

SAMAGRA SHIKSHA KERALA

Class XII

SOCIOLOGY

PART II

SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

ആമുഖം

ഹയർസെക്കന്ററി തലത്തിൽ രണ്ടാംവർഷ സമൂഹശാസ്ത്രപഠനം ലഘൂകരിക്കുന്നതിന് വേണ്ടിയുള്ള സമഗ്രവും ലളിതവുമായുള്ള ഒരു പഠനസഹായിയാണ് ഇത്. ഇതിൽ ഓരോ യൂണിറ്റിലേയും ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ആശയങ്ങളും അവയുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ചോദ്യങ്ങളും ഉത്തരങ്ങളുമാണ് ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളത്.

ആശംസകളോടെ

ഡോ. സുപ്രിയ എ.ആർ
സ്റ്റേറ്റ് പ്രോജക്ട് ഡയറക്ടർ

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CHAPTER 1

STRUCTURAL CHANGE

This chapter focus on the structural changes that brought by colonialism. Colonialism brought into being new political, economic and social structural changes. This chapter look at two main structural changes namely industrialisation and urbanisation. It also deals with the empire building in pre-capitalist and capitalist era. The impact of urbanisation in Independent India is also analysed in this chapter.

Major Concepts and Ideas

- Significance of studying the impact of colonialism
- Understanding colonialism
- Urbanisation and Industrialisation during the colonial period
 - Deindustrialisation
 - Decline of old urban towns
 - Emergence of new towns
- Urbanisation and industrialisation during the colonial period
- Industrialisation in Independent India
- Urbanisation in Independent India

Activity 1

Fill in the blanks

- a) The establishment of rule by one country over another is known as -----
- b) The economic system in which the means of production are privately owned and organised to accumulate profits within a market system is known as -----

Activity 2

| | |
|---|-------|
| a) The emergence of machine production, based on the use of inanimate power resources like steam or electricity is known as | ----- |
| b) Industrialisation led to the decline of traditional industries and old urban centres. This process is known as | ----- |

Fill in the blanks**Activity 3****Fill in the blanks.**

- a) Deindustrialisation led to the decline of old urban centres namely -----
- b) Deindustrialisation led to emergence of new towns and cities namely----- and -----

Activity 4

The impact of different kinds of urbanisation was studied by -----

Answer key

Activity 1

- a) Colonialism
- b) Capitalism

Activity 2

- a) Industrialisation
- b) Deindustrialisation

Activity 3

- a) Surat and Masulipatanam
- b) Bombay and Madras

Activity 4

M.S.A. Rao

CHAPTER 2

CULTURAL CHANGE

The chapter discusses the two distinct ways by which cultural change has taken place in India. First, the role of social reformers in the 19th century and second, the changes in cultural practices such as Sanskritisation, Westernisation, Modernisation and Secularisation. Both these factors led to the changes in many aspects of the cultural realm of Indian society by critical questioning and reinterpretation of Indian tradition.

Major Concepts and Ideas

- Social reform movements in the 19th & 20th century
- Different kinds of cultural change
 - Sanskritisation
 - Desanskritisation
 - Westernisation
 - Srinivas on Westernisation and Sanskritisation
 - Modernisation and Secularisation

Activity 1

Fill up the column with suitable answers

(Widow Remarriage, Sati, Education of Muslim Women, Evils of Polygamy)

| Social Reformers | Social evils which they fought against |
|-------------------------|--|
| • Rajaram Mohan Roy | • |
| • M.G.Ranade | • |
| • Jahanara Shah Navas | • |
| • Sir Sayed Ahamed Khan | • |

Activity 2

Fill up the column with suitable answers with the social reformers, their organisations and place in which it is founded.

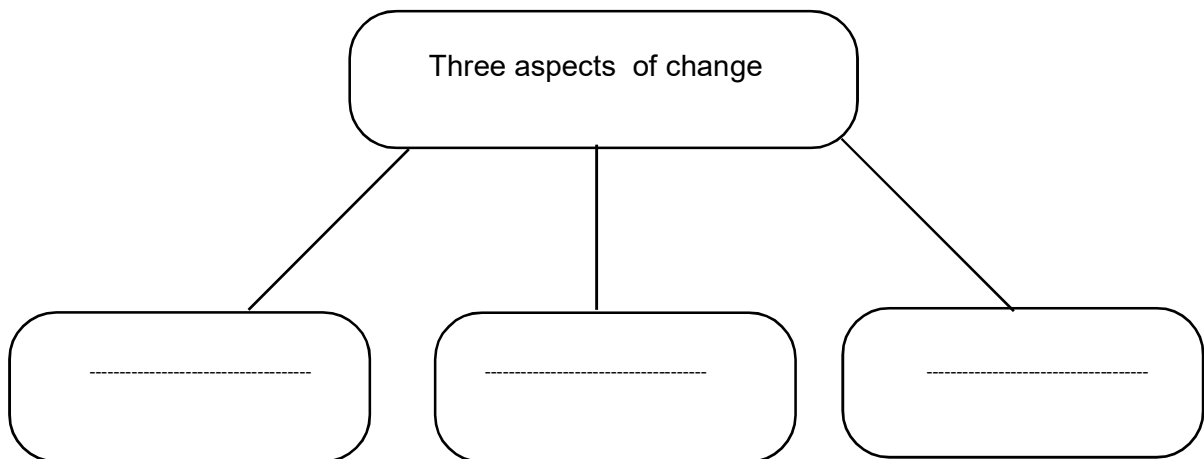
| Social Reformers | Name of Organisation | Place |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------|
| • Rajaram Mohan Roy | • | • |
| • Dayanand Saraswathy | • | • |
| • Jyothiba Phule | • | • |

Activity 3**Fill in the blanks**

The first school for women in India was started by.....

Activity 4

The three aspects to the modern framework of change in colonial India proposed by Satish Sabarwal.

**Activity 5****Fill in the blanks by identify the concepts**

(Sanskritisation, Desanskritisation)

| | |
|---|-------|
| The process by which a 'low' caste or tribe or other group imitate the customs, ritual, beliefs, ideology and style of life of a high caste | |
| Where the non -sanskritic castes are dominant, their influence was stronger in these regions. | |

Activity 6

List out the criticism against sanskritisation.

- It exaggerated social mobility
-
-
-
-

Activity 7

Fill in the blanks.

1. The term Sanskritisation was introduced by
2. The term Westernisation was introduced by

Activity 8

Fill up the column

Differentiate between Secularisation in India and West

| In India | In West |
|----------|---------|
| • | • |

Answer Key**Activity 1**

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Rajaram Mohan Roy | Sati |
| M.G.Ranade | Widow remarriage |
| Jahanara Shah Navas | Evils of Polygamy |
| Sir Sayed Ahamed Khan | Education of Muslim Women |

Activity 2

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------|
| Rajaram Mohan Roy | Brahmo Samaj | Bengal |
| Dayanand Saraswathy | Arya Samaj | Punjab |
| Jyothiba Phule | Satya Shodak Samaj | Pune |

Activity 3

Jyothiba Phule

Activity 4

- Modes of communication
- Forms of Organisation
- Nature of Ideas

Activity 5

- Sanskritisation
- Desanskritisation

Activity 6

- It exaggerated social mobility
- Sanskritisation accepts the ways of the 'upper caste' as superior and that of the 'lower caste' as inferior.
- 'Sanskritisation' seems to justify a model that rests on inequality and exclusion
- Sanskritisation results in the adoption of upper caste rites and rituals it leads to practices of secluding girls and women, adopting dowry practices.
- The effect of such a trend is that the key characteristics of dalit culture and society are eroded.

Activity 7

- M.N.Srinivas
- M.N. Srinivas

Activity 8

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| In India | In West |
| Equal respect to all religions | Decline of influence of religion |

CHAPTER 3

CONSTITUTION AND SOCIAL CHANGE

India is a democratic nation. Democracy is government of the people, by the people and for the people. This chapter discusses the historical development, key values and the functioning of democracy in India. It also deals with the ideals of Panchayati Raj institutions, political parties, pressure groups and democratic politics.

Major Concepts and Ideas

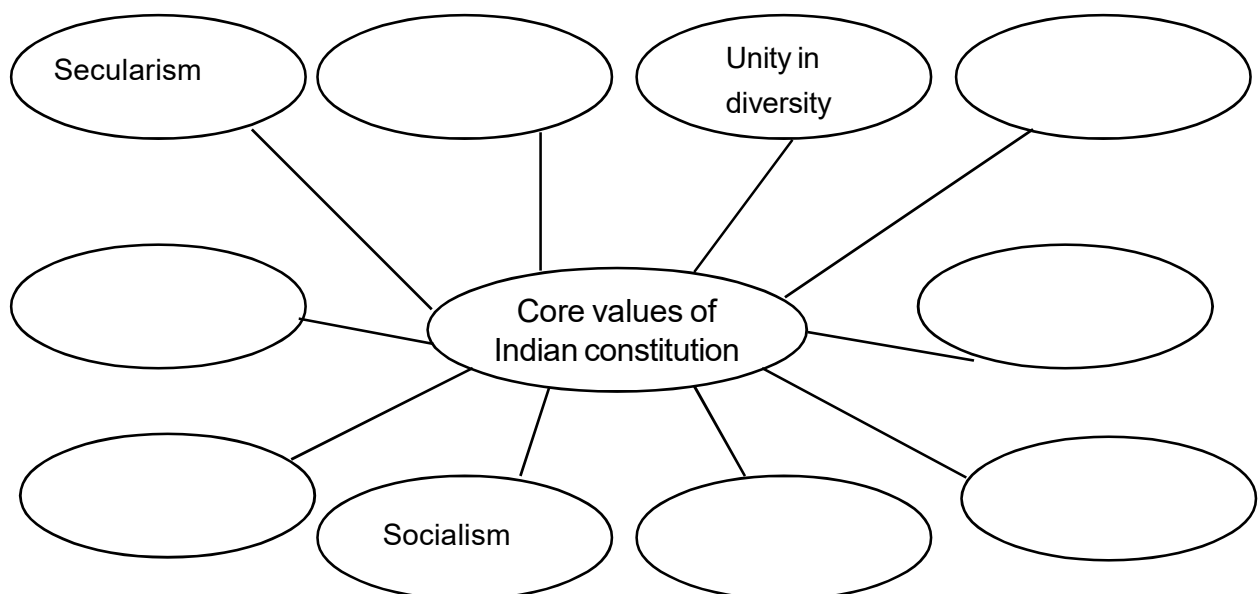
- Core values of Indian democracy
- Constitutional norms and Social justice: Interpretation to aid social justice

Ideals of Panchayati Raj

- Views of Dr.Ambedkar and Gandhiji about Panchayati Raj
- Powers and responsibilities of Panchayaths
- Nyaya Panchayath
- Panchayati Raj in Tribal Areas
- Democratisation and inequality
- Political parties, pressure groups and democratic politics

Activity 1

Complete the diagram



Activity 2

Fill in the blanks

1. The bedrock of Indian democracy is.....
2. The grassroot level of functioning democracy is
3. The highest court and the ultimate interpreter of the Constitution is.....

Activity 3

Fill up the column

Opinions of leaders about Panchayati Raj

| Opinions of leaders | Name of leaders |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local self-government only meant a continuing exploitation of the downtrodden masses of Indian society • Each village as a self-sufficient unit conducting its own affairs and saw gram-swarajya to be an ideal model to be continued after independence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • |

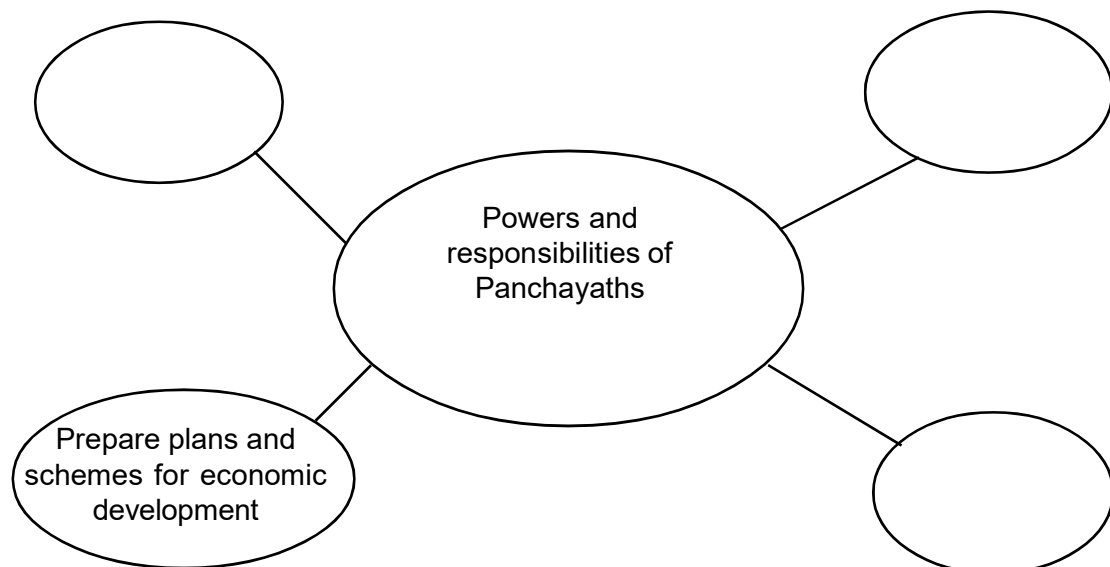
Activity 4

Fill up the column

Panchayati Raj Institutions were introduced with _____ constitutional amendment

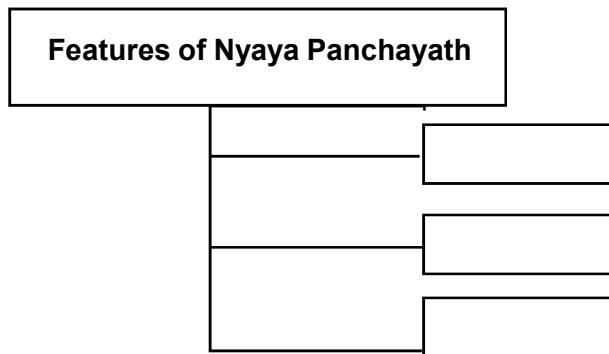
Activity 5

Complete the word web



Activity 6

Complete the chart

**Activity 7**

Fill up the column

| | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The panchayath formed by women to protect the forests from illegal felling of trees | • |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional political council existed among khasis | • |

Activity 8

Fill in blanks from choosing answer from the bracket.

(Political party, Interest group)

| | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An organisation oriented towards achieving legitimate control of government through an electoral process is known as. | • |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The groups are organised to pursue specific interests in the political arena, operating primarily by lobbying the members of legislative bodies. | • |

Answer Key**Activity 1**

1. Sovereignty
2. Socialism
3. Secularism
4. Democracy
5. Republic
6. Liberty
7. Equality
8. Fraternity
9. Unity in diversity
10. Justice

Activity 2

1. Constitution
2. Panchayati Raj
3. The Supreme Court

Activity 3

Dr. Ambedkar
Mahatma Gandhi

Activity 4

The 73rd Constitutional amendment.

Activity 5

- To prepare plans and schemes for economic development
- To promote schemes that will enhance social justice
- To collect levy and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees
- Help in the devolution of governmental responsibilities, especially that of finances to local authorities

Activity 6

- They can impose fines but cannot award a sentence.
- Bringing about an agreement amongst contending parties
- Effective in punishing men who harass women for dowry and perpetrate violence against them

Activity 7

- Van Panchayath
- Durbar Kur

Activity 8

- Political party
- Interest group

CHAPTER 4

CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL SOCIETY**Introduction**

India is an agrarian society. Majority of people depend on agriculture. In this chapter we discuss the agrarian structure of Indian society, the impact of land reforms, the social consequences of green revolution, transformation in rural society after independence, circulation of labour, globalisation and liberalisation in rural society.

Major Concepts and Ideas

- Diversity of occupation in rural India.
- Agrarian structure
- Caste and class in rural India
- Dominant Caste
- Land revenue administration in colonial India
- Land Reform Acts in Independent India.
- Green revolution
- Social consequences of green revolution
- Transformation in rural society after independence
- Circulation of labour
- Feminisation of Agriculture
- Contract farming

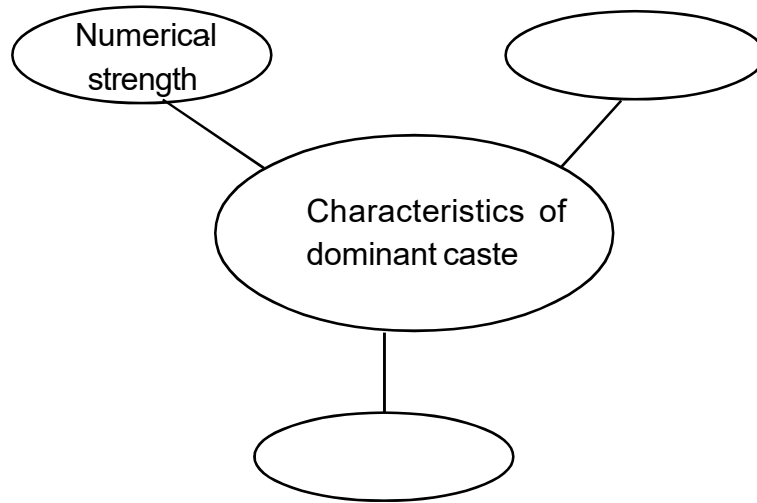
Activity 1

Fill in the blanks

The land owners managed to divide the land among the relatives and others including servants to avoid the provisions of Land Ceiling Act. It is called

Activity 2

Complete the word web



Activity 3

Fill in the blanks

- a) Britishers granted property rights to -----
- b) The system where the cultivators who directly pay the tax. -----

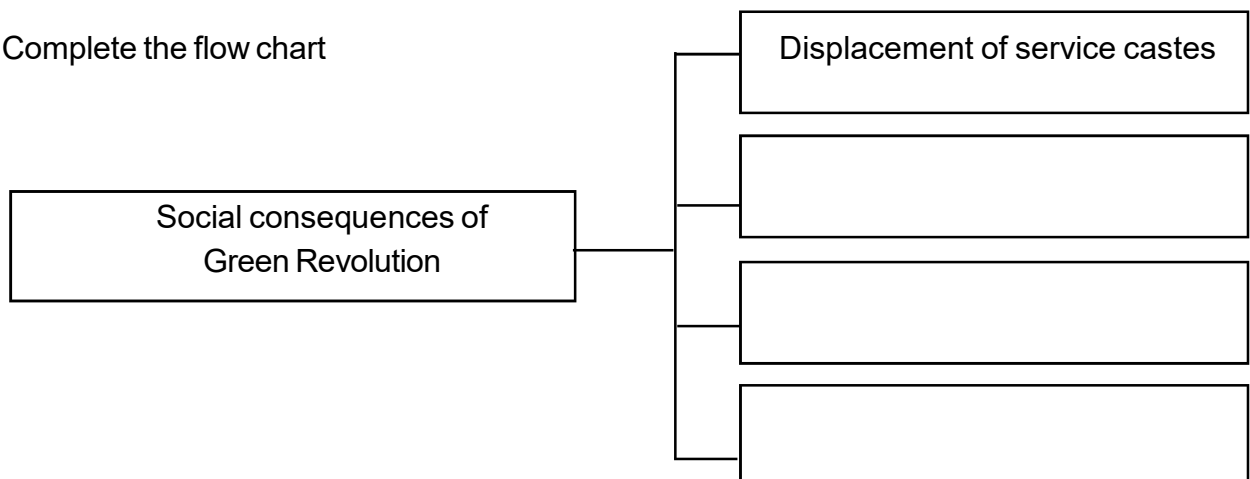
Activity 4

Complete the chart

| <u>Land Reform Laws</u> | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ✦ | Abolition of Zamindari system |
| ✦ | |
| ✦ | |

Activity 5

Complete the flow chart



Activity 6

Fill in the blanks

Name the Sociologist who opined that the change in the nature of relationship between Landlords and Workers as a shift from patronage to exploitation.

Activity: 7

Fill in the blanks

In rural areas the large-scale circulation of labour leads the women to engage in agricultural work, this process is known as-----

Answer Key

Activity 1

Benami Transfer

Activity 2

- ◆ Political power
- ◆ Economic power

Activity 3

- ◆ Zamindars.
- ◆ Ryotwari system.

Activity 4.

- ◆ Tenancy abolition and regulation Act
- ◆ Land Ceiling Act

Activity 5

- ◆ Increasing inequalities
- ◆ Increased the pace of rural-urban migration
- ◆ Financial ruin of farmers.

Activity 6

Jan Breman

Activity 7

Feminisation of agricultural labour force.

CHAPTER 5

CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

How people work, where they work and what kind of work they do tell us a lot about who they are. Changes in technology and the work situation affect social relations. Sociologists like Karl Marx, Max Weber and Emile Durkheim analysed different social features of Industry. Urbanisation and division of labour are integral part of Industrialisation.

Major Concepts and Ideas

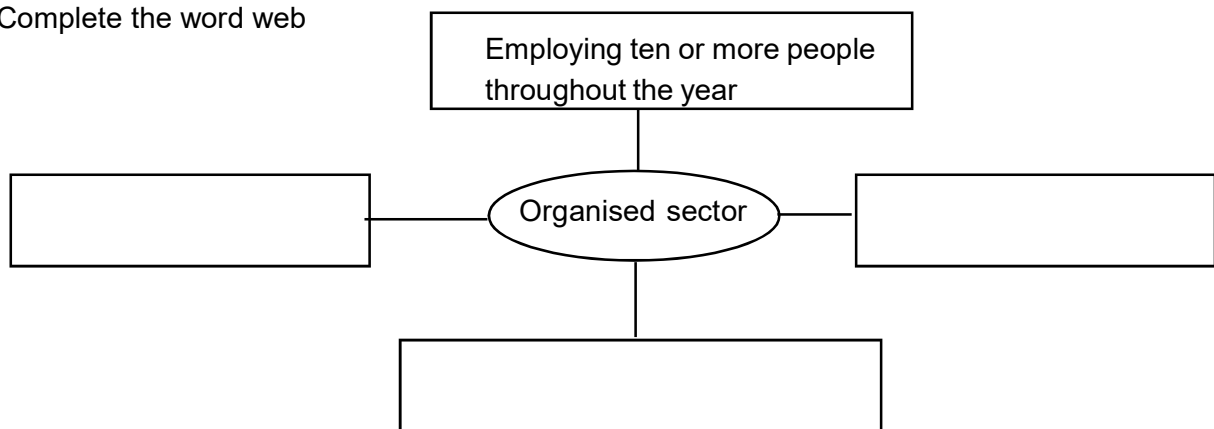
- Images of Industrial Society.
- Industrialisation in India.
- Disinvestment
- Work in Organised and unorganised sectors
- Small scale Industry
- Contract labour
- Scientific management
- Working conditions
- Migrant workers.
- Home based work
- Strike and unions

Activity 1

Name the social thinker who introduced theory of alienation.....

Activity 2

Complete the word web



Activity 3

Fill in the blanks

The Government is trying to sell its share in several public sector companies is a process which is known as

Activity 4

Name the workers who substitute for regular permanent workers who are on leave.

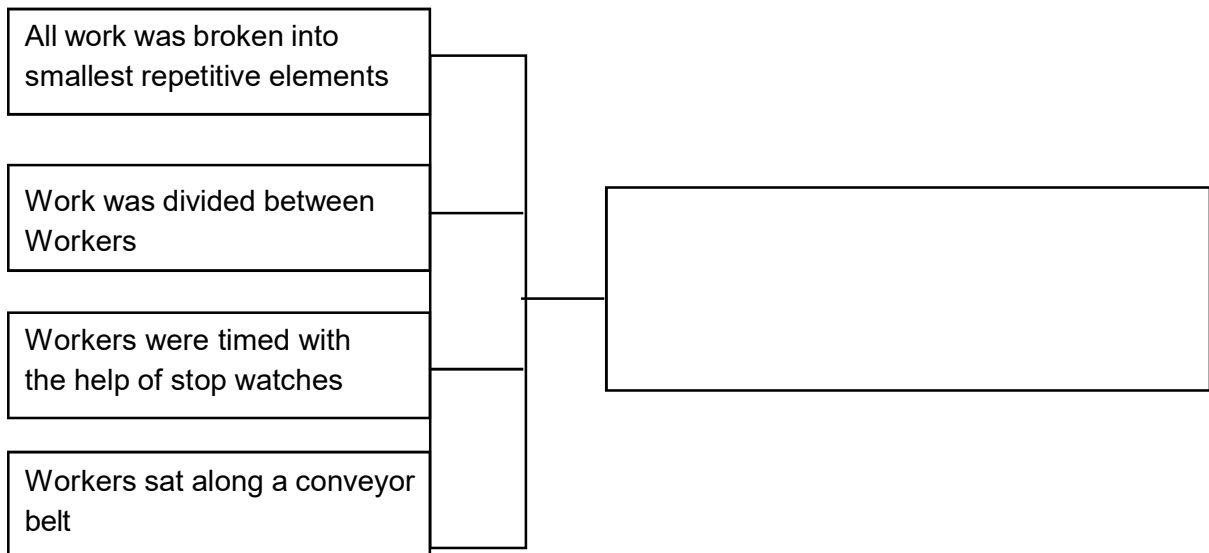
Activity 5

Fill in the blanks

The system of Scientific Management or Taylorism was invented by

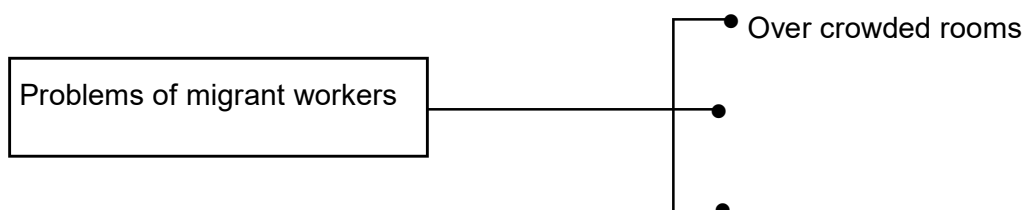
Activity 6

Name the system by identifying the following features



Activity 7

Complete the chart



Activity 8

Complete the chart

| Features of home based work | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ● | Mainly done by women and children |
| ● | |
| ● | |

Activity 9

Fill in the blanks

Textile Labour Association (TLA) was started by in 1918.

Answer key

Activity 1

Karl Marx

Activity 2

1. Registered with the government.
2. Employees get proper salaries.
3. Pension and other benefits.

Activity 3

Disinvestment

Activity 4

Badli workers

Activity 5

Frederic Winslow Taylor

Activity 6

Scientific Management

Activity 7

- Poor working condition
- Leaving the families / Loneliness

Activity 8

- Agent provides raw materials
- Agents pick up the finished products

Activity 9

Mahatma Gandhi

Chapter 6

GLOBALISATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Introduction

This chapter discusses the different dimensions of globalisation, focusing on India's economic policy from 1991 to present. It highlights the importance of understanding the economic policy of liberalisation. It also discusses the role of the government in promoting globalisation and the role of the private sector in facilitating globalisation chapter also highlighting technological advancement, political changes economic policies different dimensions of globalisation.

Major Concepts and Ideas

- ◆ Globalisation and liberalisation
- ◆ Globalisation History
- ◆ Different dimensions of Globalisation
- ◆ Global communications
- ◆ Globalisation and labour outsourcing
- ◆ Globalisation and political change
- ◆ Globalisation and culture

Activity 1

Among the following are the adverse effects of Globalisation

- a) Depending on Global market
- b) threat of sovereignty
- c) unequal distribution
- d) all of the above

Activity 2

Year in which liberalisation was implemented in India

- a) 1998
- b) 1947
- c) 1991
- d) 1950

Activity 3

Write any two features of economic liberalisation in India

.....
.....

Activity 4

Arrange the items in the bracket in appropriate columns.

(buying and selling shares, Digital money transfer, computer software, event management)

| The Digital Economy | Knowledge Economy |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| ◆ | ◆ |
| ◆ | ◆ |
| ◆ | ◆ |

Activity 5

Fill in the blanks

Mixing up of global culture with local culture is known as

Activity 6

Which of the following is not an example of an NGO

- Green peace
- Red cross
- Mitsubishi
- Amnesty International

Activity 7

| Features of Multinational companies | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| ◆ | Companies which have branches in different countries |
| ◆ | Aim to global market. |
| ◆ | |
| ◆ | |

Answer key

Activity 1

All the above

Activity 2

1991

Activity 3

Reduced government control

Liberalisation of trade and investment policies

Activity 4

| Digital Economy | Knowledge economy |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| ◆ Digital money Transfer | ◆ Computer software |
| ◆ Buying and selling shares | ◆ Event management |

Activity 5

Glocalisation

Activity 6

Misthubishi

Activity 7

| Features of Multinational companies | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| | Companies which have branches in different countries |
| | Aim to global market |
| | Transfer of knowledge and skills. |
| | Global supply chains. |

CHAPTER 7

Mass Media and Communication**Introduction**

The different types of media covered in this chapter include radio, newspapers, movies, and television. They can reach an audience consisting of a large group of individuals, they are called Mass media, also known as mass communication. It is difficult to imagine a society in the modern world without some form of Mass media or communication method. The use of social media in daily life is unavoidable. In sociology it is crucial to understand the impact of the characteristics of the contemporary communication revolution on society.

Major Concepts and Ideas

- Introduction to Mass Media
- Types of Mass Media
- Functions of Mass Media
- Mass Media and Socialisation
- Media and Social Change
- Globalisation of Media
- Influence of Globalisation in mass media

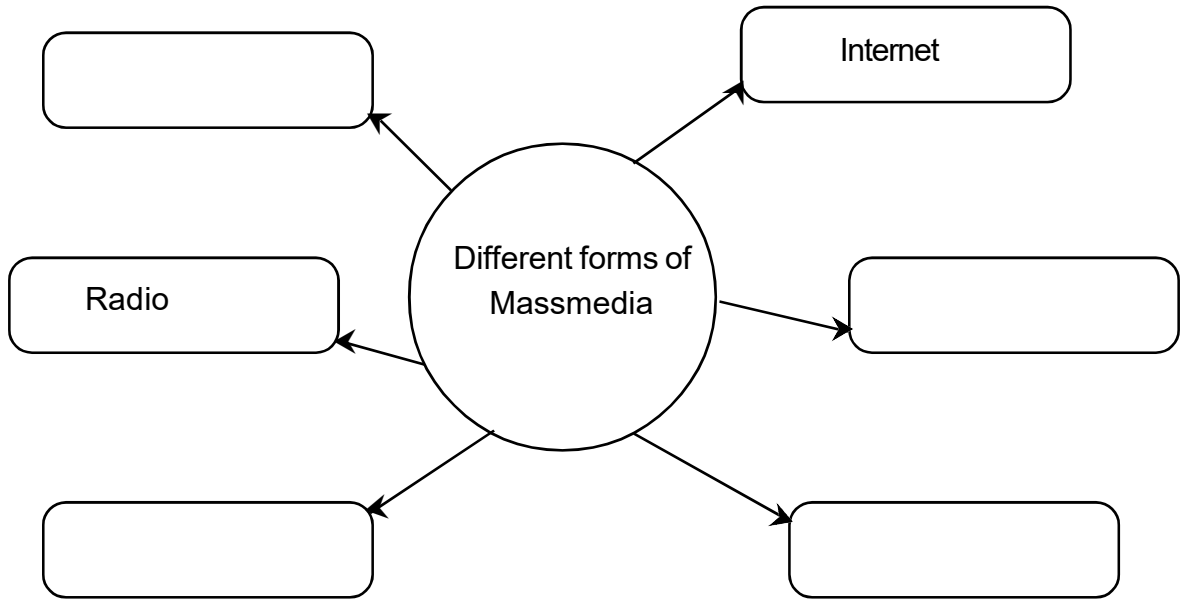
Activity 1

List out any four mass media using in your day to day life.

| |
|---------------|
| a) Television |
| b) |
| c) |
| d) |

Activity 2

Complete the Diagram



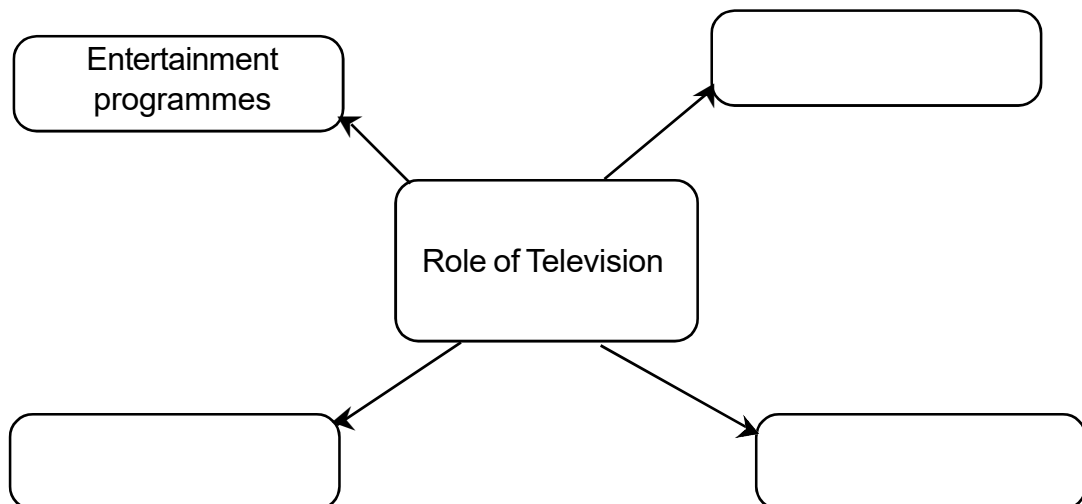
Activity 3

List out the role of radio in communication

| |
|--------------------|
| a) News programmes |
| b) |
| c) |
| d) |

Activity 4

Complete the diagram



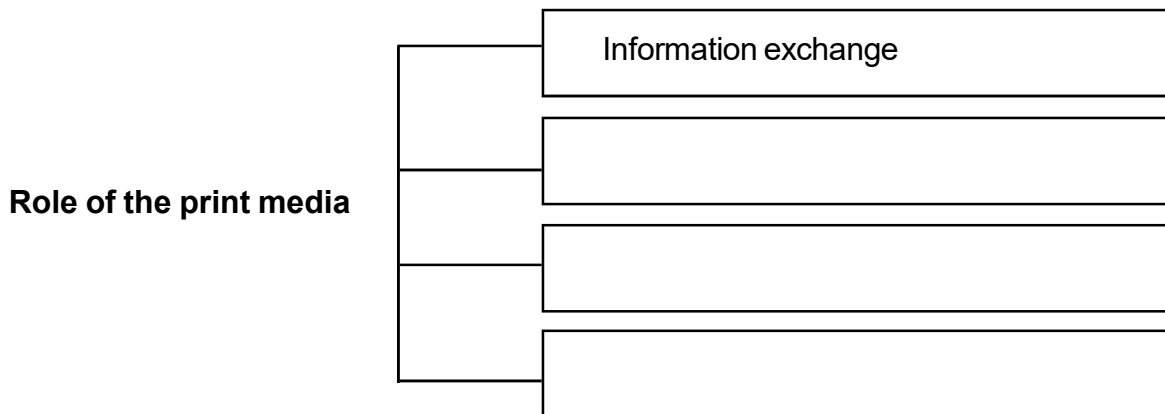
Activity 5

List out the the positive and negative impact of television.

| Positive Impact | Negative Impact |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational Activities • • • • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health problems • • • • |

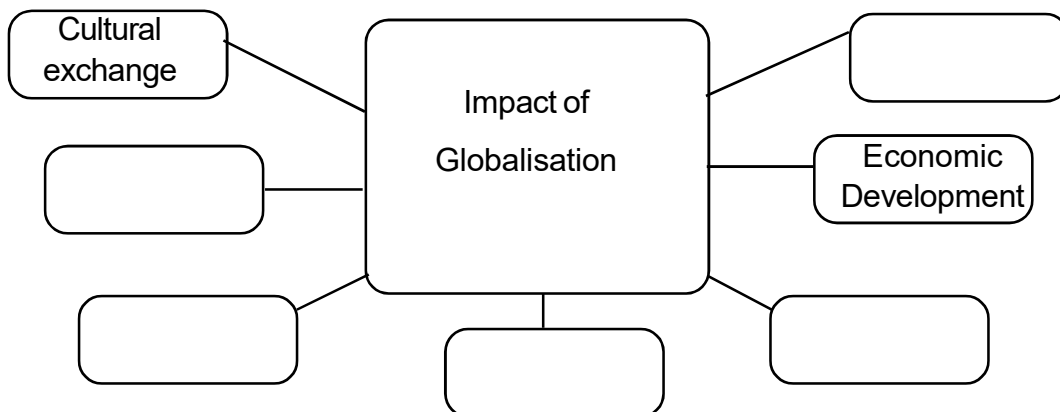
Activity 6

Complete the chart



Activity 7

List out the impact of Globalisation on mass media.



Activity 8

List out the role of mass media in our personal and public lives.

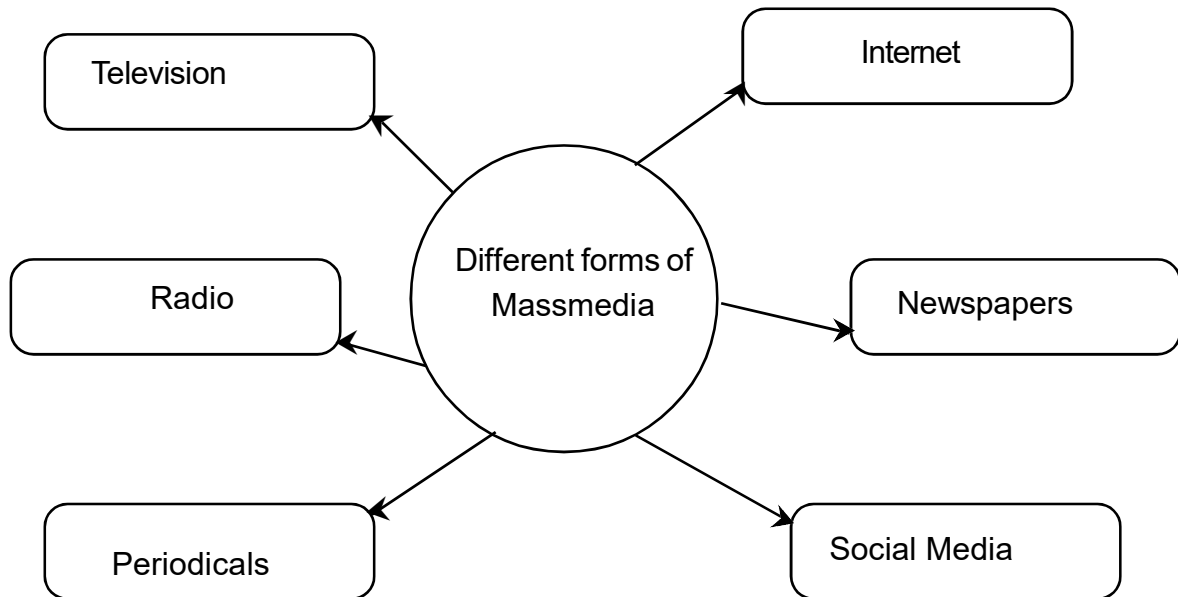
| Personal lives | Public lives |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information awareness•• | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information dissemination•• |

Answer key

Activity 1

| |
|---------------|
| a) Television |
| b) Radio |
| c) Face Book |
| d) News Paper |

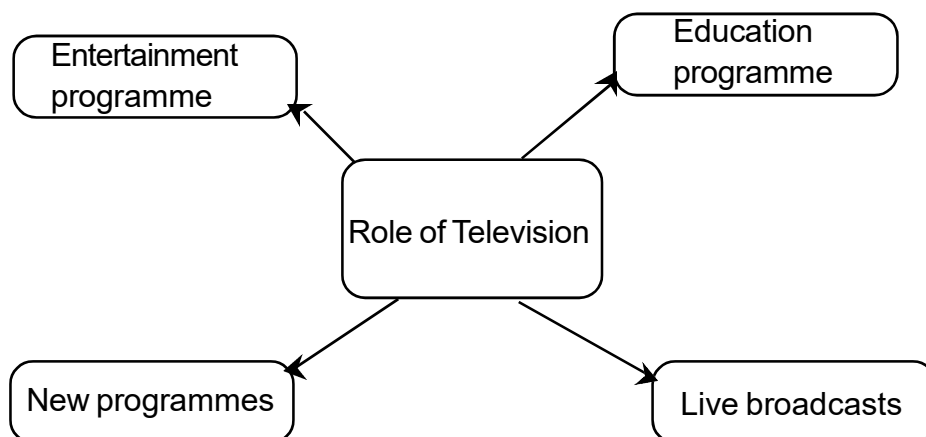
Activity 2



Activity 3

| |
|------------------------------|
| a) News programmes |
| b) Education programmes |
| c) Entertainment programmes |
| d) Health related programmes |

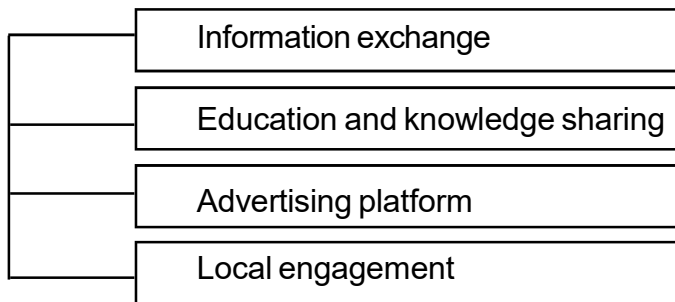
Activity 4



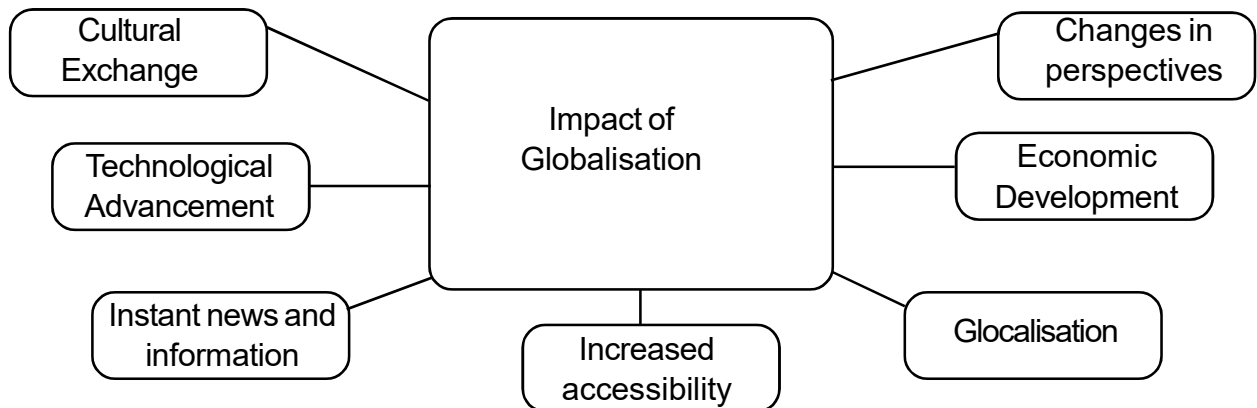
Activity 5

| Positive impact | Negative Impacts |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Educational activities ◆ Information gathering ◆ World watching ◆ exposure to different culture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Faulty information ◆ Highly expensive ◆ Health related problems ◆ Screen addiction |

Activity 6



Activity 7



Activity 8

| Personnel Lives | Public lives |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Information awareness ◆ entertainment ◆ education and learning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ information dissemination ◆ Political influence ◆ cultural transaction |

Chapter 8

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Introduction

Social movements are deliberate, collective endeavors aiming for societal change. Groups, such as women, peasants, and workers, work towards specific objectives. These movements tackle issues like socio-economic inequality, resource disparities, and cultural discrepancies. Social movements involve diverse segments of society—Women, Peasants, Dalits, Tribal groups, Consumers, Workers, and Environmentalists. The unit emphasizes understanding the dynamics and significance of these movements in effecting radical shifts within society.

Major Concepts and Ideas

- Definition and nature of Social movements
- Different types of social movements
- Principles of Social movements
- Factors influencing Social movements

Activity 1

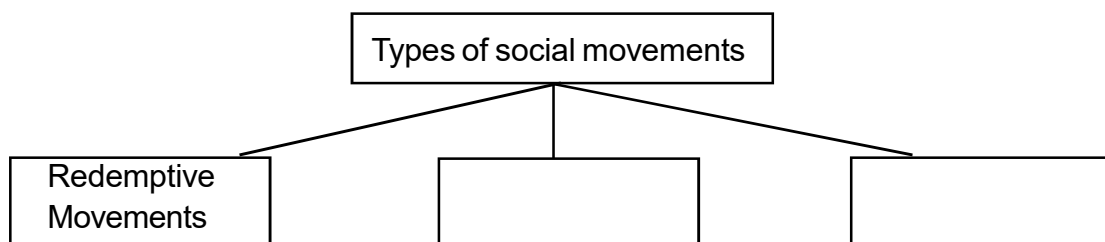
Name the Social movement started in India to protect forests and prevent deforestation.

Activity 2

Write the following statements true or false

- Social movements are still political in nature.
- Feminist movement is an example of a transformative social movement.
- Social movements arise only in times of crisis

Activity 3



Activity 4

List the difference between social change and social movement

| social change | social movement |
|---------------|-----------------|
| | |

Activity 5

Classify the following movements into the column as Old Social movements and New Social movements.

(Anti-Colonial movement, Civil Rights movement, Women's movement, Labour movement, Nationalist movement, Environmental movement)

| Old Social movements | New Social movements. |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | |

Activity 6

The Right to Information campaign is an example ofsocial movement

Activity 7

Identify the revolutionary movement from the following.

(SNDP, Nexalite movement, National movement)

Activity 8

Illustrate various types of Social movements.

| Class based movement | Caste based movements |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | 1. |
| 2. | 2. |

Answer Key

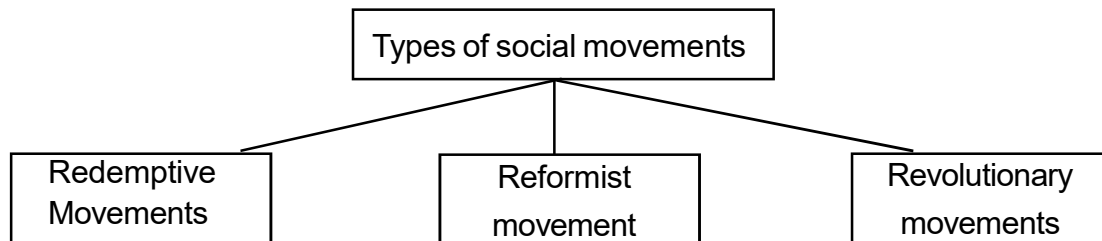
Activity 1

Chipko - The Chipko movement involved hugging trees to prevent cutting down trees.

Activity 2.

- False - Although many social movements have political implications, not all are strictly political.
- True - Feminist movements aim to transform gender relations and social structures.
- False - Some movements may emerge in crises, while others may be formed to address long-term problems.

Activity 3.



Activity 4.

| Social Change | Social Movement |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Ongoing process | Keeps changing not ongoing |
| Effects economic, social, political and Cultural aspect society | Effects a certain aspect of society |

Activity 5

| Old social movements | New social movements |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-colonial movement • labour movement • National movement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Rights movement • Women's movement • Environmental movement |

Activity 6

Reform social movement

Activity 7

Naxalite movement

Activity 8.

Types of social movement

| Class based movements | Caste based movements |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Trade union movement | Dalit movement |
| Peasant movement | Adi darma Movement |