

4554 Sociology

157780

Subject Code	4554		
Subject	Sociology		
Date	17/02/25		
Supplements attached			
Main Answer Book	No. of Supplements	Total	
1	3	= 4	
Specific remarks of centre conductor regarding malpractices (in Red Ink)			

- Mobile Phones and other electronic gadgets are strictly prohibited inside the examination hall.
- Use of non-programmable calculator is allowed ONLY in some subjects.
- Writing in any form on the Hollow craft sticker and Bar code sticker is strictly prohibited.
- Only blue ink/ball pen is to be used for writing the answers. Black lead pencil may be used for drawing figures, diagrams and graphs. Use of any other Colour pencil/pen is strictly prohibited.
- Disclosing of identity on the answer book (except in the space provided) in any form is strictly prohibited.
- Candidate should check that the printed seat number is correct and verify that the answer book has all pages serial numbered before filling all other details.

Pg No	Examiner	Moderator	Chief Moderator
03	16		
04 & 05	06		
06 & 07	04		
08 & 09	04		
10 & 11	02		
12 & 13	08		
14 & 15	03		
16 & 17	06		
18	03		
Supp. 1	16 16½		
Supp. 2	04 04½		
Supp. 3	08		
Supp. 4	/		
Supp. 5			
Supp. 6			
TOTAL	80		
Total in words	Eighty		

MARKS	E	M	CM
	16		

Pg. 03

03

Q. No.

- ✓ 01. life expectancy ✓
- ✓ 02. Childbearing ✓
- ✓ 03. Herbert ~~Ros~~ Risley ✓
- ✓ 04. Patriarchal family ✓
- ✓ 05. Social exclusion ✓
- ✓ 06. ~~Reser~~ Reservations ✓
- ✓ 07. Original inhabitants ✓
- ✓ 08. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar ✓
- ✓ 09. Civil society ✓
- ✓ 10. Industrialisation ✓
- ✓ 11. Swadeshi movement ✓
- ✓ 12. Jahanara Shah Nawas ✓
- ✓ 13. M.N. Srinivas ✓
- ✓ 14. Agricultural land ✓
- ✓ 15. Disinvestment ✓
- ✓ 16. Harry Braverman ✓

- ✓ 17. Lockout ✓
- ✓ 18. Relative deprivation theory ✓
- ✓ 19. Redemptive social movement ✓
- ✓ 20. B.P. Wadia ✓

21. ~~Famine~~ Famines are a major and recurring source of increased mortality. They indicate high levels of continuing poverty and malnutrition in an agroclimatic environment which is vulnerable to variations in rainfall.
- Lack of adequate means of transport and communication and inadequate efforts made on the part of the state are factors responsible for famines.
 - Scholars like Amartya Sen and others ~~arg~~ argue that famines are not only caused due to fall in foodgrain production but because of the failure of 'entitlements' which is the inability of people to buy and obtain foodgrains.
 - Substantial improvements in

MARKS	E	M	CM
Pg. 04 & 05	06		

05

Q. No.

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~~an~~ agricultural productivity (expansion of irrigation, adequate efforts made on the part of the state) have drastically reduced deaths due to famine.

- The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment ~~Guarantee~~ ~~Guarantee~~ Act 2000 is the latest state initiative taken to reduce poverty, ~~and~~ hunger, starvation in rural areas.

22: The more literate the population the greater the consciousness of ~~their~~ career options and participation in knowledge & economy.

- ~~the~~ literacy also ensures ~~more~~ increases health awareness and fuller ~~and~~ participation in the cultural and economic well being of the economy and society.
- literacy levels have significantly ~~improved~~ ~~on~~ since ~~independent times~~ independence.
- literacy levels vary across gender/sex, regions and social groups.
- The female literacy level is 16.3% lower than males however the female literacy has significantly increased as compared to males because it particularly started at lower levels.
- ~~Regional~~ Regional variations also exist with states like ~~the~~ Kerala aiming for

Q. No.

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universal literacy while states like Bihar are lagging behind.

- Historically disadvantaged groups like Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribes have low levels of literacy and the literacy rate of females ^{within} these groups are even lower.

Illiterate parents are at a greater disadvantage in ensuring their ~~children~~ children are educated. Thus perpetuating existing inequalities.

23) Caste is determined by birth. A person is born into the caste of their parents. They have no choice. They cannot change it ~~or~~ leave it or choose not to join it.

2) Membership in castes involve strict rules about marriages. Caste marriages are endogamous. - ~~that is~~ that is, marriages are restricted to ~~members~~ members belonging to the same caste.

3) Caste membership involves strict rules ~~about~~ ~~about~~ about what food and food-sharing. What kinds of food one may or may not eat, who one can share food with is also strictly prescribed.

4) Caste is a system consisting many castes arranged in a hierarchy of

MARKS	E	M	CM
Pg. 06 & 07	04		

07

Q. No.

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rank and status. Every caste has a specific place in the hierarchy of all castes.

5) Castes also involves subdivisions. ~~to be~~ Each caste has subcastes and these subcastes ~~and~~ further have more ~~sub~~ subcastes. This is called segmental organisations.

6) Castes are traditionally linked to occupations. Every caste is associated with a particular

occupation and a person born into that caste is also born into the occupation associated with that caste. So that occupations are hereditary, that is passed from one generation to another.

24) National development in the Nehruvian era involved the building of large dams, mines, factories, ~~etc.~~

- Tribals were ^{located} originated in ~~for~~ mineral rich and forest ^{covered} parts of the country. They have paid a disproportionate price for the development of the rest of this ^{Indian} society.

- This kind of development benefitted the mainstream at the expense of the ~~tribes~~ tribes.

- The loss of forests ~~of~~ on which ~~most~~ tribes depended has been a ~~major~~ major blow.

- Forests ~~continued to be~~ ^{were} exploited during

Q. No.

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colonial ~~times~~ times and this trend continued even after independence

- ~~The community based forms of~~
- The coming in of private property ~~has been~~ has adversely affected tribes whose community based forms of collective ownership received major setback in the new system.
- ~~Many~~ Many Tribal ~~concentrated~~ ^{in specific} regions have been experiencing a heavy ~~is~~ immigration of non-tribals because of the pressures of development.
- This continues to threaten and ~~dis~~ disrupt tribal communities and culture along with the acceleration of exploitation of forests.

25. Our community provides us the language we speak, cultural values through which we comprehend the world. It also anchors our self identity.

- They are determined by birth and belonging and not on some acquired qualification/ ~~accomplishment~~ accomplishment.
- We don't have to do anything to be a part of / be born in a community. We don't have a choice of the community, country or

MARKS	E	M	CM
Pg. 08 & 09	04		

09

Q. No.

family we are born in.

These identities ~~or~~ are called ascriptive identities as they don't involve the choice of the ~~concerned~~ concerned person and are entirely accidental.

- People feel a deep sense of satisfaction in belonging to ~~group~~ groups/communities where their ~~identi~~ membership is accidental.

- Another feature of community identity is that it is universal, everyone has a mother tongue, mother land.

- We all are equally committed and loyal to ~~our~~ our respective identity communities and identities.

- No group/^{community} ~~group~~ mobilizes its members to struggle for, injustice, untruth, inequality. Everyone is ~~also~~ always fighting for justice, truth and equality.

26 Minorities are relatively small and ~~is~~ disadvantage group forming a collectivity.

- They have a strong sense of group solidarity, a feeling of togetherness and belongingness.

- They are disadvantaged because of the discrimination and prejudice against them.

- Religious and cultural minorities like the sikhs and parsis may be

Q. No.

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economically well off. However they are ~~disadvantaged~~ disadvantaged in the cultural sense because of the overwhelming majority of the Hindus as ~~now~~ compared to their smaller number.

- Religious and cultural minorities need ^{some kind of} protection because of the demographic dominance of the majority. The religious and cultural minorities regardless of their economic and social status - they are politically vulnerable.
- They must face the risk that the majority community will capture the state machinery and use it to suppress their religious and cultural institutions thus forcing them to abandon their distinctive identity.
- Complication is created between the Indian nation's ~~simultaneous~~ simultaneous commitment to secularism and ~~the appeasement or~~ the ~~protection~~ protection given to minorities. This protection invites criticisms of appeasement or favoritism.
- Opposers consider secularism a way of favouring the minorities for votes or other kinds of support.
- Supporters argue that ~~with~~ without such protection secularism

MARKS	E	M	CM
Pg. 10 & 11	02		

Q. No.

02

is a way of improving the integrity, farm communities cultural values and norms on them.

- 22 In contract farming the company identifies the group to be grown and provides know-how to, ~~the~~ working capital and other inputs to farmers.
- farmers are assured a market as the company guarantees that it will purchase their product at a predetermined fixed price.
 - The consequently grown ~~to~~ crops are specialised crops such as fruits, fig, grapes, oilseeds, ~~cotton~~.
 - This increases the financial security of the farmers but also leads to greater ~~income~~ insecurity as farmers become more and more dependent on the company for their livelihood.
 - Contract farming involves the export oriented ~~crop~~ cultivation of cut flowers, gerberas as a result agricultural land is diverted from food grain production.
 - It also ~~to~~ contract farming also involves sociological significance that is it disengages one from their indigenous knowledge and makes their knowledge on Agriculture ~~irrelevant~~ irrelevant.
 - Contract farming ~~is~~ also largely caters to elite crops which use a

Q. No.

02

high dose of fertilizers and pesticides thus it is not ecologically sustainable.

28. The ~~the~~ three dimensions of untouchability are :

1) Exclusion.

Dalits experience a form of exclusion that is unique and not practised with other Castes such as not sharing of drinking water sources, not attending religious events.

2) Humiliation - Subordination

Untouchability in the form of forced inclusion in a subordinated roles such as being ~~controlled to~~ ~~place~~ drums at a religious event. Such ~~public~~ publically visible acts of (self) humiliation are also a form of untouchability.

Common instances includes imposition of ~~gestes~~ gestures of deferences (taking off head gear, carrying footwear in hand) as well as racialised abuse and humiliation.

3) Exploitation.

Untouchables experience ~~economic~~ economic exploitation of various kinds such as imposition of forced or under paid labour.

MARKS	E	M	CM
Pg. 12 & 13	08		

Q. No.

Q. No. 29 ~~Q. No. 29~~ Confiscation of property. Untouchability is a pan Indian phenomenon.

29) M.S.A. Rao ~~Agar~~ states that villages in India are increasingly becoming a subject to urban influences.

- The nature of urban impact depends on the kind of relation the village has with the city or town.

- He explained three situations as a result of urban impact.

1) In some villages people seek employment in far off cities leaving behind their families in their natal villages.

2) This ~~to~~ impact is ~~to~~ seen on villages situated near ~~on~~ industries. The latter is said to receive a heavy influx ~~of migration~~ of immigrants, increasing demand for housing and market. This also creates a problem in

3) Ordering relationships of the immigrants and natives.

3) The ^{villages near} growing metropolitan cities account for the third urban impact. - While some villages are completely absorbed in the process of expansion ~~also~~ ~~only~~ the ~~only~~ the land of many others including inhabited ones are used in urban development.

30- According to M.N. Srinivas westernisation refers to the changes brought about in India as a result of over 150 years of British rule. The term subsuming changes occurring at different levels such as Technology, institutions, ~~and~~ ideology.

— One kind of westernisation is seen in the emergence of sub cultural patterns brought about by Indians who first came into contact with westernisation eg: Indian intellectuals adopted the cognitive patterns, life style, and way of life and supported its expansion.

— The other was ~~brought~~ a small section of people who adopted their ~~life~~ life style and patterns of thinking.

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— There was also a general spread of westernisation like change in dressing, fashion, habits, food in a general way.

— Westernisation involves imitation of an external force of culture but not necessarily the adoption of modern values of democracy and equality.

MARKS	E	M	CM
Pg. 14 & 15	03		

Q. No.

- 31) The land ~~to~~ ceiling act was a major land reform ~~for~~ law.
- Under this this introduced imposing an upper limit on the amount of land which could be owned by a family.
 - The ceiling varied from region productivity of the land and kind of land.
 - Very productive land had low ceiling while ~~not~~ unproductive dry land had higher ceiling.
 - According to this law the government state was to identify surplus land owned by families and ~~a~~ take possession of it and distribute it among landless ~~for~~ families and groups like Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribes.
 - However this law was toothless as there were many strategies and ^{loopholes} through which the landlords could prevent their surplus land from being taken by the state.
 - Very large states were broken down and divided among relatives and servants through ~~personal~~ transfers which allowed the ~~land~~ landlords control over the land.
 - Very rich farmers divorced their ~~own~~ wives to avoid provision

Q. No.

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of the Land Ceiling act which allowed separate share for unmarried women but not to mine.

- 32: The Government has introduced many laws to ~~regulate~~ regulate working conditions in Mines employ large number of people. Coal mines alone employ 5.5 lakh workers.
- The mines act of 1952 mentioned the ~~maximum~~ maximum number of hours and individual was allowed to work in a week. The need to pay ~~for~~ overtime for extra hours worked and ^{rules for} safe working conditions.
 - These rules are only ~~followed~~ followed in big companies and not in small mines or quarries. There is widespread subcontracting.
 - Contractors ~~don't~~ don't maintain a register of the employees and thus avoid responsibility for accidents and benefits.
 - Once the work is done the company has to fill the hole and return the area to its original form. But in reality they don't do this.

MARKS	E	M	CM
Pg. 16 & 17	06		

17

Q. No.

☐

~~Mist was~~ Due to fires, floods, emission of gases and failure of ventilation system the ^{mine} workers face breathing problems and diseases like tuberculosis and silicosis.

- Mine workers in underground mines have to work in the sun and rain and face risks such as falling of objects, mine blasting injuries.
- ~~India has~~ The rate of mining accidents in India the highest.

33. The Term / word Dalit is used in many Indian languages such as Marathi, ~~Gujarati~~ Gujarati, Tamil, Telugu and many others which means poor and oppressed people.

- The word ~~and~~ Dalit was first used in the ~~new~~ new context in Marathi by the Buddhist activists who were followers of B. B. Babasaheb Ambedkar in the 1970's.
- There has not been a single unified Dalit movement in past or present.
- Different ~~dalit~~ dalit movements highlight different ideologies and issues relating to dalits.
- The nature of Dalit movement, meaning of identity, there has been a common quest for equality, self dignity, eradication of untouchability.
- The examples of Dalit movements are

Q. No.

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Adi Sharma movement in Punjab and Mahatma movement in Maharashtra

- In the contemporary period the dalit movement has acquired a significant place in the public sphere which cannot be ignored. This is accompanied by the growing body of Dalit literature.

- 34: The English political economist Thomas Robert Malthus outlines in his essay on Population. He ~~so~~ argues that human population tends to grow at a much faster rate at which means ^{human} ~~human~~ subsistence can grow.
- Therefore humanity is condemned to live in poverty for ever as the ~~same~~ ~~so~~ agricultural growth will always be overtaken by the ~~growth~~ growth of population.
- While population grows in geometric progression, agricultural production grows in arithmetic progression. This is because population growth will always overtake the growth of subsistence resources. The only way to increase ~~poor~~ prosperity is by controlling the growth of population.

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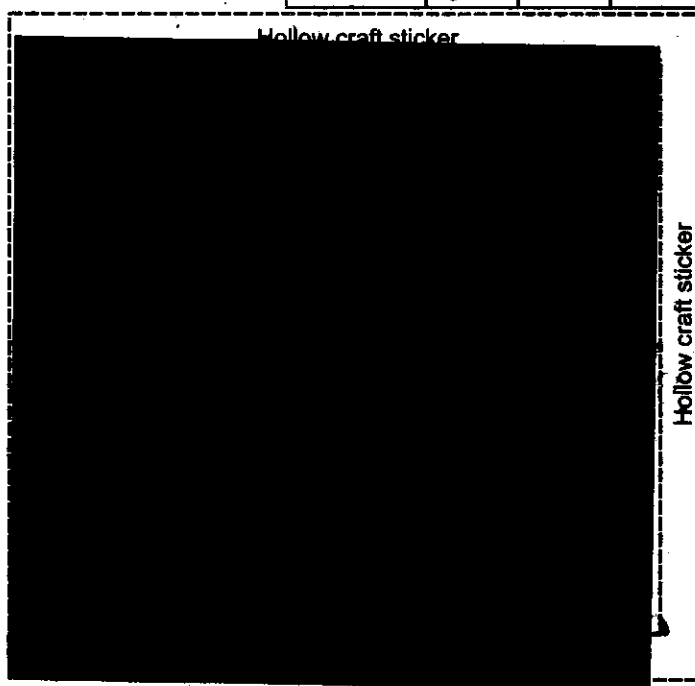


S8C/HSSC Examination ^{FEB} ~~March/April/June~~ 20 **25**

Supplement Answer Book

Subject Code	4554
Date	12/02/25

MARKS	E	M	CM
Pg. 1 to 4	16		



Q. No.

01

He therefore suggests two preventive checks that is postponing of marriages and practising sexual abstinence of celibacy.

- He argues that the two positive checks to ~~prevent~~ population in the form of famines and droughts are nature's way of controlling the ~~unstable~~ imbalance between food supply and ~~off~~ growth rate of population.
- His theory was influential for a long time but was heavily criticized by ~~many~~ marxist scholars ~~and~~ and liberals for asserting ~~that~~ that poverty and starvation was caused due to population growth.

- According to them ~~it was~~ poverty was not caused due to ~~population~~ growth but because of the ~~unequal~~ unequal distribution of

of social resources

— ~~then~~ An unequal social system had allowed a wealthy and privileged minority to live in luxury while the vast ~~majority~~ majority was forced to live in poverty.

- 35) Dominant Caste refers to those caste with large ~~popul~~ population that were granted land rights by partial ~~land~~ land reforms effected after independence.
- These land reforms took away the land rights of erstwhile claimants or landlords or upper caste who played no part in the economy other than claiming their ~~to~~ rent. They were based in cities and towns and didn't frequent out line in villages.
- These land rights came to be vested in the next layer of claimants who were involved in the management of agriculture but were not cultivators themselves. They depended on ^{the labour of the} ~~the labour of the~~ lower caste especially untouchables and dalits.
- But Once they got land rights they got considerable economic power.

Q. No.

- Their large number also gave the political power in the era of electoral democracy based on universal adult franchise

Eg of dominant caste are Patidars of Gujarat, ~~Jats~~ ~~Mahar~~ ~~Marathas~~ Yadavs of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

40. Social movement refers to sustained collective action held over a period of time.

- This action is often directed against the state demanding changes in state policies or practice.
- A spontaneous, disorganised protest cannot be called a social ~~movement~~ movement.
- The collective action requires some degree of organisation in the form of leadership and structure which members have members relate to each other, ~~to~~ make decision and carry them out.
- They have a general orientation of way of approach to bring about / prevent a social ~~change~~ change.
- Social movement arise with view to bring a change in social public.

~~the~~ issue such as ensuring right to tribal population to enter forests and use it.

- While social movements arise to bring a social change counter movements arise in defence of status quo.

~~the~~ social movements lead to activities, help shared ideologies, creating feelings of agreement or consensus about achieving the collective agenda.

- These movements involve distinct modes of protests such as candle and torch light procession, street theatres, poetry, black cloth use.

39. Home based work is an important part of the economy. It involves manufacture of bidis, agerbattis, carpets and so on.

- ~~Home~~ Home based work is mainly carried out by children and women. The agent supplies them with raw materials and also picks up the finished products.

- These workers are paid on piece rate basis that is depending on the ~~the~~ number of

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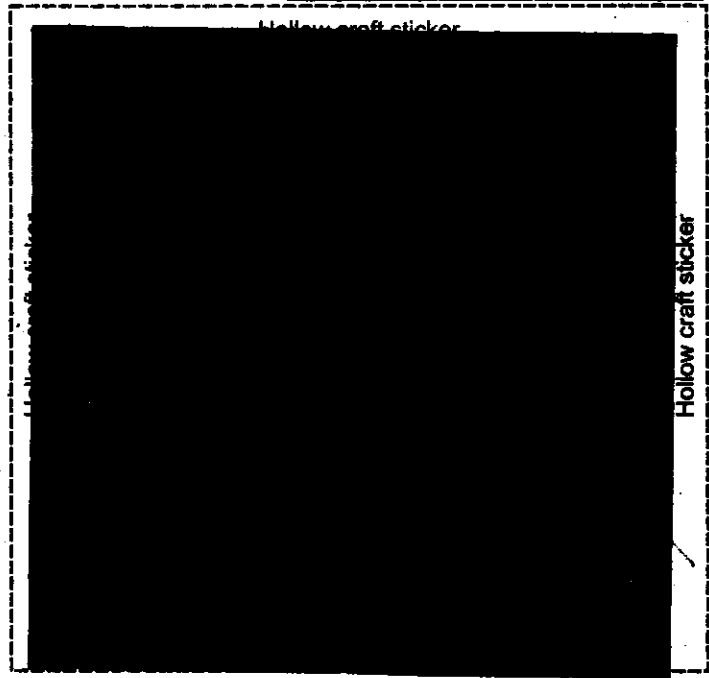


SSC/HSSC Examination ^{FEB} March/April/June 20 25

Supplement Answer Book

Subject Code	4554
Date	17/02/25

MARKS	E	M	CM
Pg. 1 to 4	04		



Hollow craft sticker

Q. No.

01

made.

— The process of bidi making starts in forested villages where villagers ~~put~~ pluck the ~~bidi leaves~~ tender leaves and sell it to the forest department or to private contractors who in turn sell it to the forest department.

— The ~~Government~~ Government sells auction these tender leaves to bidi factory owners who give these leaves to the ~~agent~~ contractor who provides tobacco and tender leaves to the home based workers.

— These workers mostly women roll these leaves, dampening them, cutting it and evenly placing it in the tobacco and tie them.

— The contractor collects them and sells it to the manufacturer who roasts them and puts his brand label and sells it to the distributors.

04/ — These distributors distribute the bidi bundles to wholesalers who sell them at ~~the~~ neighbouring ~~pan~~ shops.

36/ The ~~for~~ features central to the public perception of ~~dis~~ disability/ disability are:

- 1) The disabled person is seen as a victim.
- 2) Disability is seen as a biological given.
- 3) Disability is linked ~~to~~ to the disabled ~~per~~ individual's self perception.
- 4) Whenever a disabled person is confronted with problems it is taken for granted that these problems originate from his/her disability.
- 5) The very idea of disability/ disabled suggests that they are in need of help.

— In India terms such as ~~but~~ blind, lame, disabled, ~~cripples~~ are used. — In a culture that looks up to bodily perfections, any deviation from this perfect body suggest

Q. No.

~~also~~ abnormalities, deformities.

- In India labels such as bechara accentuate the victim status for the disabled.

- Sestiny is seen as the culprit and disabled person is seen as victim. Common perception of disability is retribution of past Karma.

- The very terms disabled challenge each of these assumptions.

- In India terms like mentally challenged, physically impaired, virtually impaired came to replace ~~retard~~ terms like ~~to~~ retard, lame and crippled.

- The disabled are ~~a~~ rendered disabled ~~not~~ not because they are biologically disabled but because society ~~renders~~ renders them so.

- Disability and poverty are closely linked.

- ~~Malnutrition~~ malnutrition, mothers weakened by frequent childbirth accidents in over crowded homes are factors contributing to ^{incidence of} disability in poor homes/families compared to those people who are living in easier circumstances.

- ~~Disability~~ ^{poverty} creates and ~~for~~ ^{disability} ~~accelerates~~ ^{poverty} ~~poverty~~ by increasing isolation and

04' ~~a~~ economic strain for the ^{disabled} individual and their families as well.

Marks of Q. no. 36 Carried to sup. no. 01 of P. no. 03

37 Regionalism in India is deeply rooted in India's diversity of languages, religion, culture, tribes. It is fuelled by the geographical concentration of these identity makers particularly regions and is fuelled by a sense of regional deprivation.

— Indian federalism has been a way of accommodating these regional sentiments ^{even} after Independence, the Indian government continued with the British Indian arrangement of dividing India into large provinces known as presidencies.

— These were the large multi ethnic and multi lingual provincial administrations consisting a semi federal unit called union of India.

— The old Bombay State was a multilingual of ~~Kanva~~ Konkani, Marathi, Kannada and Gujarati speaking people.

— The Madras State was a multilingual of Malayalam, Telugu, Tamil and Kannada speaking people.

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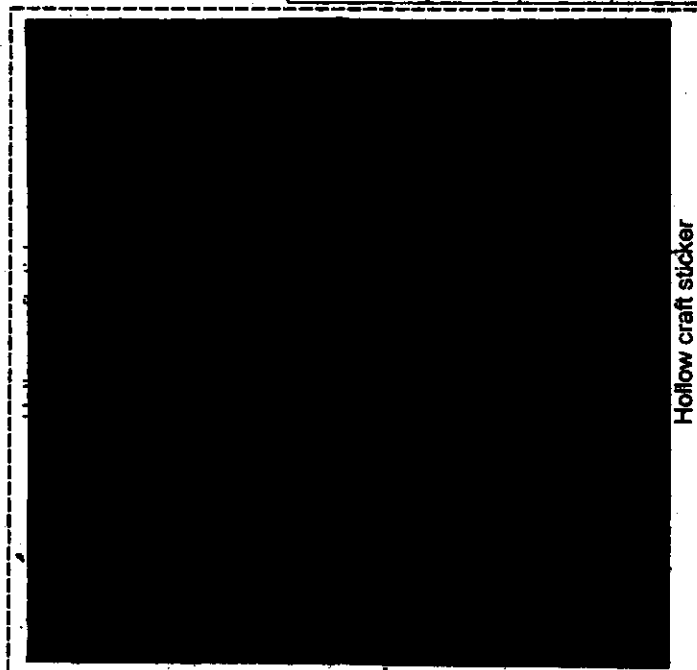


FEB
SSC/HSSC Examination March/April/June 2025

Supplement Answer Book

Subject Code	4554
Date	17/02/25

MARKS	E	M	CM
Pg. 1 to 4	08		



Hollow craft sticker

Q. No.

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01

Besides these presidencies and provinces there are large which were under direct ~~and~~ administration of British Indian ~~to~~ Government. Government there were also large principalities and princely states in India

— Language coupled with region and tribal identity rather ~~the~~ than ~~the~~ religion was instrumental in the formation of ~~and~~ ~~ethno~~ ethnonational identity and state.

— This does not mean that all linguistic communities can attain statehood. In the ~~2000~~ ²⁰⁰¹ for the formation of ~~the~~ Jharkhand Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand language did not play a major role.

— Rather a combination of ethnicity, ^{population} language, regional deprivation

Tribal Identity

~~Tri~~ Tribal identity was responsible for intense regionalism leading to formation of statehood.

38: In Green Revolution areas ~~it was~~ medium and large farmers benefitted from the introduction of new technology. Inputs were expensive and marginal and small farmers couldn't spend as much as the medium and large farmers to purchase these expensive ~~inputs~~ inputs.

— Agriculturists or farmers are those who are able to ~~produce~~ produce a surplus over and above the basic needs of their family and therefore they are linked to markets. It was the farmers who produced ~~a~~ surplus for the markets and ~~thus~~ thus yielded the most benefits from green revolution and introduction of new technology.

— Introduction of new technology increased inequalities in rural society. Green revolution crops were highly profitable as they yielded more produce.

— Well to do farmers who had access to land, labour, capital, know how to and invest in new seeds and fertilizers ~~earned increased agricultural~~

Q. No.

~~production~~ earned more money and increased agricultural production. ^{but} this led to the displacement of tenant cultivators.

- Landlords began to take their lands from tenants and cultivate it themselves as cultivation/agriculture became more profitable, but adversely affected landless and marginal farmers.

- Introduction of new technology such as tractors, threshers displaced service caste groups who earlier carried out these agricultural activities. This increased the pace of rural-urban migration.

- ~~Free~~ Green revolution was a process of differentiation where the rich grew richer and the poor stagnated or grew poorer.

- There was a shift in payment method from kind to cash which ~~affected~~ affected the ^{economic} ~~financial~~ condition of ~~the~~ rural workers.

- The second phase of green revolution was introduced in dry and semi arid regions of the country which led to the shift from dry to wet

cultivation, change in cropping style and pattern and ^{kind of} crops grown

- ~~Increased~~ ~~Increased commercial~~
- Increased commercialisation and dependence on market grew rather than reduced.

This also ~~increased~~ led to greater ~~in~~ livelihood insecurity of the farmers who once produced crops for food consumption now depended on the markets for their incomes.

Market oriented cultivation where a single crop is grown falls in price or bad crops increases the financial ruin of farmers.

Green revolution also led to regional inequalities. In areas that underwent technological transformation developed ~~and~~ while others areas stagnated.