

SOCIOLOGY
UNIT 1
SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

I Fill in the blanks with suitable answers

1. Minority Communities are allowed to establish education Institutions under **article 30** of the constitution
2. The practice of untouchability is prohibited by **17** article
3. The untouchability crimes and implemented in the year **1955**

II answer the following questions

1. What are the reasons for social inequality?
 - Denial of Public Health system,
 - Denial of public education and social security
 - Income and sex based discrimination
2. How does gender discrimination take place?
 - The social perspective regarding women
 - lack of education to women
 - lack of property right to women
 - lack of political rights to womenall of these reasons gender discrimination take place
3. What are the features of social stratification?
 - It is social in nature
 - It is universal
 - It is ancient
 - It exists in different ways
4. How is untouchability a social evil? Discuss
 - It is the lowest position in the social strata
 - They were kept out of the education
 - Denial of property rights
 - Denial of political participation right
5. What are the legal measures undertaken to eradicate Untouchability explain
 - Section 17 of the constitution prohibits the practice of untouchability
 - The untouchability crime act was implemented in 1955
 - Citizen rights protection act was passed in 1976
 - Universal right to vote and participate in election has been provided
 - Special reservation in education, political, economic and employment opportunities
 - The act of 1989 permits special responsibilities to the state governments with regarding eradication of untouchability

UNIT-2 LABOUR

I Fill in the blanks with suitable answers

1. Division of labour leads to **Specialization**
2. Land less labourer are called as **unorganized Labourers**
3. Labourers of medical institutions are called **Organized worker**

II ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. What is division of labour?
The work being done by people depending on their interests, abilities, age, experience, skill and gender is called Division of labour
2. What is Labour with payment?
The Labour which provides wages, salary or any other material benefit is called Labour with payment
3. What is Labour without payment?
The Labour which not provides wages, salary or any other material benefit but gives mental satisfaction is called as Labour without payment
4. What is specialization?
Specialization means achieving sufficient expertise, training and skill in any particular field
5. What is organized labour sector?
The sector which is enrolled as per law of government, and provided fixed wages facilities within the framework of law is called organized labour sector
6. What is unorganized labour sector?
The sector which is not enrolled as per law of government, not provided fixed wages facilities and not within the framework of law is called unorganized labour sector
7. What are the challenges faced by unorganized sectors workers?
 - Migration
 - Lack of social security
 - Lack of legal frame work
 - Child labour
 - Physical and mental exploitation

III Answer the following questions

1. What are the types of organized labour? Explain
 - Schools
 - Hospitals
 - Industries
 - Government related services
 - Commercial banks
 - Insurance companies
 - Military
2. Define discrimination in labour?
 - Gender discrimination
 - Caste discrimination
 - Region discrimination
 - Religion discrimination

3. Explain the challenges faced on social security issue by the unorganized sectors
The challenges faced on social security issue by the unorganized sectors are
- Housing problem
 - Health facilities problem
 - Drinking water
 - Equal opportunity to work
 - Pension payment
 - Insurance facilities problem
 - Lack of leaves facilities
4. Write the difference between organised workers and unorganized workers

Organised workers	Unorganised workers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have fixed wages • They have specialization • They have educational qualification • They have fixed time of work • They have medical facilities • They get allowance, pension and paid leave • Bounded by rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They don't have fixed wages • They don't have specialization • They don't have educational qualification • They don't have fixed time of work • They don't have medical facilities • They don't get allowance, pension and paid leave • They don't bounded by any rules

UNIT-03 SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

I FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE WORDS

1. Environmental movements mean **The protest aimed at preserving biological system**
2. Narmada Bachavo movement is led by **Medhapatkar and Baba Amte**
3. Dr Shivarama Karanth opposed the establishment of **Kaiga** nuclear power plant
4. Women movement means **The protest aimed at gender inequality**

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Who is the leader of Chipko movement ?
Sunderlal Bahuguna and Chandiprasad Bhatt were the leaders of Chipko movement
2. What is self-help group?
Self-help group is derived from self-awareness, self-motivation, and mutual trust to fulfil the economic and social necessities by their own efforts and co-operation

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. What are the models of Mob behaviour?
 - Environmental movements

- Women's movement
- Labour movement
- Farmer's movement

2. What is women's movement? Give examples

The protest aimed at gender inequality is known as women's movement

Example : The protest against Dowry. The protest against 'Honour killing'

3. What is mob? Give example?

The assembly of people around a common interest without any expectation or planning is called Mob

Example- a group of people assembled near a theatre to buy a ticket

4. Explain the nature of a mob?

- Mob is a temporary assembly of people
- The people assembled at a specific place
- Members of mob are influenced very easily by mutual feelings, opinions and acts
- There is a possibility of display of suppressed feelings

5. Explain the meaning and nature of environmental movements?

The protest aimed at preserving biological system regarding our Earth is known as Environmental movements

Nature of environment movement

- Protecting the forest
- Protecting the wild life
- Protecting the life of Tribal people
- Protecting our Earth planet

CHAPTER-04 SOCIAL PROBLAMS

I FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The child labour is prohibited as per **24th article of the constitution**
2. Child marriage prohibition act was implemented in the year **2006**
3. The national policy was implemented in the year **1986** welfare of child labour
4. The law prohibiting female feticide was implemented **1994**
5. The law protecting children from sexual crimes was implemented in the year **2012**

II ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Name any two social problems of India
 - Child marriage
 - Child labour

2. Who are the child labourers?
The children those who are aged below 14 years and work in order to earn money are known as child labour
3. What is female foeticide?
Killing a girl baby to be born womb itself by parents is known as female foeticide
4. What is child marriage?
The marriage take place between a boy of below 21 years and a girl who is below 18 years is known as child marriage
5. What is gender discrimination?
The discrimination which happened on the basis of gender is gender discrimination
6. What is child trafficking?
Any human being below 18 years is employed, transferred, shifted, sent and owned with the intension of exploitation is called child trafficking
7. Name the programme which brings child labours to school in Karnataka?
From drudgery to school
8. Why did 'Pre Conception and pre-Natal Diagnostic techniques act' was enacted?
To stop sex determination tests of foetuses through modern technology 'Pre Conception and pre-Natal Diagnostic techniques act' was enacted (PCPNDT-1994)

III ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. What are the reasons for child labour?
 - Poverty
 - Domestic conflicts
 - Divorce
 - Excessive control
2. What are the effects of child marriage?
 - The holistic development of child stunned
 - Maternal mortalities are increased
 - Girl become widow at a young age
 - The children socialization also stunned
3. Explain the measures for eradicating the problem of child labour
 - Right to education act of 2009
 - Programme like "From drudgery to school"
 - Implementation of 'The child labour prohibition act of 1986
 - Stopping migration of helpless families
4. What are the ill effects of female foeticide?
 - It creates difference between men and women
 - Immorality develops in society
 - It increases the sexual harassment in society
 - The ratio of women is decreased
5. What are the types of gender discrimination?
 - Inequality in birth rate
 - Inequality in family

- Inequality in ownership
- Inequality in opportunities

6. What are the ill effects of hunger?

- It level of health decreases
- It leads to terrorism
- It leads to poverty
- It leads to malnutrition