based economy:** The economic organisation of cities is based on their markets and financial system. Marketisation is an essential feature of urban centres. This creates an individualistic attitude wherein the profit motive guides most activities.
7. **Advanced infrastructure:** Facilities like gas, telephone, drinking water, internet connection, road networks, airports, shopping malls and commercial centres etc. are typically seen in cities. City Development Plans are revised frequently to include diverse civic amenities such as roads, electricity, water, garbage treatment plants etc.
8. **Nuclear family:** Joint families are comparatively fewer in number. Individualism has led to a significant increase in nuclear families. Family is less stable and more than the family as a unit, it is the individual who is given more importance.
9. **Class consciousness:** People are more class-conscious and progressive. They are exposed to modern developments in the fields of science and technology. There is greater awareness about one's rights as well as participation in movements to protect them.
10. **Formal social control:** Formal means of social control such as formal education, law and legislation, police and court are needed in addition to informal means. The traditional authority vested in family elders, religious leaders and teachers has decreased greatly.
11. **The complex division of labour:** A very clear and specialised division of labour is found. People are trained for their job and skills according to institutional and professional requirements. An interdependence of professions is observed.

7. (a) 3. Write short note.

Problems of urban community

Explain the problems of urban communities.

Solution

The problems of urban community are as follows:

- i. **Urban sprawl:** Real expansion of the cities, both in population and geographical area, is the root cause of urban problems. In most cities, the economic base is incapable of dealing with the problems created by their excessive size. Massive immigration from rural areas and small towns has taken place almost consistently; thereby adding to the size of cities. The urban sprawl is taking place at the cost of valuable agricultural land.
- ii. **Overcrowding:** It is a logical consequence of over-population in urban areas. It is naturally expected that cities having a large size of population squeezed in a small space will suffer from overcrowding.
- iii. **Housing and slums:** Overcrowding leads to a chronic problem of shortage of houses. It is specifically more acute in those urban areas where there is a large influx of unemployed or underemployed immigrants. Slums are also a serious problem in urban areas. In Mumbai, almost 50% of the population is found in slums. In spite of the efforts of the Municipal Corporation, the problem remains unsolved.
- iv. **Unemployment:** The unemployment rate in urban India is approximately 15 to 25% of the total workforce. The rate of unemployment is higher among the urban educated.
- v. **Beggary:** It has become a way of life for a majority of the urban poor due to lack of education and skill to find jobs. Many people are pushed into beggary due to reasons ranging from abject poverty to taking beggary as a profession. There are also instances of children being sold into beggary or being kidnapped and then coerced into begging.
- vi. **Transport:** With traffic bottlenecks and congestion, almost all urban areas suffer from acute transportation problems. They get worse and more complex as towns grow in size.
- vii. **Water shortage:** Supply of water falls short of demand as cities grow in size and number. In many cities, people get water from municipal sources for less than half an hour on every alternate day. In summer, taps remain dry for days together. Many small towns have no main water supply at all. They depend on such sources as individual tube wells, household open wells, private tankers or even rivers.

- viii. **Sewerage problems:** There are insufficient and inefficient sewage facilities. Most cities do not have proper arrangements for treating the sewerage waste and it is drained into nearby rivers or into the sea, thereby polluting the water bodies.
- ix. **Trash disposal:** Huge quantities of garbage generated by cities pose serious health hazards. Most cities do not have proper arrangements for garbage disposal and the existing landfills are full to the brim, which become hotbeds of disease and innumerable poisons. People who live near the rotting garbage and raw sewage fall easy victims to several diseases.
- x. **Urban crime:** Like other problems, the problem of crime increases with the growth in urbanisation. Violent crimes like abuse, rape, murder, kidnapping, cyber-crime, economic offences, and white-collar crimes are rampant. The problem is becoming more complicated in the present-day world as criminals often get protection from politicians, bureaucrats and other urban elites. The increasing urban crimes leads to tensions and insecurity which makes city life unsafe.

7. (b) Discuss with relevant examples, how the following factors have changed Indian society today.

- i. English medium of instruction
- ii. Lowering the age for voting
- iii. Social Legislation
- iv. Transport and communication

Solution

Because of a variety of factors, the Indian society has evolved significantly.

The following factors have influenced Indian culture:

- i. **English medium of instruction:** The British set up a system of education that had a far-reaching impact on Indian society. The medium of instruction in high school has now become English. It became the common language of communication among the learned people. Schools and colleges were open to all individuals, irrespective of caste, creed, gender, etc. The content of education was not religion-oriented. It was secular which included subjects like

Mathematics, Science, Philosophy, Sociology, History, etc. New values like rationality, equality, social justice, secular approach, and individualism gained firmer ground.

- ii. **Lowering the age for voting:** All citizens are equal in the eyes of law. Modern India has embraced the principles and practice of free and fair elections. Voting rights are given to all citizens of India at the attainment of age 18. Young people are well-versed in society, and when given the right to vote, they can evaluate and select the best candidate.
- iii. **Social legislation:** It refers to laws passed to promote social justice, social welfare, desirable social change as well as protection of vulnerable and weaker sections of Indian society. The increase in the number of reformative groups could enable Indians to exert pressure upon the British government for passing laws against prevalent social evils. These laws cannot transform society, but they provided hope to those who were victims of injustice, oppression, exploitation, and abuse.
- iv. **Transport and communication:** Systems of railways and roadways, Post and Telegraph offices were set up throughout the length and breadth of the country. These were ways in which it became possible to reach people in all parts of the country and access resources. Earlier, Indian raw materials could not easily be transported to England. The development of transportation and communication led to an increase in market outlets for Indian raw materials.