



Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir

Rehearsal 1

SOCIOLOGY (Code:039)

Class: XII

Date:28/11/2023

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 38 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-20. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
4. Section B includes question No.21-29. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 50 words.
5. Section C includes question No. 30-35. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
6. Section D includes question No. 36-38. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 300 words each. Question no. 36 is to be answered with the help of the given graphics. Question 37 is to be answered with the help of the given passage.

SECTION A		
1.	<p>Assertion (A): There is a feeling among the educated Khasi that their rules of kinship and inheritance are biased in favour of women and are too restrictive.</p> <p>Reason (R): The Meghalaya Succession Act (1986) confers on 'any Khasi and Jaintia of sound mind not being a minor, the right to dispose of his self- acquired property by will.'</p> <p>a. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</p> <p>b. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>c. A is true but R is false</p> <p>d. A is false but R is true</p>	1
2.	<p>Literacy as a prerequisite to education is an instrument of empowerment. Choose the incorrect statement about the relation between literacy and population.</p> <p>a. Literacy can lead to health awareness and fuller participation in the cultural and economic well-being of the community.</p> <p>b. The more literate the population the greater the consciousness of career options</p> <p>c. Literacy levels have improved considerably after independence and almost half our population is now literate.</p> <p>d. Literacy varies considerably across gender, across regions, and across social groups.</p>	1

3.	<p>What is not a common feature central to the public perception of ‘disability’ all over the world:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Disability is understood as a biological given Whenever a disabled person is confronted with problems, it is taken or granted that the problems originate from her/his impairment The disabled person is seen as a victim. The very idea of disability suggests that they are not in need of help 	1
4.	<p>Which of the following are included in the <i>permanent traits</i> as a positive way to classify tribes as per their characteristics?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> region language physical characteristics ecological habitat <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a &b a,b,c,d b,c,d a,c,d 	1
5.	<p>Which among these is not a feature of capitalism?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Western colonialism was not connected to the growth of western capitalism An economic system in which the means of production are privately owned and organized to accumulate profit Capitalism arose out of a complex process of European exploration of the rest of the world Its dynamism, its potential to grow, expand and innovate, its use technology and labour in a way that assured greatest profit. 	1
6.	<p>Assertion (A): The Government of India Act of 1935 gave legal recognition to the lists or ‘schedules’ of castes and tribes marked out for special treatment by the state. Reason (R): Towards the end of the colonial period, the administration also took interest in the welfare of downtrodden castes, referred to as ‘depressed classes’ at that time.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A A is true but R is false A is false but R is true 	1
7.	<p>In which ways are the Adivasi struggles different from the Dalit struggle?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They were not discriminated against like the Dalits. Their social and economic conditions were better than the Dalits. They did not face social exclusion like the Dalits. Adivasis were concentrated in contiguous areas and could demand statehood. 	1

8.	<p>Cultural diversity can present tough challenges. Which of the following is not a reason for challenge?</p> <p>a) It can arouse intense passions among its members and mobilize large numbers of people b) Economic and social inequalities among the communities. c) Equal distribution of scarce resources- like river water, jobs or governments funds. d) Injustices suffered by one community provoke opposition from same communities.</p>	1
9.	<p>Assertion (A): In both English and Indian fictional writings we often encounter an entire group of people classified as ‘lazy’ or ‘cunning’. Reason (R): Prejudices fix whole groups into single, homogenous categories; they refuse to recognise the variation across individuals and across contexts or across time.</p> <p>a. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A c. A is true but R is false d. A is false but R is true</p>	1
10.	<p>Many items like paper and wood products, glass and ceramics were reserved for the _____ sector by the government.</p> <p>a. Medium scale b. Large scale c. Small scale d. Both b & c</p>	1
11.	<p>Assertion (A): English is not only widely used in India but we now have an impressive body of literary writings by Indians in English. Reason (R): However, English continues to be a mark of privilege.</p> <p>a. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A c. A is true but R is false d. A is false but R is true</p>	1
12.	<p>Assertion (A): Sanskritization as a concept has been criticized at different levels. Reason (R): Sanskritization leads to no structural change but only positional change of some individuals.</p> <p>e. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A f. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A g. A is true but R is false h. A is false but R is true</p>	1
13.	<p>Assertion (A): In most of the states the land ceiling act proved to be toothless. Reason (R): There were many loopholes and most landowners were able to escape from having their surplus land being taken over by the state.</p>	1

	<p>a. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</p> <p>b. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>c. A is true but R is false</p> <p>d. A is false but R is true</p>	
14.	<p>Thinkers like Karl Marx, Max Weber and Emile Durkheim associated a number of social features with industry such as –</p> <p>a. Urbanization</p> <p>b. The loss of face-to face relationships in modern factories</p> <p>c. Substitution of traditional relations by anonymous professional relationships in modern factories and workplaces.</p> <p>d. All of the above</p>	1
15.	<p>What is not an impact of Green Revolution in India?</p> <p>a) it was primarily the medium and large farmers who were able to benefit from new technology</p> <p>b) reduction in inequalities in rural society</p> <p>c) displacement of the service caste groups</p> <p>d) employment and wages for agricultural workers increased in many areas</p>	1
16.	<p>Assertion (A): The rural in Kerala is a mixed economy</p> <p>Reason (R): The economy in Kerala integrates agriculture with a wide network of retail sales and services where a large number of families are dependent on remittances from abroad.</p> <p>a. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</p> <p>b. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>c. A is true but R is false</p> <p>d. A is false but R is true</p>	1
17.	<p>The agrarian structure in India has changed enormously over time, from pre-colonial to the colonial and after independence. Which among these is not a change that happened?</p> <p>a. Dominant castes from pre-colonial period were not direct owners of land in the later period</p> <p>b. Local kings or zamindars controlled the land in the colonial period</p> <p>c. The colonizers imposed heavy land revenues (taxes) hence the zamindars in turn extracted much out of the cultivators</p> <p>d. Agricultural production flourished and increased during the period of the British rule.</p>	1
18.	<p>An average work day has 10-12 hours and it is not uncommon for employees to stay overnight in the office (known as night-out), when faced with project deadlines. Which of the statements below are true with regard to the Time slavery in IT sector.</p> <p>a. Long working hours are central to the industry’s ‘work culture’.</p> <p>b. Overwork is built into the structure of outsourced projects</p> <p>c. Employees leave early from workplace due to peer pressure</p>	1

	<p>d. Project costs and timelines are usually overestimated in terms of man-days</p> <p>i. a&b ii. c&d iii. a&c iv. b&d</p>	
19.	<p>Assertion (A): Communalists cultivate an aggressive political identity, and are prepared to condemn or attack everyone who does not share their identity. Reason (R): One of the characteristic features of communalism is its claim that religious identity overrides everything else.</p> <p>a. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A c. A is true but R is false d. A is false but R is true</p>	1
20.	<p>Introduction of machinery such as tillers, tractors, threshers and harvesters led to _____.</p> <p>a. Displacement of the service castes b. Greater wages for the service castes c. Equality in the agrarian structure d. Low production output</p>	1
SECTION B		
21.	<p>What is TFRS? Name the states that have very high TFRS. Ans: Total Fertility Rate (TFR)'s refers to the total number of live births that a hypothetical woman would have if she lived through the reproductive age to give birth to children all through this period. The BIMARU states namely Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh along with the newly formed states of Jharkhand and Chattisgarh have very high TFR's in India.</p>	2
22.	<p>List the two demands of the Bombay Textiles workers' strike of 1982. Ans: The Bombay Textile Strike of 1982 which was led by trade union leader Dr. Datta Samant and nearly affected a quarter of million workers fought for better wages and they also wanted the right to form their own union.</p>	2
23.	<p>What is the relationship between modernization and secularization? Modernization refers to the improvement in technology, production processes; path of development taken by much of west Europe or north America. In the west modernization seems to have led to secularization- a process of decline in the influence of religion especially in the public sphere.</p>	2

	Rituals have a secular dimension as it provides occasions to socialize with friends and kin to show off wealth and style to enhance social status.	
24.	<p>State the features of an authoritarian state</p> <p>An Authoritarian state is a state in which the people have no voice and those in power are not accountable to anyone. Features of an authoritarian state are as follows: Authoritarian states often limit or abolish civil liberties like freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of political activity, right to protection from wrongful use of authority, right to the due processes of the law, and so on.</p>	2
25.	<p>Sanskritization is a gendered process-Justify•Sanskritization supports traditional way of life for women and it is more liberal for modernization or westernization for men.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Most of the supporters of Sanskritization support the women life within the four walls of the houses. They support or prefer the role of women as a mother, a sister and a daughter. •They like women to follow the traditional way of marriage with the consent of parents. <p>Kumud Pawade as a student could enable her to read in the original what the texts have to say about women and the Dalits. As she proceeds with her studies, she meets with varied reactions ranging from surprise to hostility, from guarded acceptance to brutal rejection. As she says “I remember an expression I heard somewhere: “What comes by birth, but can’t be cast off by dying—that is caste?”</p>	2
26.	<p>Define Tribes</p> <p>Tribe is a modern term, which refers to communities that are very old, being among the oldest inhabitants of the sub-continent. The tribal communities didn’t practice a religion with a written text, didn’t have state class divisions and they didn’t have caste and were neither Hindus nor peasants. The term tribe was used in the colonial era mainly for administrative convenience to refer to a very disparate set of communities.</p>	2
27.	<p>What is social exclusion?</p> <p>Ans. Social exclusion is the combined result of deprivation and discrimination that presents individual or groups from participating completely in the economic, social and political life of the society in which they live. Social exclusion is structural i.e., the outcome of social processes and institutions rather than individual action.</p> <p>In this process, the individuals may cut off from total improvement in the broader society.</p>	2
28.	<p>Mention isolation and integration debate on Tribes.</p> <p>The ‘isolation’ and ‘Integration’ debate on tribes is based upon tribal societies as isolated wholes. The isolationist believe that tribals needed protection from traders, moneylenders and Hindu and Christian missionaries, all of whom try to reduce tribals’ to detribalised landless labour. The integrationists, believe that tribal’s are merely backward Hindus, and their problems had to be addressed within the same framework as that of other backward classes.</p>	2

29.	<p>State the difference between western and Indian patterns of industrialization.</p> <p>Difference between Western and Indian pattern of Industrialisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In western pattern of industrialization majority of people are employed in the service sector, while in India majority are in agriculture sector. • In western pattern majority are formally employed and getting regular salaries. Whereas in India very few are in regular salaried employment. 	2
SECTION C		
30.	<p>How does job recruitment take place through the ‘contractor system’?</p> <p>Ans: The contractor system is most visible in the hiring of casual labour for work on construction sites, brickyards and so on. The contractor goes to villages and asks if people want to work. He will loan them some money. This loan includes the cost of transport of the worksite. The loaned money is treated as an advance wage and the worker works without wages until the loan is repaid.</p> <p>In the past, agricultural labourers were tied to their landlord by debt. Now, however, by moving to casual industrial work, while they are still in debt, they are not bound by other social obligations to the contractor. In that sense, they are freer in an industrial society. They can break the contract and find another employer. Sometimes, whole families migrate and the children help their parents.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the concept of industrial engineering/scientific management/Taylorism.</p> <p>Ans: One way of increasing output is by organizing work. An American called Frederick Winslow Taylor invented a new system in the 1890’s, which he called ‘Scientific Management’. It is also known as Taylorism or industrial engineering.</p> <p>Under his system, all work was broken down into its smallest repetitive elements, and divided between workers. Workers were timed with the help of stopwatches and had to fulfil a certain target everyday. Production was further speeded up by the introduction of the assembly line.</p> <p>Each worker saw along a conveyor belt and assembled only one part of the final product. The speed of work could be set by adjusting the speed of the conveyor belt. In the 1980’s, there was an attempt to shift from this system of direct control to indirect</p>	4

	control, where workers are supposed to motivate themselves. But often we find that the old Taylorist processes survive.	
31.	<p>Explain in what sense has caste become relatively ‘invisible’ for the urban upper castes?</p> <p>Ans. The changes in the caste system benefited the most were urban middle and upper class. Caste status ensured these groups the necessary economic and educational resources and they took full advantage of the opportunities offered by rapid development. Particularly the upper caste elite were able to benefit from subsidized public education, especially professional education in science, technology, medicine and management. They were also able to take advantages of the expansion of state sector jobs in the early decades after independence. Because of this earlier load over the rest of the society in terms of education ensured a privileged status.</p> <p>For the so-called SC and ST and backward castes this change became detrimental. For these the caste became all too visible. They had not inherited educational and social capital and they had to compete with already established upper caste group. They cannot afford to abandon their caste identity. They continue to suffer from discrimination of various kinds.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>In what ways can changes in social structure lead to changes in the family structure?</p> <p>Ans. The structure of family can be seen as social institution and also in its relationship to other social institution of society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The internal structure of the family is usually related to other structure of society i.e. political, economic, cultural, etc. Therefore, any significant change in behaviour pattern of members of family may change the nature of society for example working schedules of young parents in the software industry in India may lead to increasing number of grandparents moving in as caregivers to the young grandchildren. •The composition of the family and its structure thereby changes. And these changes can be understood in relation to other changes in society. •The family (the private sphere) is linked to the economic, political, cultural and educational (the public) spheres. •Sometimes the changes in the families and corresponding changes in the society occur accidentally e.g. due to war or riots people migrate in search of work or for security reasons. •Sometimes these changes are purposefully brought about, e.g. due to independence and openness of ideas, people choosing their jobs, life partner and life style and such changes are very frequent in the Indian society. 	4
32.	<p>How has colonialism impacted our lives? You can either focus on one aspect like culture or politics or treat them together.</p> <p>Ans. • British colonialism which was based on capitalism directly interfered to ensure greatest profit and benefit to British capitalism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Every policy was geared towards the strengthening and expansion of British capitalism. •It changed the law of land as: 	4

	<p>(a)It changed not just land ownership laws but decided even what crops would be grown and what ought not to be.</p> <p>(b)It altered the way production and distribution of goods take place.</p> <p>(c)It started interfering with the manufacturing sector.</p> <p>(d)It started occupying forests and cleared trees and started plantation.</p> <p>(e)Colonialism introduced the forest acts that changed the lives of tribals/ pastoralists.</p> <p>(f) It also led to movements of people from one part to another in India which ultimately lead to the growth of nationalist and anti-colonial awareness in the Indian masses.</p> <p>The colonialism affected our lives culturally, politically and more or less combining the two.</p> <p>Due to mobility and exposure to modern western thoughts people started thinking about freedom, liberty and human rights which provided basis for India freedom movement.</p> <p>Colonialism also had significant social influences e.g. Indian society particularly the emerging middle class was gradually changed i.e. their life style, eating habits, languages and clothing.</p> <p>Political impact of colonialism on Indian society was significant our national movement, the political system, the parliamentary and legal system, constitution, education system, the police traffic rules by and large the whole political structure changed due to the colonial impact.</p>	
33.	<p>Explain the ecological movement with an example.</p> <p>Ans. The Chipko movement is a suitable example of an ecological or environmental movements. It is an appropriate example of intermingled interests and ideologies.</p> <p>Ramchandra Guha says in his book ‘Unquiet Woods’ that villagers came together to save the oak and rhododendron forests near their villages. The government forest contractors came to fell the trees but the villagers, including large number of women, came forward to hug the trees to check their being felled. The villagers relied on the forest to get firewood, fodder and other daily requirements. It was a conflict between livelihood needs of poor villagers and government’s desire to make revenue from selling timber.</p> <p>Chipko movement raised the issue of ecological sustainability. Felling down natural forests was a form of environmental destruction which resulted in demonstrating floods and landslides in the area. Therefore, concerns about economy, ecology and political representation underlay the Chipko movement.</p>	4
34.	<p>Explain regionalism in the Indian context.</p> <p>Ans: Regionalism in India is rooted in India’s diversity of languages, cultures, tribes, and religions. It is also encouraged by the geographical concentration of these identity markers in particular regions, and fuelled by a sense of regional deprivation. Indian federalism has been a means of accommodating these regional sentiments.</p> <p>Some more points from TB...discussed in class</p>	4

	<p>Regionalism in the Indian Context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regionalism in India is rooted in India’s diversity of languages, cultures, tribes and religions. It is also encouraged by the geographical concentration of these identity markers in particular regions and fueled by sense of regional deprivation. ● Language coupled with regional and tribal identity are the most powerful instrument for the formation of ethnonational identity of India. However all linguistic communities have not got statehood. for instance, in the creation of three new states in 2000, namely Chhatisgarh, Uttaranchal and Jharkhand, language did not play a prominent role. ● There are lists of subjects or areas of governance which are the exclusive responsibility of either state or Centre, along with a ‘Concurrent List,’ of areas where both are allowed to operate. 	
35.	<p>Explain the various factors behind the increasing farmer’s suicide in India</p> <p>Ans: While farmers in India for centuries have periodically faced distress due to drought, crop failures, or debt, the phenomenon of farmers’ suicides appears to be new. Sociologists have attempted to explain this phenomenon by looking at the structure and social changes that have been occurring in agriculture and agrarian society. Such suicides have become ‘matrix events’ that is, a range of factors coalesce to form an event.</p> <p>Many farmers who have committed suicides were marginal farmers, who were attempting to increase their productivity primarily by practicing Green Revolution methods. However, undertaking such production meant facing several risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cost of production has increased tremendously due to decrease in agricultural subsidies - Markets are not stable - Many farmers borrow heavily in order to invest in expensive inputs and improve production - The loss of either the crop (due to spread of disease and pests, excessive rainfall, or drought), and in some cases, lack of an adequate support or market price means that farmers are unable to bear the debt burden or sustain their families. 	4

- Such distress is compounded by the changing culture in rural areas, in which increased incomes are required for marriages, dowries and to sustain new activities and expenses, such as education and medical care.

SECTION D

36.

Study the given table and answer the given questions. Percentage of Population lying below poverty line 2011-12.

Caste and Community	Rural India Expenditure of Rs327 or less per person per month	urban India Expenditure of Rs 424 or less per person per month
Schedule Tribes	45.3%	24.1%
Schedule Castes	31.5 %	21.7%
Other Backward Classes	22.7%	15.4%
Higher Caste Muslims	26.9 %	22.7%
Higher Caste Hindus	25.6%	12.1%
Higher Caste Christians	22.2%	05.5%
Higher Caste Sikhs	06.2%,	05.0%
All communities	27.0%	13.7%

Based on your understanding of the above figure of caste and community statistics in India (2011-12) answer the following questions:

1. Most of the persons of which caste are living their life in extreme poverty? Which community has the least number of persons living in poverty? (1mark) Ans: The scheduled castes in urban India are living their life in extreme poverty as against the upper caste Hindus in urban areas.
2. What do you understand by the term other backward classes? What can you conclude about OBC's after reading the above table? Also discuss their social problems. (4marks)

Ans: The constitution of India recognizes the probability that there may be groups other than SCs and STs who suffer from social disadvantages. These groups were described as "socially and educationally" backward classes or other backward classes." The OBCs are neither part of what formed the castes at the upper end of the caste hierarchy, nor the Dalits at the lower end.

From the above table we can conclude that both the SC's and ST's in urban and rural India are one of the most disadvantaged groups with a significant percentage of their population living below the poverty line i.e. spending less than Rs 327 per person per month in rural areas and less than Rs454 per person per month in urban areas.

The problems faced by the OBC's were as follows:

- Faced varying levels of discrimination short of untouchability

6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These were the service and artisanal castes who occupied the lower rungs of the caste hierarchy. - The constitution of India recognises the possibility that there may be groups other than the ST's and SC's who suffer from social and educational disadvantages - Under-represented in all spheres except landholding and political representation. <p>3. Name the commissions appointed to look into measures for the welfare of the OBC's. (1mark) Ans: Kaka Kalelkar- first commission in 1953 submitted its report Mandal Commission- second commission in 1970, however it was only in 1990 that the report submitted by this commission gained importance in national politics.</p>	
37.	<p>Sociologists, attempts to classify Dalit movements have led them to believe that they belong to all the types, namely reformative, redemptive, revolutionary. Box 8.10</p> <p>...the anti-caste movement which began in the 19th century under the inspiration of Jotiba Phule and was carried out in the 1920s by the non-Brahmin movements in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and then developed under the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar had characteristics of all types. At its best it was revolutionary in terms of society and redemptive in terms of individuals. In partial context, the 'post Ambedkar Dalit movement' has had revolutionary practice. It has provided alternative ways of living, at some points limited and at some points radical and all-encompassing, ranging from changes in behaviour such as giving up eating beef to religious conversion. It has focussed on changes in the entire society, from radical revolutionary goal of abolishing caste oppression and economic exploitation to the limited goals of providing scope for members of Scheduled Caste to achieve social mobility.</p> <p>But on the whole ...this movement has been a reformist movement. It has mobilized along caste lines, but only made half hearted efforts to destroy caste; it has attempted and achieved some real though limited societal changes with gains especially for the educated sections among Dalits, but it has failed to transform society sufficiently to raise the general mass from what is still among the most excruciating poverty in the world.</p> <p>Based on the given passage, answer the following questions:</p> <p>a. Differentiate between Redemptive, Reformist, and Revolutionary movements.</p> <p>Ans: There are different kinds of social movements. They can be classified as: (i) redemptive or transformatory; (ii) reformist; and (iii) revolutionary. A <i>redemptive</i> social movement aims to bring about a change in the personal consciousness and actions of its individual members. For instance, people in the Ezhava community in Kerala were led by Narayana Guru to change their social practices. <i>Reformist</i> social movements strive to change the existing social and political arrangements through gradual, incremental steps. The 1960s movement for the reorganization of Indian states on the basis of language and the recent <i>Right to Information</i> campaign are examples of reformist movements. <i>Revolutionary</i> social movements attempt to radically transform social relations, often by capturing state power. The Bolshevik revolution in Russia that deposed the Tsar to create a communist state and the Naxalite movement in India that seeks to remove oppressive landlords and state officials can be described as revolutionary movements.</p>	6

	<p>b. Give four examples of caste-based movements Ans: The Satnami Movement of the Chamars in the Chattisgarh plains in eastern MP, Adi Dharma Movement in Punjab, the Mahar Movement in Maharashtra, the socio-political mobilization among the Jatavas of Agra and the Anti- Brahman Movement in South India are all examples of caste-based movements.</p> <p>c. How according to you does the Dalit movement belong to all 3 types of social movements?</p> <p>Any subjective answer with valid and logical points</p>	
<p>38.</p>	<p>How has liberalization affected employment patterns in India? Ans: Due to the disinvestment process (where the government is trying to sell its share in several public sector companies), many government workers are scared that they will lost their jobs.</p> <p>In Modern foods which was set up the government to make healthy bread available at cheap prices, and which was the first company to be privatised, 60% of the workers were forced to retire in the first five years.</p> <p>This is just one among the many examples of how liberalization has effected employment patterns in India. Some other impacts are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Companies reducing the number of permanent employees and outsourcin their work to smaller companies or even to homes - For multinational companies this outsourcing is done across the globe, with developing countries like India providing cheap labour. - Because small companies have to compete for orders from the big companies, they keep wages low, and working condition sare often poor. - It is more difficult for trade unions to organize in smaller firms. Almost all companies, even government ones, now practice some form of outsourcing and contracting. But the trend is especially visible in the private sector. <p>To summarize, India is still largely an agricultural country. The servic sector- shops, banks, the IT industry, hotels and other services are employing more people and the urban middle class is growing, along with the urban middle class values like those we see in television serials and films. So far, employment employment by the government was a major avenue for increasing the well-bring of the population, but now even that is coming down. Some economists debate this, but liberalization and privatization worldwide appear to be associated with rising income inequality.</p>	

OR

What are the social implications/advantages of the organized sectors?

Ans: Economists and others often make a distinction between the organized or formal sector and the unorganized or informal sector. There is a debate about how to define these sectors. According to one definition, the organized sector consists of all units employing ten or more people throughout the year. These have to be registered with the government to ensure that their employees get proper salaries or wages, pension and other benefits. In India, over 90% of the work, whether it is in agriculture, industry or services is in the unorganized or informal sector. The social implications of this are as follows:

- First, it means that very few people have the experience of employment in large firms where they get to meet people from other regions and backgrounds. Urban settings do provide some corrective to this- your neighbours in a city may be from a different place- but by and large, work for most Indians is still in small scale workspaces.
- Second, very few Indians have access to secure jobs with benefits. Of those who do, two- thirds work for the government. The rest are forced to depend on their children in their old age.
- Third, since very few people are members of unions, a feature of the organized sector, they do not have the experience of collectively fighting for proper wages and safe working conditions. The government has laws to monitor conditions in the unorganized sector, but in practice they are left to the whims and fancies of the employer or contractor.