

UNIT 1 – UNDERSTANDING THE DIVERSITY OF INDIAN SOCIETY

CHAPTER 1 - GEOGRAPHICAL DIVERSITY

Indian Geography

India the seventh largest country in the world and is well marked off from the rest of Asia by mountains and the sea, which gives the country a distinct geographical entity. It covers an area of 32,87,2631 sq. km. Lying entirely in the northern hemisphere the mainland extends measures 3214 km from north south between extreme latitudes and about 2933 km from east to west between extreme longitudes. It has a land frontier of about 15200 km.

The country lies between 8°4' and 37°6' north of the Equator and is surrounded by the Bay of Bengal in the east, the Arabian Sea in the west and the Indian Ocean to the south. The total length of the coastline of the mainland, Lakshwadeep group of islands and Andaman and Nicobar group of islands is 7,516.5 km.

Also, in the east lies the Bangladesh. In the North West, Afganistan and Pakistan border India. The Gulf of Mannar and the Palk Straits separate India from Sri Lanka. The Andaman and Nicobar island in the Bay of Bengal and Lakshwadeep in the Arabian sea are parts of the territory of India. There are as many as 200 islands in Andaman alone, extending for 350km. There are 19 island in Nicobar group.

The Arabian Sea consists of the Lakshadweep group. They are formed on a coral deposit off the Kerala coast .The southern most of this lies just to the north of the Maldive Island which is an independent territory.

Area : (Including J & K) - 3,287,263 square kilometers including area under illegal occupation of China and Pakistan		
Largest State	Madhya Pradesh	443,446 Sq km
Smallest State	Goa	3,702 Sq km
Largest Union Territory	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,249 Sq km
Smallest Union Territory	Lakshadweep	32 Sq km
Largest District	Kachchh (Gujarat)	45,652 Sq km
Smallest District	Mahe (Pondicherry)	9 Sq km

Geographically Location of India

The India is flanked by the borders of Pakistan, Myanmar, China, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan. Sri Lanka is another neighboring country separated from the Asian main land by the Palk Strait in

the Indian Ocean. The northern part of the country is walled by the Mighty Himalayas, the highest mountains on earth and the southern part is fringed with the coasts of Arabian Sea in the west, Indian Ocean in the south and Bay of Bengal in the east. The conglomeration of islands in the Bay of Bengal in the east, the Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep islands in the Arabian Sea are union territories of India.

River System of India

The rivers may be classified as follows:

- a. The Himalayan
- b. The Deccan
- c. The Coastal
- d. The rivers of the inland drainage basin

The Himalayan Rivers

The Himalayan Rivers are generally snow-fed and flow throughout the year. During the monsoon months (June to September), the Himalayas receive very heavy rainfall and the rivers carry the maximum amount of water, causing frequent floods.

The Deccan Rivers

The Deccan rivers are generally rain-fed and, therefore, fluctuate greatly in volume. A very large number of them are non-perennial.

The Coastal Rivers

The coastal rivers, especially on the west coast, are short and have limited catchment areas. Most of these are non-perennial as well. The rivers on the inland drainage basin are few and ephemeral.

The Rivers of the Inland Drainage Basin

They drain towards individual basins or salt lakes like the Sambhar or are lost in the sands, having no outlet to the sea.

List of Rivers in India

Rivers	Length (KM)	Origin	End
Ganga	2,525	Gangotri Glacier (Bhagirathi), Uttarakhand	Bay of Bengal
Yamuna	1,376	Yamunotri Glacier, Uttarakhand	Merges with Ganga at Allahabad (Triveni Sangam - Kumbh Mela spot)
Brahmaputra	1,800	Himalayan Glacier in Tibet, but enters India in	Merges with Ganga and ends in Bay of Bengal

		Arunachal Pradesh	
Chambal	960	Tributary of Yamuna river, starting at Madhya Pradesh	Joins Yamuna river in UP
Son	784	Tributary of Ganga, starting at Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh	Joins Ganga just above Patna - also considered part of Vindhya river system
Gandak	630	Nepal; Ganges tributary at Indo-Nepal border (Triveni Sangam)	Joins Ganga near Patna
Kosi	720	Starts from Bihar near Indo-Nepal border	Joins Ganga near Katihar district of Bihar
Betwa	590	Tributary of Yamuna, rises at Vindhya region, MP	Joins Yamuna at Hamirpur in UP
Gomti	900	Tributary of Ganga, starting at Gomati Tal, UP	Joins Ganga in Varanasi district
Ghaghra	1080	Himalayan Glacier in Tibet, tributary of Ganga	Joins Ganga in Bihar
Hugli (Hooghly)	260	Tributary of Ganga near West Bengal	Merges with Ganga at Bay of Bengal
Damodar	592	Tributary of Hugli near Chandwar, Jharkhand	Merges with Hugli in West Bengal
Indus	3180	Originates in Tibetan plateau, Enters India in J&K	Merges into Arabian sea near Sindh
Chenab	960	Upper Himalayas in the Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh	Merges with Indus
Jhelum	725	Tributary of Chenab river, Punjab	Merges with Chenab at Jhang (Pakistan)
Ravi	720	Starts from Bara Bhangal, Kangra district, Himachal Pradesh	Joins Chenab in Pakistan
Sutlej	1500	Tributary of Indus river, originates at Rakshastal, Tibet	Meets Beas river in Pakistan and ends at Arabian sea
Beas	470	Rises at Himalayas in central Himachal Pradesh	Joins Sutlej river in Punjab, India
Kaveri	765	Talakaveri in Western Ghats in Karnataka	Ends in Bay of Bengal
Krishna	1400	Originates in the Western Ghats near Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra	Ends in Bay of Bengal near Andhra Pradesh
Godavari	1465	Starts in Maharashtra and passes through 7 Indian states	Empties in Bay of Bengal
Tungabhadra	531	Tributary of Krishna river starting at Karnataka	Joins Krishna river along the border of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh
Tapti	724	Rises in Eastern Satpura Ranges, Madhya Pradesh	Empties into Gulf of Khambat, Gujarat

Mahi	580	Rises in Madhya Pradesh	Flows into Arabian sea from Gujarat
Narmada	1315	Starts from Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh	Drains into Arabian sea via Gulf of Cambay

Other Important notes on Indian rivers to remember:

- River Saraswati is a mythical river and is part of the Hindu triveni Sangam mythology of the confluence of Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati rivers. Saraswati River is thought to be flowing under the ground and meeting Ganga and Yamuna at the Kumbh mela spot.
- Meghna a major river in Bangladesh is a tributary of Indian Brahmaputra river and also empties in Bay of Bengal.
- River Tapi is a river in Thailand and is not to be confused with Indian River Tapi (Tapati).

Dams of India

Dams In India

S. NO.	DAMS	POWER GENERATION CAPACITY (in MW)	HEIGHT	STATE
1.	Bhakra Dam	1,325 MW	740 Ft.	Himachal Pradesh
2.	Baglihar Dam	900 MW	472 Ft.	Jammu & Kashmir
3.	Tehri Dam	2,400 MW	855 Ft.	Uttarakhand
4.	Nagarjuna Sagar Dam	816 MW	407 Ft.	Telangana, Andhra Pradesh
5.	Bansagar Dam	425 MW	220 Ft.	Madhya Pradesh
6.	Hirakud Dam	347.5 MW	200 Ft.	Orissa
7.	Sardar Sarovar Dam	1,450 MW	535 Ft.	Gujarat
8.	Indirasagar Dam	1,000 MW	302 Ft.	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Bhavanisagar Dam	1,920 MW	105 Ft.	Tamil Nadu
10.	Idukki Dam	780 MW	554 Ft.	Kerala
11.	Mettur Dam	840 MW	120 Ft.	Tamil Nadu
12.	Srisaillam Dam	1,670 MW	476 Ft.	Telangana, Andhra Pradesh
13.	Koyna Dam	1,960 MW	339 Ft.	Maharashtra
14.	Tungabhadra Dam	72 MW	162 Ft.	Karnataka
15.	Mullaperiyar Dam	175 MW	176 Ft.	Tamil Nadu
16.	Pong Dam	396 MW	436 Ft.	Himachal Pradesh
17.	Nathpa Dam	1,500 MW	205 Ft.	Shimla, Himachal Pradesh
18.	Rana Pratap Sagar Dam	172 MW	177 Ft.	Rajasthan
19.	Chamera Dam	1071 MW	741 Ft.	Himachal Pradesh
	First Phase	540 MW		
	Second Phase	300 MW		
	Third Phase	231 MW		
20.	Rangit Dam	60 MW	148 Ft.	Sikkim

Name of Dam	State	River
Nizam Sagar Dam	Telangana	Manjira River
Somasila Dam	Andhra Pradesh	Pennar River
Srisaillam Dam	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna River
Singur dam	Telangana	Manjira River
Ukai Dam	Gujarat	Tapti River
Dharoi Dam	Gujarat	Sabarmati River
Kadana dam	Gujarat	Mahi River
Dantiwada Dam	Gujarat	Banas River
Pandoh Dam	Himachal Pradesh	Beas River
Bhakra Nangal Dam	Himachal Pradesh and Punjab Border	Sutlej River
Nathpa Jhakri Dam	Himachal Pradesh	Satluj River
Chamera Dam	Himachal Pradesh	Ravi River
Baglihar Dam	Jammu and Kashmir	Chenab River
Dumkhar Hydroelectric Dam	Jammu and Kashmir	Indus River
Uri Hydroelectric Dam	Jammu and Kashmir	Jhelum River
Maithon Dam	Jharkhand	Barakar River
Chandil Dam	Jharkhand	Swarnarekha River
Panchet Dam	Jharkhand	Damodar River
Tunga Bhadra Dam	Karnataka	Tungabhadra River
Linganamakki dam	Karnataka	Sharavathi River
Kadra Dam	Karnataka	Kalinadi River
Alamatti Dam	Karnataka	Krishna River
Supa Dam	Karnataka	Kalinadi or Kali river
Krishna Raja Sagara Dam	Karnataka	Kaveri River
Harangi Dam	Karnataka	Harangi River
Narayanpur Dam	Karnataka	Krishna River
Kodasalli Dam	Karnataka	Kali River
Malampuzha Dam	Kerala	Malampuzha River

Peechi Dam	Kerala	Manali River
Idukki Dam	Kerala	Periyar River
Kundala Dam	Kerala	Kundala Lake
Parambikulam Dam	Kerala	Parambikulam River
Walayar Dam	Kerala	Walayar River
Mullaperiyar Dam	Kerala	Periyar River
Neyyar Dam	Kerala	Neyyar River
Rajghat Dam	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh Border	Betwa River
Barna Dam	Madhya Pradesh	Barna River
Bargi Dam	Madhya Pradesh	Narmada River
Bansagar Dam	Madhya Pradesh	Sone River
Gandhi Sagar Dam	Madhya Pradesh	Chambal River
Yeldari Dam	Maharashtra	Purna river
Ujani Dam	Maharashtra	Bhima River
Pawna Dam	Maharashtra	Maval River
Mulshi Dam	Maharashtra	Mula River
Koyna Dam	Maharashtra	Koyna River
Jayakwadi Dam	Maharashtra	Godavari River
Bhatsa Dam	Maharashtra	Bhatsa river
Wilson Dam	Maharashtra	Pravara River
Tansa Dam	Maharashtra	Tansa river
Panshet Dam	Maharashtra	Ambi River
Mula Dam	Maharashtra	Mula river
Kolkewadi Dam	Maharashtra	Vashishti River
Girna Dam	Maharashtra	Girana river
Vaitarna Dam	Maharashtra	Vaitarna river
Radhanagari Dam	Telangana	Bhogawati River
Lower Manair Dam	Telangana	Manair River
Mid Manair Dam	Telangana	Manair River and SRSP Flood Flow Canal

Upper Manair Dam	Telangana	Manair River and Kudlair River
Khadakwasla Dam	Maharashtra	Mutha River
Gangapur Dam	Maharashtra	Godavari river
Jalaput Dam	Andhra Pradesh and Odisha Border	Machkund River
Indravati Dam	Odisha	Indravati River
Hirakud Dam	Odisha	Mahanadi River
Vaigai Dam	Tamil Nadu	Vaigai River
Perunchani Dam	Tamil Nadu	Paralayar River
Mettur Dam	Tamil Nadu	Kaveri River
Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar Dam also Rihand dam	Uttar Pradesh	Rihand River
Tehri Dam	Uttarakhand	Bhagirathi River
Dhaulti Ganga Dam	Uttarakhand	Dhaulti Ganga River
Reservoir in India		
Dindi Reservoir	Telangana	Krishna River
Lower Manair Reservoir	Telangana	Manair River
Tatipudi Reservoir Project	Andhra Pradesh	Gosthani River
Gandipalem Reservoir	Andhra Pradesh	Manneru River
Himayat Sagar Reservoir	Telangana	Osman Sagar
Shriram Sagar Reservoir	Telangana	Godavari River
Gobind Sagar Reservoir	Himachal Pradesh	Sutlej River
Maharana Pratap Sagar Reservoir	Himachal Pradesh	Pong Dam Lake
Ghataprabha Reservoir	Karnataka	Ghataprabha River
Hemavathi Reservoir	Karnataka	Hemavati River
Tawa Reservoir	Madhya Pradesh	Tawa River
Balimela Reservoir	Odisha	Sileru River
Aliyar Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	Aliyar River
Chittar Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	Chittar River
Krishnagiri Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	Thenpennai River

Manimuthar Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	Tamirabarani River
Pechiparai Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	Kodayar River
Shoolagiri Chinnar Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	Chinnar River
Thunakadavu Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	Thunacadavu River
Varattu Pallam Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	
Vidur Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	
Amaravathi Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	Amaravathi River
Gundar Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	Berijam Lake
Kullursandai Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	Arjuna Nadi
Pambar Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	Pambar River
Periyar Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	Periyar River
Stanley Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	Kaveri River
Uppar Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	
Vattamalaikarai Odai Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	Odai River
Willingdon Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	Periya Odai River
Bhavanisagar Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	Bhavani River
Kodaganar Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	Kodagananar River
Manimukthanadhi Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	
Parambikulam Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	Parambikulam River
Sholayar Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	
Thirumurthi Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	Parmabikulam and Aliyar River
Varadamanadhi Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	
Vembakottai Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	Vaippar River
Manjalar Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	
Salal Project	Jammu and Kashmir	Chenab River
Chutak Hydroelectric Project	Jammu and Kashmir	
Indirasagar Project	Madhya Pradesh	Narmada River
Narmada Dam Project	Madhya Pradesh	Narmada River
Rihand Project	Uttar Pradesh	Rihand River and Son River

States and Capitals

States (in alphabetical order)	Capital City	Minister – Political party
Andhra Pradesh	Amravathi [*Hyderabad initially]	Chandrababu Naidu
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Kalikho Pul
Assam	Dispur	Sarbananda Sonowal (BJP)
Bihar	Patna	Nitish Kumar (JDU)
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Raman Singh (BJP)
Goa	Panaji	Laxmikant Parsekar (BJP)
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Vijay Rupani (BJP) - [Andiben Patel resigned on Aug 1st 2016]
Haryana	Chandigarh (shared with Punjab)	Manohar Lal Khatter (BJP)
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Virbhadra Singh (Congress)
Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar (Summer) Jammu (Winter)	Mehbooba Mohammed Sayeed (PDP)
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Raghubar Das (BJP)
Karnataka	Bangalore	Siddaramaiah (Congress)
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Pinarayi Vijayan (CPM)
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Shivraj Singh Chauhan (BJP)
Maharashtra	Mumbai	Devendra Fadnavis (BJP)
Manipur	Imphal	Okram Ibobi Singh (Congress)
Meghalaya	Shillong	Mukul Sangma (Congress)
Mizoram	Aizawl	Pu Lalthanhawla (Congress)
Nagaland	Kohima	T.R. Zeliang (Nagaland People's Front)
Odisha (Orissa)	Bhubaneswar	Naveen Patnaik (BJD)
Punjab	Chandigarh (shared with Haryana)	Parkash Singh Badal (SAD)
Rajasthan	Jaipur	Vasundhara Raje (BJP)
Sikkim	Gangtok	Pawan Chamling (SDF)
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Jayalalithaa Jayaram (AIADMK)
Telangana (from June 2, 2014)	Hyderabad	K Chandrashekhar Rao (TRS)
Tripura	Agartala	Manik Sarkar (CPM)
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Akhilesh Yadav (SP)
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Harish Rawat (Congress)
West Bengal	Kolkata	Mamata Banerjee (Trinamool Congress)
Here's the list of all Indian Union Territories, capitals and governing bodies:		
Union territory (in alphabetical order)	Capital City	Minister/ Governor – Political party (if applicable)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	Central government rule
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Mayor - Harphool Chandra Kalyan
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	B.S. Bhalla – IAS Officer
Daman and Diu	Daman	B.S. Bhalla – IAS Officer
Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	Farooq Khan - IPS Officer (BJP member)

Delhi – National Capital Territory	Delhi	Arvind Kejriwal (AAP)
Puducherry (Pondicherry)	Pondicherry	V. Narayanasamy (INC)

Seasons & Regions

Geographically India can be divided into four natural regions:

The Northern Mountain Region: This is the region with undulating valleys and high mountains. It covers, the northern states of Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, the Tehri region of Uttar Pradesh, Kumaon, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram. There are some openings or passes in the northwestern side of the great Himalayan wall - the Khyber, Bolan, Gomal, Kuram and Tochi passes are all now in Pakistan.

The Great Northern Plains: The valleys of the Indus River and its tributaries, the deserts of Rajasthan and Sind and the fertile valleys of the Ganga, Yamuna and Brahmaputra make up the Gangetic plain. The Indus Valley and the desert of Sind are at present in Pakistan. The richness and fertility of this Plain has lured invaders to this country for centuries. The Northern Plain, known as Aryavarta in ancient times, was the scene of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, the great Indian epics, the seat of Buddhism and Jainism, seat of great empires like the Mauryas and Guptas and important cities such as Delhi, Mathura, Patna, Varanasi, Ahmedabad etc.

The Coastal Plains: The Deccan Plateau is flanked on the west by the Western Ghats and on the east by the Eastern Ghat ranges, both running parallel to the coast. The Western Ghats are very steep and the narrow maritime plain between its ranges and the sea is known as the Konkan in the north and Malabar in the south. This is a rich plain with evergreen vegetation, lovely forests, birds, wild animals and its unique culture has something substantial to offer to the touring connoisseurs.

The Deccan Plateau: Lying south of the Gangetic Plain, the Deccan Plateau is separated from the Plain by the Vindhya and Saputara mountains, and from the coastal plains by the Western and Eastern Ghats. This triangular table land slopes towards the east and has all its rivers, except Tapi and Narmada, flowing from west to east and draining into the Bay of Bengal. The far south of the Deccan Plateau slopes into the plain lands of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka

Physical Features:

Himalayan Mountain

The Himalayas and the associated mountains arcs gridling the sub continent on the stretch in a consistent north west- south east direction for about 2400 km between the gorges of the Indus and the Tsango-Brahmaputra. The section between the Indus and the Sutlej and the Kali is termed as Kumaon Himalayas. The other two sections between the Kali and the Tista and between the latter river and the Dihang are described as the Nepal and the Assam Himalayas. Kanchanjunga (8598

Mtrs) is the highest mountain peak in India. The Greater Himalayas which have an average altitude of 6000 m have within them almost all the prominent peaks such as the Everest (8848m), Kanchenjunga (8598m), Nanga Parbat (8126m), Nanda Devi (7817m) and Namchabarbat (7756m).

The Indus-Ganga-Brahmaputra Plain

The great plain of India is formed by the Indus, Ganga and the Brahmaputra rivers. The plain extends for 3200 km between the mouths of the Ganga and the Indus, all along the foot of the mountain rim, with a width varying from 150 to 300 km. The longitudinal extent from the banks of the Ravi and the Sutlej to the Ganga delta alone is of 2400 km. The plain is narrowest in Assam and broadens towards the west. It is 160 km wide near the Rajmahal Hills and 280 km near Allahabad. The plains are alluvial in nature.

Peninsular plateau

Rising from the alluvial plains of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, south of the Yamuna-Ganga line, the great Indian plateau extends towards the south to encompass the whole of the Peninsula. With a general elevation of 600-900 m, the plateau makes an irregular triangle with its concave base lying between the Delhi ridge and Rajmahal hills and the apex formed by Kanyakumari. The outlying projections of the peninsular plateau presented by the Aravallis, Rajmahal and Shillong hills convey some idea of its original northerly limits.

The location of another fragment of the peninsular block in the Shillong plateau gives the indication of the possible connection. The Shillong Plateau, a highly dissected and jungly tract descends in a deep slope towards the Surma valley. The northern outliers are represented by the Mikir and the Rengma hills.

Western Ghats

The topography of the Deccan and the Karnataka Plateau is dominated by the Western Ghats, which stretch uninterruptedly to the southern tip of the Peninsula. They have a general altitude of 900-1100 m but occasionally rise up to 1600 m or even more. Near Goa the highly dissected relief of the lava rocks is replaced by smoothly rounded hills of granite and gneiss. In this stretch the ghats dip but rise once again in the Nilgiris. Further south the continuity of the ghats is distributed by the Palghat gap and the Shencottah gap. The Cardamom Hills may be regarded as the continuation of the Western Ghats.

Eastern Ghats

The Eastern Ghats are generally less impressive than the Western Ghats and form a discontinuous crest on the eastern periphery of the plateau. They are represented by an irregular line of hills, such as the Nallamalais, Velikondas, Palkondas and the Pachaimalais. These hills are often referred to as the northern hills in the northern sector, Cuddapah ranges in the middle and the Tamil Nadu hills in the south.

The Coastal Plains and the Islands

The plateau is flanked by coastal plains of varied width extending from Kutch to Orissa. There are striking differences between the eastern and the western coastal plains; with notable exception of Gujarat the west coast has narrow alluvial margin interspersed by hilly terrain. It has indentation except in the south where the beautiful Lagoons introduce an element of diversity.

The eastern coast on the other hand has a wide plain with well developed deltas of the major rivers. The climatic transition between the south west monsoon regime of the north and the north-east monsoon regime of the south has given rise to interesting differences in the alluvial features in the two different stretches of the east coastal plain.

Others Geographical Facts:

Climate

The Himalayan range in the north acts as the perfect meteorological barrier for the whole country. Even though it falls under Monsoon climatic category, the climate varies from one place to another. Also despite the country's size and its varied relief, the seasonal rhythm of the monsoon is apparent throughout. Some mountains are adjoined to the north by China, Nepal and Bhutan. A series of mountain ranges separate India from Burma. Although much of northern India lies beyond the tropical zone, the entire country has a tropical climate marked by relatively high temperatures and dry winters.

Rainfall is very heavy in the north-eastern region, the western slopes of the Western Ghats and parts of the Himalayas, all of which receive over 2,000 mm annually. The eastern part of the peninsula, extending up to the northern plains, receives rainfall varying from 1,000 to 2,000 mm a year, while the area from Western Deccan up to the Punjab plains gets between 100 mm and 500 mm a year. Rajasthan, Kachchh and Ladakh have hardly any rainfall. The population of India crossed the billion mark at the turn of the millennium.

Natural Vegetation

The Himalayan region, which is rich in vegetative life, possesses varieties that can be found practically from the tropical to tundra regions. Only the altitude influences the distribution of vegetation. In the rest of the country, the type of vegetation is largely determined by the amount of rainfall. Outside the Himalayan region, the country can be divided into three major vegetation regions: the tropical wet evergreen and semi-evergreen forests, the tropical deciduous forests, and the thorn forests and shrubs.

Vegetation of the Assam region in the east is luxuriant with evergreen forests, occasional thick clumps of bamboo and tall grasses. The Gangetic plain is largely under cultivation. The Deccan tableland supports vegetation from scrub to mixed deciduous forests. The Malabar region is rich in

forest vegetation. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have evergreen, mangrove, beach and diluvial forests. Much of the country's flora originated three million years ago and are unique to the sub-continent.

Population

The population of India crossed the billion mark at the turn of the millenium. The mammoth census of 2001 is in the process of being compiled. In 1996, the population was 945 million with 73% in rural areas. In terms of population, India is the world's second-largest country, after China. 16% of the world's population lives in India. The average population density is 320 per sq km (in 1996), though it reaches 6,888 per sq km in the larger cities. In July 2003 it was 1,049,700,118 (est.)

Languages

India, according to a recent census has 1,652 dialects. Needless to say that most of them are only spoken dialects. The principal languages with rich literary heritage are: Assamese, Bengali, English, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

Natural resources

Coal (Fourth-largest reserves in the world), Iron ore, Manganese, Mica, Bauxite, Titanium ore, Chromite, Natural gas, Diamonds, Petroleum, Limestone, Arable land

Environment-current issues

Deforestation, Soil erosion, Overgrazing, Desertification, Air pollution from industrial effluents and vehicle emissions, Water pollution from raw sewage and runoff of agricultural pesticides, Tap water is not potable throughout the country, Huge and growing population is overstraining natural resources

India is a land of incredible diversity. The diversity of the Indian population is matched by the incredible physical diversity. The sixteen official languages of India, the five major religions, and the caste system create somewhat chaotic conditions for the nation. It dominates South Asian subcontinent; near important Indian Ocean trade routes.

CHAPTER 2 - RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY

HINDUISM

- There are four Vedas, Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sama Veda and Atharva Veda.
- The Rig Veda is the oldest of all the Vedas.
- Gayatri Mantra is contained in the Rig Veda. It is an invocation to the Sun God.
- Ayurveda has its origins in Atharva Veda.

- Sacrificial hymns are contained in Yajurveda.
- The chief God of the Rig Veda is Lord Indra
- The Vedas are believed to have been compiled by Krishna Dwipayana also known as Ved Vyasa.
- The Vedas have been written in Vedic Sanskrit.
- The four Upvedas are Ayurveda, Dhanurveda, Gandharvaveda (music), and Shilpaveda (art and architecture).

<i>Place</i>	<i>On the banks of</i>	<i>State</i>
1.Nasik	Godavari	Maharashtra
2.Ujjain	Shipra	Madhya Pradesh
3.Prayag	Confluence of the Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati	Uttar Pradesh
4.Haridwar	Ganga	Uttarakhand

Dham (Pilgrimage Place)	Devoted to	State
Puri	Lord Jagannath	Orissa
Badrinath	Sri Badrinarayana	Uttarakhand
Dwaraka	Sri Krishna	Gujarat
Rameswaram	Lord Shiva	Tamilnadu

NOTE: The four dhams were defined by Adi Sankaracharya. The Char Dham are often considered the most revered sites for Hindus that have to be visited in one's lifetime.

BUDDHISM

- The founder of Buddhism, Gautama Buddha was born at Lumbini located in present day Nepal.
- Gautama Buddha's original name was Siddhartha and he was the son of King Suddodhana of Kapilvastu.
- He attained enlightenment at Bodhgaya and gave his first sermon at Sarnath.
- Bodhgaya is located in Bihar, while Sarnath is in Uttar Pradesh.
- The state of Bihar is named after Buddhist 'Vihara' - the residential quarters of Buddhist monks.

- The first day of the Buddhist calendar is Vaishakhi Purnima
- Vesak or Buddha Purnima is the day which marks the birth, enlightenment and passing away of Buddha.
- The Indian state with the maximum number of Buddhists is Maharashtra.
- The country with the largest Buddhist population is China
- The Leshan Giant Buddha in China is the tallest stone Buddha statue in the world.
- The Borobudur Temple in Java, Indonesia is the largest Buddhist temple in the world.
- Jataka tales are about the Buddha's previous lives in various forms before he was born as a human being.
- Mahayana and Hinayana are the two sects in Buddhism.

JAINISM

- The founder of Jainism, Vardhamana Mahavira was born at Vaisali located in Bihar.
- His father's name was King Siddhartha and mother was Queen Trishala.
- Thirthankara is a saviour who has succeeded in crossing over life's stream of rebirths and has made a path for others to follow, in short, a path maker. Jainism had 24 thirthankaras.
- The first thirthankara was named Rishab who is also regarded as the real founder of Jainism.
- Mahavira was the 24th Thirthankara, while Parshava was the 23rd thirthankara.
- Jain comes from the word 'Jina' which means 'the conqueror'.
- Mahavira gave his 1st sermon called Divya Dhvani at Mt Vipul in Rajgriha.
- Chandragupta Maurya embraced Jainism before his death.
- Shwetamber and Digamber are the two main sects of Jainism.
- The followers of Shwetamber sect wear white clothes (Shwet for white and amber for clothes) while the followers of Digamber sect do not wear any clothes (Dig for sky and amber for clothes).

ISLAM

- The Islamic calendar is known as the Hijri.
- The Hijri has 12 lunar months and the year consists of 354 or 355 days.
- The month of Ramadan (9th month) is the holiest of the 12 months in which eating and drinking during daylight hours is prohibited. It is believed that in this month the first verses of the Quran were revealed to the Prophet.
- Ramzan-Id or Id-ul-Fitr is celebrated on the first day of Shawwal, the 10th month of Islamic calendar.
- Id-e-Milad is the festival which celebrates the birth of Prophet Mohammed.
- Moharrum is the mourning day for the Shias who mourn the death of Ali, 4th Caliph of Islam.
- Moharrum is also the first month of the Islamic calendar. The day of mourning, Moharrum falls on the 10th day of the month.

- Id-u-zuha or Bakr-I-d, the story behind the celebration of the festival is that Abraham on being ordered by God to sacrifice his son Ismael blindfolded himself before killing.
- When he removed the blindfold he found his son safe and a ram slain on the altar.
- Hajj, the pilgrimage to Mecca is performed during the month of Dhu al-Hijja, the last month of the Islamic Calendar. Bakr-I-d is celebrated on the 10th day of the same month.

Dargah	Location
Dargah of Sheikh Salim Chisti	Fatehpur Sikri, near Agra in Uttar Pradesh
Dargah of Haji Ali	Worli, Mumbai
Dargah of Moinuddin Chisti	Ajmer in Rajasthan
Dargah of Khwaja Nizamuddin Awliya	Delhi

CHRISTIANITY

- The birth place of Jesus Christ is Bethlehem.
- The forty days period of fasting before Good Friday is called Lent.
- Good Friday is the day of Jesus Christ death while Easter, the Sunday which follows Good Friday is the day of his resurrection.
- Judas Iscariot was, according to the New Testament, one of the twelve original apostles of Jesus, and the one who betrayed him.
- The first Christian saint to visit India was St Thomas in 52 A.D.
- The country with the highest number of Christians in the world is the USA
- The Ten Commandments were brought to the people from God by Moses
- Pope, the head of Roman Catholic Church resides in Vatican City, a landlocked country in Italy, also the smallest country in the world.
- All Saints Day is the day for all saints who have no special day of their own.
- It is celebrated on 1 Nov every year. It is immediately followed by All Souls Day on 2 Nov.

SIKHISM

- Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism was born at Talwandi in Lahore district of Pakistan
- Guru Angad invented the Gurumukhi script
- Guru Ramdas is credited with the establishment of the city of Amritsar.

- Guru Arjun Dev is considered the author of the sacred text ‘Guru Granth Sahib’.
- He is also credited with the construction of the Golden Temple at Amritsar.
- Guru Arjun Dev was tortured to death by the then Mughal Emperor Jahangir.
- Guru Gobind Singh, the last guru founded the Khalsa Sect making it mandatory for all Sikhs to possess five Ks – Kripan (a sword),Kachcha (shorts),Kesh (long hair),Kada (bangle), Kangha (Comb).
- Guru Gobind Singh was born in Patna in Bihar.

OTHER RELIGIONS

- Baha'I Faith originated in Iran
- The founder of the faith was Baha-u-llah.
- The Lotus temple at New Delhi belongs to the Baha'I faith.
- The founder of Zoroastrianism is Zoroaster or Zarusthar.
- It was formed around 6 BC in Iran.
- Zoroastrians are also called Parsis.
- The sacred book of the Parsis is Zend Avesta and their place of worship is the Fire Temple
- Parsi New Year is called the Navroze.
- The Tower of Silence or Dakhma is the place where Parsis dispose off their dead.

CHAPTER 3 - CULTURAL DIVERSITY

List of the National Languages of India

India has a diverse list of spoken languages among different groups of people. At least 800 different languages and around 2000 dialects have been identified. The Constitution of India has stipulated the usage of Hindi and English to be the two official languages of communication for the national government. Additionally, it contains a list of 22 **official languages** (including Hindi and English). These languages are entitled to representation on the Official Language Commission, and a candidate in an examination conducted for national government service may opt to take the exam in any of these languages.

As drafted, English ceased to exist as an *official language (on par with Hindi)* in 1965, after which it was intended to continue as an "associate additional official language" until such time that a duly appointed committee can decide on a full-scale transition to Hindi, based on a periodic review. However, due to protests from South Indian states where there is low Hindi penetration, the "twin language" system is still in vogue. Due to rapid industrialization, and a bustling multinational influence in the economy, English continues to be a popular and influential means of communication in the government and day-to-day business, and moves to replace it have effectively been shelved.

Official languages

Two languages are the languages used by the central administration:

1. **Hindi** is the language used by the Central Government when communicating with the states of Hindi Belt
2. **English** is the Associate official language and the language to be used while communicating with the states.

Recognized national languages of India

A total of 22 languages are recognized by the Constitution of India:

1. **Assamese** — official language of Assam
2. **Bengali** — official language of Tripura and West Bengal
3. **Bodo** — official language of Assam
4. **Dogri** — official language of Jammu and Kashmir
5. **Gujarati** — official language of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Gujarat
6. **Hindi** — official language of Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal
7. **Kannada** — official language of Karnataka
8. **Kashmiri** — official language of Jammu and Kashmir
9. **Konkani** — official language of Goa and Mangalore
10. **Malayalam** — official language of Kerala and Lakshadweep
11. **Manipuri** or **Meithei** — official language of Manipur
12. **Marathi** — official language of Maharashtra
13. **Nepali** — official language of Sikkim
14. **Oriya** — official language of Orissa
15. **Punjabi** — official language of Punjab and Chandigarh, second official language of Delhi and Haryana
16. **Sanskrit** — language of Hinduism, required teaching in many schools
17. **Santali** - language of the Santhal tribals of the Chota Nagpur Plateau (comprising the states of Jharkhand, Bihar, Orissa and Chattisgarh)

18. **Sindhi** - language of the Sindhi community
19. **Tamil** — official language of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry
20. **Telugu** — official language of Andhra Pradesh
21. **Urdu** — official language of Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh

Other Important State languages

These languages are state official languages but are not yet recognized as national languages:

1. **Kokborok** - official language of Tripura
2. **Mizo** - official language of Mizoram
3. **Khasi** - official language of Meghalaya
4. **Garó** - official language of Meghalaya

Other popular languages of India

These languages have over 5 million speakers but no official status. Many are often considered sub-varieties of Hindi.

Bihari languages

These three Bihari languages also have over 5 million speakers but no official status. They were once mistakenly thought to be dialects of Hindi, but have been more recently shown to be part of the Eastern Group of Indic languages, along with Bengali, Assamese, and Oriya.

1. **Angika** — language of Bihar, Spoken largely in the Northern and Southern part of Bihar, Major part of Jharkhand and Maldah district of West Bengal
2. **Bhojpuri** — language of Bihar
3. **Magadhi** — language of southern Bihar

Rajasthani languages

Rajasthani dialect is spoken in state of Rajasthan by more than fifty million people, the dialect changes from district to district but people could communicate with each other even if they are from different districts and have different dialects. The main varieties are as such.

1. **Marwari** — language of Marwar. The region including Jodhpur, Nagour and Bikaner.
2. **Mewari** — language of Mewar. The region including Udaipur, Chittor and Kota-Bundi.
3. **Shekhavati** — language of Shekhavati. The region including Sikar, Churu, Jhunjhunu.

Other languages

1. **Bhili** (Bhil tribals)
2. **Gondi** (Gond tribals)
3. **Kodava**, spoken in the Kodagu district of Karnataka
4. **Kutchi** — language of Kutch, a region in Gujarat
5. **Tulu** — spoken by Tulu people of Karnataka and Kerala
6. **Sankethi** — spoken by Sankethi people in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala

The Constitution of India lists 18 regional languages.

Minority languages of India

These languages have fewer than one million speakers:

1. **Mahl** — language of Minicoy, spoken in the island of Minicoy.

Dance Forms

The Rig Veda mentions dance (nr̥ti) and danseuse (nr̥tu) and compares the brilliant dawn (usas) to a brightly attrived danseuse. In the Brahmanas, Jaiminiya and Kausitaki dance and music are mentioned together. The Epics are full of references to dances on earth and heaven. Like music, Indian dance has also developed a rich classical tradition. It has a great power of expression and emotions while telling a story. In India, the art of dancing may be traced back to the Harappan culture. The discovery of the bronze statue of a dancing girl testifies to the fact that some women in Harappa performed dances.

In traditional Indian culture the function of dance was to give symbolic expression to religious ideas. The figure of Lord Shiva as Nataraja represents the creation and destruction of the cosmic cycle. The popular image of Shiva in the form of Nataraja clearly shows the popularity of dance form on the Indian people. There is not a single temple atleast in the southern part of the country which does not show the sculptures of the dancers in their different forms. In fact classical dance forms like Kathakali, Bharatnatyam, Kathak, Manipuri, Kuchi pudi and Odishi are an important part of our cultural heritage.

It is difficult to say at what point of time dance originated, but it is obvious that dance came into existence as an effort to express joy. Gradually dances came to be divided as folk and classical.

The classical form of dance was performed in temples as well as in royal courts. The dance in temples had a religious objective whereas in courts it was used purely for entertainment. In both cases for the artists devoted to this art form, it was no less than praying to God. In southern India Bharatanatyam and Mohiniattam developed as an important aspect of the rituals in temples.

Yakshagana, a form of Kathakali in Kerala, tells us stories of Ramayana and Mahabharata whereas Kathak and Manipuri are mostly related to the stories of Krishna and his leela (exploits).

Performance of Odissi is related to the worship of Lord Jagannath. Though the Krishna leela and the stories related to Lord Shiva was the theme of Kathak, this dance came to be performed in royal courts in medieval times. Romantic gestures contained in Thumri and Ghazal, that were also performed with accompanists for the kings, reflect this aspect. Manipuri dance was also performed for religious purposes. Folk dances evolved from the lives of common people and were performed in unison. In Assam people celebrate most of the harvesting season through Bihu. Similarly Garba of Gujarat, Bhangra and Gidda of Punjab, bamboo dance of Mizoram, Koli, the fisherman's dance of Maharashtra, Dhumal of Kashmir, and Chhau of Bengal are unique examples of performing arts that gave expression to the joys and sorrows of the masses.

As far as the analytical study of this art form is concerned, the Natyashastra of Bharata, is a primary source of information, and basically deals with drama. Bharata has discussed dance and its various angas (limbs) in detail. Facial expressions, body movements, hasta mudras and the footsteps have all been brought together under three broad categories namely, as nritta (pada sanchalan), nritya (anga sanchalan) and natya (abhinay). Both men and women took keen interest in dance but generally women dancers were looked down upon in society. However, with the efforts of great music thinkers and various religious and social reform movements, people have started to hold women performers with great respect.

In the medieval period Kathak dance form was promoted by the Muslim rulers. We hear of these performances in the courts of most of the Mughal rulers except for Aurangzeb. In the south, temples, courts and other parts of the building provided an important stage for all dancers. Navaras, mythological tales of Rama, Krishna, Ganesh, Durga were all enacted in the form of dance. Some rulers of the north like Wajid ali Shah was a great patron of music and dance and here the seeds of the Lucknow gharana or school of dance' was sown. The modern day dancers like Pt. Birju Maharaj all have come from the Lucknow school of dance. In the medieval period, the south remained very rigid with the rules of dances that were imbibed from ancient Sanskrit texts. It became a seat of learning and institutions of dance sprung up first in the southern region.

In the modern period, we find maximum dance forms in the south Indian classical dance stream. They are Kucchipudi, Bharatnatyam, Mohiniatyam, Kathakali. On the eastern side, Odissi dance flourished greatly. Along with classical dance forms, folk dance also flourished. In most of the regions the local dance form became very popular. Manipuri dance, Santhal dance, Rabindranath's dance, drama, chhau, ras, gidda, bhangra, garba are some of the folk dances that have flourished in India. They are equally popular and have extreme acumen and innovation.

Practically every region of our country has developed their own rich tradition of folk dances. For example, the Bihu dance of Assam, Mask dance of Ladakh, Wangla of Meghalaya, Bhutia or Lepcha dance of Sikkim. Similarly we also have some dances which are called martial dances like Chholia of Uttranchal, Kalari paittu of Kerala, Thang-taa of Manipur among the more famous ones.

Presently, all the three art forms are flourishing in the country. Musical institutions have opened up giving opportunities to many. Schools, universities have departments of music. Indira Kala Vishwa

Vidyalaya of Khairagarh is a university of music, Gandharva Maha- Vidyalaya, Kathak Kendra and many institutes in the south are all propagating music in their own ways. Music conferences, Baithaks, lecture, demonstrations are all spreading music to nooks and corners of India. Societies like Spic-macay, India International Rural Cultural Centre have worked very hard to bring about a rapport and bondage with artists and the modern generation. Abroad musicians have also flourished and different institutions of music started by Pt. Ravi Shankar, Ustad Ali Akbar Khan, Alla Rakkha etc. are prestigious teaching centres for foreigners. Many foreign universities also have facilities of art forms giving degrees and diplomas to students. All over the world Indian artists are invited to perform and participate in various festivals and occasions.

Well-known Dancers of Modern India Kathak: Pt. Birju Maharaj, Pt. Shambhu Maharaj, Sitara Devi, Pt. Gopi Krishna, and Pt. Lacchu Maharaj, Bharatanatyam: Saroja Vaidyanathan, Padma Subhramaniam, Geeta Chandran. Odissi: Kelucharan Mahapatra, Sanjukta Panigrahi, Kiran Sehgal and Madhavi Mudgal. Kuchipudi: Swapna Sundari, Satya Narayan Sarma, Raja Reddy, Radha Reddy and Sonal Mansingh. Musicologists: Bharata, Matangamuni, Naradamuni, Pt. Sharangadeva, Pt. Somnath, and Pt. Ahobala, Pt. Vyankatmakhi, Pt. Ramamatya, S.M. Tagore and Acharya K.C.D.Brihaspati. In the last few decades the status of dance as well as its performers has changed. Young people have started learning dance to enrich their personal qualities. In some of the schools, colleges and universities separate departments have been established for imparting training in dance. Several renowned classical dancers have been awarded national awards like the Padmashree and the Padmabhusan. Throughout the different periods of history starting from the dancing figure found in the Indus valley civilization to the present, Indian people have expressed their joys and sorrows by singing and dancing through various art forms. This art form has been used to express their love, hatred, their aspirations and their struggle for survival which ultimately led to the enrichment of our culture.

State of Origin	Dance Form
Andhra Pradesh	Kuchipudi
Arunachal Pradesh	Bardo Chham
Assam	Sattriya
Bihar	Bidesia
Chhattisgarh	Panthi
Goa	Talgadi, Goff, Tonya Mel, Mando, Kunbi Dance, Suviri, Dasarawadan, Virabhadra, Hanpeth, Gauda Jagar, Ranmale, Fugadi, Ghode Modni, Lamp Dance, Musal Dance, Dhangar Dance, Dekhni, Dhalo
Gujarat	Dandiya Raas, Garba Raas, Ras Dance
Haryana	Saang Dance, Chhathi Dance, Khorla Dance, Dhamal Dance, Ghoomar Dance, Jhumar Dance, Loor Dance, Gugga Dance
Himachal Pradesh	Mala (Garland) Dance, Demon (Rakshasa) Dance, Keekali, Bhangara

Jammu and Kashmir	Dumhal Dance
Jharkhand	Chhau Dance
Karnataka	Bharatanatyam, Kunitha
Kerala	Bharatanatyam, Kathakali, Mohiniyattam
Madhya Pradesh	Karma, Jawara, Tertali, Lehangi, Ahiri Dance
Maharashtra	Dhangari Gaja, Koli Dance
Manipur	Manipuri
Meghalaya	Nongkrem
Mizoram	Khuallam, Cheraw, Chailam
Nagaland	Naga Dance
Odisha	Chhau, Odissi, Ghumura
Punjab	Bhangra, Karhi, Jindua, Dandass, Sammi, Giddha, Jaago, Kikli, Luddi, Malwai Giddha, Jhumar
Rajasthan	Ghoomar, Kalbelia, Chari, Kacchi-Ghodi
Sikkim	Lu Khangthamo, Rechungma, Maruni, Tamang Selo,
Tamil Nadu	Bharatanatyam, Bagavatha Nadanam, Chakkai Attam, Devaraattam
Telangana	Perini Thandavam, Dappu, Lambadi
Tripura	Goria, Huk Kaimani, Lebang Bumani, Hojagiri
Uttar Pradesh	Kathak, Charkula
Uttarakhand	Barada Nati, Bhotiya, Chancheri, Chhapeil
West Bengal	Chhau, Brita, Gambhira, Santhal, Tusu
Andaman and Nicobar Island	Nicobarese Dance
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Tarpa Dance
Lakshadweep	Kolkali, Parichakkali, Attam,
Puducherry	Garadi

ART FORMS (MUSIC)

Divisions of Indian Classical Music

During the medieval period Indian classical music was broadly based on two traditions, the Hindustani classical music prevalent in North India and the Carnatic music of South India.

Hindustani Classical Music

Hindustani classical music may be traced back to the period of the Delhi Sultanate and to Amir Khusrau (AD 1253-1325) who encouraged the practice of musical performance with particular instruments. He is believed to have invented the sitar and the tabla and is said to have introduced new ragas. Most of the Hindustani musicians trace their descent to Tansen. Different styles of Hindustani music are Dhrupad, Dhamar, Thumri, Khayal and Tappa. It is said that Tansen's music had the effect of magic. He could stop the rising waves of the Yamuna and by the force of his 'Megh Rag' he could cause the rain to fall. In fact his melodious songs are sung in

every part of India even now with great interest. Some of Akbar's courtiers patronised Musicians like Baiju Bawra, Surdas etc. The most popular ragas are: Bahar, Bhairavi, Sindhu Bhairavi, Bhim Palasi, Darbari, Desh, Hamsadhwani, Jai Jayanti, Megha Malhar, Todi, Yaman, Pilu, Shyam Kalyan, Khambaj. India also has a rich variety of musical instruments of different types. Amongst the stringed instruments the most famous are sitar, sarod, santoor and sarangi. Pakhawaj, tabla and Mridangam are percussion or tal giving instruments. Likewise, flute, shehnai and nadaswaram are some of the chief wind instruments.

The musicians of Hindustani classical music are usually associated to a *gharana* or a particular style of music. *Gharanas* refer to hereditary linkages of musicians which represent the core of the style and distinguish them from the other. The *gharanas* function in *gurushishya parampara*, that is, disciples learning under a particular guru, transmitting his musical knowledge and style, will belong to the same *gharana*. Some famous *gharanas* are Gwalior *gharana*, Kirana *gharana*, and Jaipur *gharana*. Devotional music like kirtan, bhajan, ragas contained in the Adi Grantha and singing in the Majlis during Muharram also deserve a special place in Indian music. Along with this, folk music also shows a very rich cultural heritage.

Carnatic music

The compositions in Carnatic music may be attributed collectively to three composers who lived between AD 1700 and 1850. They were Shyam Shastri, Thyagaraja and Mutthuswami Dikshitar. Purandardasa was another great composer of Carnatic music. Thyagaraja is revered both as a saint and an artist and epitomises the essence of Carnatic music. The main compositions are known as *kriti* and are devotional in nature. The three great musicians experimented with new forms. Some notable musicians of this period are Maha Vaidyanath Ayyar (1844-93), Patnam Subrahmanya Ayyar (1854-1902) and Ramnad Srinivasa Iyengar (1860-1919). Flute, veena, nadaswaram, mridangam, ghatam are some of the instruments to accompany Carnatic music. Despite contrasting features between Hindustani and Carnatic music, one can find some similarities, for example, the Carnatic *alapana* is similar to *alap* in Hindustani classical. *Tilana* in Carnatic resembles *Tarana* of Hindustani. Both lay stress on *tala* or *talam*.

Modern Indian Music

With the British rule came Western music. Indians adopted some of their instruments such as violin and clarinet to suit the demands of Indian music. Orchestration of music on stage is a new development. Use of cassettes replaced oral transmission of tunes and ragas. Performance which were earlier limited to a privileged few have now been thrown open to the public and can be viewed by thousands of music lovers throughout the country. Music education no longer depends on the master-disciple system but can be imparted through institutions teaching music.

Musicians

Amir Khusrau, Sadarang Adaranga, Miyan Tansen, Gopal Nayak, Swami Haridas, Pt. V.D.

Paluskar, Pt. V.N. Bhatkhande, Thyagaraja Mutthuswami Dikshitar, Pt. Omkar, Nath Thakur, Pt. Vinaik Rao Patwardhan, Ustad Chand Khan, Ustad Bade Ghulam Ali Khan, Ustad Faiyaz Khan, Ustad Nissar Hussain Khan, Ustad Amir Khan, Pt. Bhimsen Joshi, Pt. Kumar Gandharva, Kesarbai Kerkar and Smt. *Gangubai Hangal* are all vocalists. Among the instrumentalists Baba Allaiddin Khan, Pt. Ravi Shankar, Ustad Bismillah Khan, Ustad Alla Rakkha Khan, Ustad Zakir Hussain are some of the well known musicians.

Folk Music

Besides classical music India has a rich legacy of folk or popular music. This music represents the emotion of the masses. The simple songs are composed to mark every event in life. They may be festivals, advent of a new season, marriage or birth of a child. Rajasthani folk songs such as Mand and Bhatiali of Bengal are popular all over India. Ragini is a popular form of folk songs of Haryana. Folk songs have their special meanings or messages. They often describe historical events and important rituals. Kashmir's Gulraj is usually a folklore and Pandyani of Madhya Pradesh is a narrative put to music. Muslims sing Sojkhvani or mournful songs during Muharram and Christmas carols and choral music are sung in groups on the festive occasions.

1. Andhra Pradesh

• Food

The Telugu cuisine is characterized by its spicy and tangy curries and pickles. Being the largest producer of chilies and rice in India, the food in the state is predominated by rice based dishes with a liberal use of chilies and other spices. Lentils find a great use in the cuisine too.

Some of the traditional dishes of Andhra Pradesh include pesarattu, pulusu, kaarapoosa, ariselu, pappucharu, rasam, vepudu etc.

• Dance

The dance forms of Andhra Pradesh reflect the cultural heritage of the state. They differ in costumes, types and the musical instruments used.

Kuchipudi: Kuchipudi is one of the most famous traditional dance forms of Andhra Pradesh. It gets its name from the name of the village where resident Brahmins practiced this art form. The dancers sway to the music and tune of a singer who is accompanied by musicians playing mridangam, violin, flute and tambura.

• Language

Telugu is the official language of Andhra Pradesh. However, there are many local dialects that are also spoken in different parts of the state. Some of these dialects include Waddar, Chenchu, Savara, Golari, Kamanthi etc. Telugu has a strong reflection of Sanskrit influence as it has absorbed tatsamas from Sanskrit.

2. Arunachal Pradesh

- Food

Momos are a common food item in Arunachal Pradesh. Rice along with fish or meat and a lot of green vegetables form the staple diet of people in Arunachal Pradesh. In addition, Thukpa is a common meal item among the Monpa tribe of the state. Rice beer is a common alcoholic beverage among the people of this hilly state.

- Dance

The dance forms of Arunachal Pradesh are filled with energy and colours. While in some dance forms, men and women dance separately, in others they perform together. The most common traditional dance form of Arunachal Pradesh is:

Bardo Chamm: This dance form depicts the fight between good and evil. There is an interesting folk lore behind this dance form. Dancers wear masks and dress up as animals and dance to the tune of drums and cymbals.

- Language

Arunachal Pradesh is believed to be one for the linguistically richest states in the country as it home to possibly at least 30 distinct languages and innumerable dialects thereof. Some of the common languages spoken in the state are Tani, Bodic, Idu, Miju etc. Hindi and English are the official languages used in Arunachal Pradesh.

3. Assam

Food

Assamese cuisine is a beautiful blend of the techniques used in cooking by people living in the hilly regions and those living in the plains. While fermenting is a standard while cooking food among people in the hills who do not have access to fresh ingredients, people in living in the plains spice up meals with fresh fish and vegetables. A traditional Assamese meal begins with a khar and ends with a spicy and tangy tenga dish. Betelnut and paan conclude the meal. Some of the traditional dishes of Assam include pura maas mankho, dheakiyasak, pitika etc.

Some of the common dance forms of Assam are:

Bihu: This is related to the harvest festival called Bihu. Young men and women dress up in colourful clothes and dance to the tunes of dhol, pepa or gagana.

Jhumur Nach: This is performed by tea garden workers to the beat of a drum called 'Madal'.

Bagurumba: Performed by the Bodo tribal community, this dance is performed by girls alone.

Language: The people of Assam speak the language Assamese. It is an Eastern Indo-Aryan language and is also the official language of the state.

4. Bihar

- Food

Bihari cuisine lies somewhat between North and East India. The meals are predominantly vegetarian as there is a strong influence of Buddhism and Hindu values of non-violence on the region. However, due to the presence of many rivers abundant in fresh water fish, there are sections of the population that eat non-vegetarian food items.

Some of the most popular Bihari dishes are Chokha, Sattu Paratha and Bihari Fish Curry.

- Dance

The common folk dances of Bihar include:

Jhijian Dance: This a form of folk dance of Bihar where women sing and dance to appease Lord Indra.

Jat Jatin Dance: This is performed by a couple and the dance depicts the hardships and life experiences of an emigrant couple.

Kajari Dance: The dance is performed during the rainy season. Young girls dance like a peacock in this form of folk dance.

- Language

Bihari is the collective name given to the different languages spoken in the region. Some of the common dialects spoken in Bihar include Maithili, Bhojpuri, Magahi, Angika etc. Hindi is the official language and also the medium of instruction in many schools in Bihar.

5. Chhattisgarh

Food

The cuisine of Chhattisgarh is mainly based of maize, wheat and jowar. The people in the state are fond of tangy meal items and sweet dishes. This makes jalebis, petha and rakhia badi popular food items in the state. The food can be categorized into two types –tribal and non-tribal.

Dances

Pantheni: The dance is performed on the birth anniversary of Guru Ghasi Das and has a lot of religious significance.

Raut Nacha: Performed by Yadavs or Yaduvanshis, this dances resembles the raas leela performed by Lord Krishna with his gopis.

Language

Chhattisgarhi is the official language of the state. The language like Hindi is written in the Devanagiri script and has a strong influence of the Munda and Dravidian languages.

6. Goa

Food

Goan cuisine is well known for its tangy and unique taste. Coconut milk, rice and seafood form the main parts of a Goan meal. The food still has a strong Hindu influence and shows many aspects of the impact that the Portuguese had on its food. Kokum is widely used in cooking Goan food.

The Goan fish curry is a very popular dish in the state.

Dance

Dekni: This is a traditional dance form which is performed by women. The music exhibits influences of both the East and West and so is traditional and contemporary at the same time.

Kunbi: This dance form depicts the time before the Portuguese conquest of the region. It is mainly a social dance and is devoid of any religious connotation.

Gofftoo: It is a form of peasant dance and is performed after the harvest season.

Language

The official language of Goa and the Konkani region is Konkani. Portuguese is still spoken in these parts by the elderly population of Goa. Marathi is also spoken in some places.

7. Gujarat

Food

Gujarati cuisine is predominantly vegetarian due to the influence of Jainism and traditional Hindu values. There are four main regions in Gujarat- North Gujarat, Surti Gujarat, Kachch and Kathiawad- which have their own distinctive styles of cooking. A typical Gujarati thali consists of roti, dal, rice and vegetables. Some dishes are a beautiful blend of sweetness, saltiness and hotness.

Dance

Garba: Garba is a popular form of dance that is performed during the nine-day festival of Navratri. A picture or idol of Goddess Shakti or a lamp is placed in the centre and dancers stand in concentric circles for the performance.

Dandiya Raas: Dandiya Raas was traditionally performed by men to the tune of traditional instruments. However, these days the dance form has evolved and men and women are seen dancing to foot-tapping numbers during the Navratri festival.

Language

Gujarati is the official language of the state. Gujarati is an Indo-Aryan language and according to studies it is the 26th most spoken native language in the world. The language owes its origin to Old Gujarati which gave birth to the modern day Gujarati and Rajasthani languages.

8. Haryana

Food

The food of Haryana is true to its soil. The diet of the people of Haryana mostly consists of rotis and dairy products. Dairy products such as butter and ghee are prepared at home by women and are relished with every meal. Lassi is a commonly prepared beverage that people in Haryana drink. Some of the popular items of the Haryanvi cuisine are Pethe ki subji, teet ka achar, churma, kheer, malpau etc.

Dance

Saang Dance: This dance is performed in groups. Usually comprising of a group of 12, men dress up as women in this dance to play the roles of female characters. The dance is based on folk tales or religious stories.

Chhathi Dance: This is performed on the birth of a male child. Women perform this dance on the sixth day of the birth of the child. Usually performed at night, the dance depicts romantic stories.

Language

The language commonly spoken in this region is Haryanvi. The language is an Indo-Aryan language and is quite similar to Braj Bhasha. It is also considered to be a dialect of Hindi.

9. Himachal Pradesh

Food

The cuisine of Himachal Pradesh is quite similar to the rest of North India. However, the preference of the people for non-vegetarian foods makes it a little different from the rest of North Indian foods. Red meat and wheat bread predominate the cuisine of Himachal Pradesh. Some of the popular dishes of Himachal Pradesh include Madira, Pateer, Til Chutney etc.

Dance

Kinnauri Nati: A beautiful folk dance which is usually a mime and depicts the sowing of crops and the ensuing festivities.

Namagen: This is usually performed to welcome the autumn season. The costumes of the dances of this folk dance is particularly interesting because of the variety of colours and women dancers were extremely beautiful silver jewellery.

Language

Hindi is the official language of Himachal Pradesh. However, in some parts of the state people still speak the Pahari language, which has many dialects and sub-dialects too. Punjabi is also widely spoken in the state.

10. Jammu and Kashmir

Food

The Kashmiri cuisine places great emphasis on meats. Even early spiritual texts have mentioned that the people of this region were heavy meat eaters. The most popular non-vegetarian food item in this region is mutton and is cooked in as many as 30 different ways.

Dance

Kud: It is basically a ritual dance which is performed to appease the gods. Usually performed at night, dancers sway to the tunes of instruments such as the Chhaina, flute and drums.

Dumhal Dance: This is a much popular form of folk dance. Only the men of the Watal are allowed to perform this dance. The most interesting aspect of the dance is the colourful costume of the dancer.

Language

Kashmiri is the most popularly spoken language in the region. Hindi, Urdu and English are also widely used by people to communicate in J&K.

11. Jharkhand

Food

The authentic cuisine of Jharkhand is not readily available in restaurants. The original recipes can be enjoyed only on a visit to a village. The food consists of both vegetarian and non-vegetarian items. The food is prepared with minimum use of spices and vegetables.

Dance

Chhou : The Chhou dance is a form of tribal dance. Dancers wear masks made of paper mache and perform on stories from mythology. The colourful costumes and jewellery are the special attraction of this dance form.

Language

Although Hindi is the official language of the state, many other languages and dialects are used by the people living in different parts of the state. Such languages include Santhali, Mundari, Kharia, Ho, Bhumiji etc.

12. Karnataka

Food

Karnataka cuisine is a wholesome mix of all the essential nutrients needed for the body. The carefully balanced meal consists of rice, lentils, vegetables and is, surprisingly, started with a dessert called Payasam. Some of the popular dishes of Karnataka include Bisibele bhath, Holige, Vangi Bath, Uppittu etc.

Dance

Kunitha: This is a ritualistic dance performed by the men of the shepherd community.

Komb-aat: The Komb-aat is also a ritualistic dance which is performed within the temple premises. The dance depicts stories from mythology.

Language

Kannada is the official language of Karnataka. Other languages such as Tulu, Konkani, Kodava and Urdu are also spoken in the state.

13. Kerala

Food

The cuisine of Kerala is distinctive in taste, aroma and flavour. The preparation techniques differ along the length of the state. Seafood is highly popular in the coastal regions of the state. Coconut and coconut oil form an important ingredient of Kerala cuisine.

Dance

Kathakali: A highly dramatized dance drama which depicts stories from mythology. This dance form is particularly important due to the make-up and costumes used by the artists.

Language

Malayalam is the official language of the state. However, Hindi, English, Tamil are the other languages that are spoken in the region.

14. Madhya Pradesh

Food

The cuisine of Madhya Pradesh includes both vegetarian and non-vegetarian items. While the people of Northern and Western Madhya Pradesh keep their food centred around wheat and meat, the people of Southern and Eastern MP keep their food centred around rice and fish. Some of the most popular dishes of Madhya Pradesh are rogan josh, biriyani, pilaf etc.

Dance

Tertali: This form of dance is usually performed by women of the Kamar tribe. Dancers cover their head with a veil, tie cymbals on different parts of their body and dance to the tune of a Manjira.

Charkula: Performed on the third day after Holi, Charkula is presented by women who place lit lamps on their head and dance to appease Lord Krishna.

Language

Hindi is the official language of Madhya Pradesh. Other languages such as Marathi, Malvi, Nimadi, Bundeli etc are spoken in different parts of the state.

15. Maharashtra

Food Marathi cuisine presents a mixed bag of flavours and tastes. The cuisine has dishes that range from mild to spicy dishes. Vegetables, rice, wheat, jowar etc form the main components of the Maharashtrian diet. Some of the popular dishes are bata vada, puran poli etc.

Dance Lavani: Lavani is a very popular folk dance form that is performed by women wearing sarees. The beats are quick and the dance form is noted for its powerful rhythm.

Language

Marathi is the official language of Maharashtra. However, due to high levels of immigration other languages such as Hindi and English are also use widely.

16. Manipur

Food

Manipuri cuisine is centred around rice, vegetables and fish. The cuisine is very seasonal and depends on the kind of vegetables available. However, Manipuri cuisine differs from the food of rest of India due to the use of various herbs and roots that are endemic to the region. Also, there are certain vegetables too that are found only in this region and cannot be found anywhere else. While most food items are cooked using spices and herbs, there are certain items such as fermented bamboo shoots that require an acquired taste.

Dance

Dhol Cholom: is a drum dance and is performed during Holi. Drums are an integral part of dances in Manipur

Language

Manipur or Meitei language is the state language of Manipur. However, other dialects are spoken in different parts of the state. English is widely used in Manipur.

17. Meghalaya

Food

The cuisine of Meghalaya is not only distinct from the rest of India but also stands apart from the cuisine of the rest of North Eastern states. The meal is centered on rice and spicy non-vegetarian dishes. People domesticate animals for food and commercial purposes. Some of the popular food items of Meghalaya include Ki Kpu, minil songa, sakkin gata etc.

Dance

Laho Dance: is one of the most popular traditional dance forms of Meghalaya. This is performed by a young girl who dances with two young men, hand in hand, as a person recites beautiful couplets on love.

Language

The main languages of Meghalaya are Garo and Khasi. English is the official language of the state. Nepali is also widely used by the people of Meghalaya.

18. Mizoram

Food

The cuisine of Mizoram is quite distinct in terms of style of cooking and ingredients used. While the cuisine has both vegetarian and non-vegetarian dishes, Mizos use non-vegetarian ingredients even in their vegetarian dishes. The staple food item, like most regions in India, is rice. Fish is quite popular in this region. The Mizo cuisine is quite healthy as very little oil is used while cooking.

Dance

Cheraw Dance: Cheraw dance is a very popular form of dance that is seen in Mizoram. Men hold bamboo poles to the ground and move them in a pattern according to the rhythm played on drums. Women jump through the gaps in these poles to the beat.

Language

Mizo is the most widely spoken language in Mizoram. Mizo language is also called Lushai. Other languages prevalent in Mizoram are Pawi, Paite and Hmar.

19. Nagaland

Food

The people of Nagaland have the most unique way of cooking their food. Their food is dried, smoked or fermented. The meal in a Naga family consists of rice, boiled vegetables and a meat dish. The food dishes are generally boiled. Smoked meat is a preferred food dish. Different kinds of chillies are available in Nagaland and these are liberally used in the food items to make them spicy.

Dance

Chang Lo: Chang lo is a kind of a victory dance which is performed on special occasions and important festivals such as Poanglem, which is a three day harvest festival.

Language

There are different languages in Nagaland which vary according to the tribes. There are about 20 different dialects, but these languages do not have a script of their own.

20. Odisha

Food

The cuisine of Odisha is quite similar to that of West Bengal. The food is spicy and uses the quintessential ginger-garlic paste that is used in Bengali food. Often food is cooked in mustard oil. The sweets made of chenna are quite famous in Odisha.

Dance

Gotipua: This is a part of the rich cultural heritage of Odisha. This dance is performed by young boys below the age of 14. This dance was performed in the temples of Odisha to appease Lord Jagannath.

Odissi: This is a beautiful dance form which was practiced by the devadasis of the temples of Odisha. The dance form is characterized by the beautiful costumes, graceful movements and stunning jewellery used by the dancers.

Language

Odiya is the state language of the state. However, languages such as Hindi, English, Bengali and Telugu are widely used languages in the state.

21. Punjab

Food

Punjabi cuisine is one of the most delicious cuisines in the country. The food is characterized by strong flavours and aroma. Although the cuisine includes both vegetarian and non-vegetarian dishes, the meat dishes are quite popular not just in Punjab but all throughout the country. Dairy products are also widely used in the Punjabi cuisine.

Dance

Bhangra: Bhangra is one of the most popular traditional dance forms of India. It is usually performed during the harvest season and is noted for the colourful costumes and peppy music.

Language

Punjabi is the state language of Punjab and is also the 10th most widely spoken native language in the world. Hindi is also widely spoken in Punjab.

22. Rajasthan

Food

The Rajasthani cuisine reflects the war like lifestyles and the arid atmosphere of the region. The food is prepared in such a manner so that the food did not have to be reheated.

Dance

Ghoomar: The Ghoomar dance was traditionally performed by the women of the Bhil tribe of Rajasthan. The dance is performed by women who wear large swirling robes and sway to the tunes of men and women singing. The beautifully coloured clothes and the jewellery of the dancers are the special features of this form of dance.

Language

Rajasthani is the state language. It has descended from Old Gujarati.

23. Sikkim

Food

Sikkimese cuisine is quite popular in the whole country. Momos and noodle stalls are spread all over the country and people from all backgrounds are fond of Sikkimese cuisines. Some of the most popular dishes of the Sikkimese cuisine are Gya thuk, Phagshapa, Thukpa etc.

Dance

Singhi Chham: This is a traditional dance form wherein dancers wear masks to resemble the snow lion which is the cultural symbol of the region. The music is provided by beating cymbals.

Language

The Sikkimese language is also called Tibetan, Bhutia or Dranjongke. The language is spoken by the Bhutia community of Sikkim.

24. Tamil Nadu

Food

Tamil cuisine is another popular Indian cuisine. Idlis, dosas and vadas are some of the popular Tamil Nadu dishes that are relished by most people of India. The dishes are usually rice and wheat based and are spicy and tangy.

Dance

Bharat Natyam: This is a classical Indian dance form and is reconstruction of the traditional dance form of devadasis practiced in the temples of Tamil Nadu. The dance form is named after Bharat Muni who wrote Natya Shatra.

Language: Tamil language is one of the Dravidian languages of India and has been declared as a classical language by the Indian government. Besides Tamil Nadu, it is also spoken in the neighbouring states of Puducherry, Kerala etc. It is also a major lingua franca in the Andaman and Nicobar islands.

25. Tripura

Food

The Tripuri cuisine is predominantly non-vegetarian. However, vegetables are added to such dishes to make them more wholesome and nutritious. Tripuri cuisine has some very peculiar and typical ingredients such as the Berma, which is dried and fermented fish. Due to the huge settlements of Bengalis in Tripura, the cuisine is more Bengali than tribal.

Dance

Hojagiri: Hojagiri is the traditional dance of the Reang tribal community of Tripura. Young girls dance on an earthen pitcher and balance an object on their head. The music is provided by beating of cymbals.

Language

The main languages of Tripura are Bengali and Kokborok. There is a large settlement of Bengalis in Tripura and a majority of the population in the cities speaks Bengali. The native tribals of the state speak Kokborok.

26. Uttar Pradesh

Food

The cuisine of Uttar Pradesh is mainly of two types-Awadhi and Mughlai. The cuisine consists of both vegetarian and non-vegetarian dishes. The cuisine of Uttar Pradesh is also famous for its kebabs, biriyani and different mutton recipes. The Mughlai cuisine is influenced by the Mughal era and the Awadhi cuisine is influenced by the cuisines of Punjab and Kashmir. Some of the most popular dishes from the Uttar Pradesh cuisine are chaat, samosa and pakodas.

Dance

Charkula dance: This is a form of traditional folk dance which is performed women. The performers usually cover their faces with a veil and carry a multi-tier arrangement of lamps on their head. There are about 108 lit lamps in this arrangement. The performers dance to the rasiya songs of Lord Krishna.

Language

Hindi is the official language of the state. However, many other languages, including Hindi, and their dialects are spoken in different parts of the state.

27. West Bengal

Food

The food in West Bengal has the finest blends of both vegetarian and non-vegetarian dishes. This state is famous for the variety of Maach (fishes), served with various flavours. Hilsa and Chingri fishes are the most loved fishes in the state. West Bengal is also known as the 'land of Maach & Bhaat'. West Bengal is also famous for the variety of sweets. "Rasgulla", is the most famous sweet of this state.

Dance

The Bengali dance has the shadow of folk tradition, influenced from tribes and the Indian tradition. The famous dances in West Bengal are Chau dance, a rare form of mask dance and the Gaudiya Nritya, the Bengali Classical. Various other forms of Indian classical dances have their origin in West Bengal.

Language

Bengali is the most common and widely spoken language in West Bengal. Other languages spoken are Hindi, Santali, Nepali, Urdu and Oriya.

28. Uttarakhand

Food

People of Uttarakhand mostly prefer vegetarian food. However, non-vegetarian lovers can also be found in different parts of the state. The Uttarakhand food has diverse ingredients, flavours and colours. Pulses and rice are widely eaten. The typical Uttarakhand dishes include Chainsoo, Kafuli, Jholi, Phaanu and Roat. The famous desserts include Kesar Halwa, Gulgula, Arsa and Jhangora Ki Kheer.

Dance

When it comes to traditional dances, Uttarakhand is known for having unique and diverse forms of dances. The dance forms in Uttarakhand are not similar to that of classical dances in other states. It is rather simpler and beautiful to see. The most popular dance forms of Uttarakhand are Chancheri, Chhapeli, Bhotiya, Barada Narti, Jhora, Choliya, Langvir, Pandav, Jhainta and more.

Language

Garhwali and Kumaoni are the most commonly spoken languages in the hilly areas of the state of Uttarakhand. However, Hindi is widely spoken in the plains. Uttarakhand is the only state in India with 'Sanskrit', as one of its official languages.

29. Telangana

Food

If you are in Telangana, you can't afford to miss the Telangana cuisines. Telangana Food is known for its unique flavours and essence, which is popular all around the globe. The 'Telanganai Biryani' is the most loved cuisine, which is highly demanding in different parts of the planet. Other must had dishes in Telangana are Pathar-ka-Ghosht, Nahari and Haleem. Telanganai Cuisine has sweetness as well. The 'Telanganai Kheer' and 'Seviyon-ka-Mettha' is much popular.

Dance

The Perini is the most popular dance forms in Telangana. The Marfa dance was also introduced in Telangana only. It is widely popular in the Arab countries, as well.

Language

Telugu is the official and most commonly spoken language in the state of Telangana. Urdu, is the second most commonly spoken language and English is also used in different parts of the state.

ARCHITECTURE

MONUMENTS

Buland Darwaza

Buland Darwaza or the loft gateway was built by the great Mughal emperor, Akbar in 1601 A.D. at Fatehpur Sikri. Akbar built the Buland Darwaza to commemorate his victory over Gujarat. The Buland Darwaza is approached by 42 steps. The Buland Darwaza is 53.63m high and 35 meters wide.

Char Minar

The Charminar in Hyderabad was constructed in 1591 by Mohammed Quli Qutab Shah. He built the Charminar to mark the end of plague in the Hyderabad city. Since the construction of the Charminar, the Hyderabad city has almost become synonymous with the monument. The Charminar is a massive and impressive structure with four minarets.

Gateway of India

One of the grand and magnificent landmarks of Mumbai, the Gateway of India was built to commemorate the visit of the British Monarch, King George V and Queen Mary. The Gateway of India is one of the hot spots of Mumbai city. The Gateway of India is a massive archway on the Apollo Bunder.

Gol Gumbad

Gol Gumbad situated in Bijapur district of Karnataka is the second largest dome in the world. The Gol Gumbad is second in size only to St. Peter's Basilica, Rome. The Gol Gumbad is 124 feet in diameter. The architecture of Gol Gumbad is unique in the sense that the four minarets themselves are the staircases, leading to the top dome.

Statue of Gomateswara

The colossal monolithic statue of Gomateswara is situated at Sravanbelgola, 158 km away from Bangalore. This gigantic statue of lord Gomateswara, the Jain saint, is carved out of a single block of granite and stands majestically on top of a hill. For centuries, Sravanabelagola has remained a great Jain center and thousands of pilgrims flock to see the magnificent, gigantic statue of the Jain saint, Lord Gomateswara.

Hampi

Hampi was the capital of Vijayanagar Empire, the last great Hindu Kingdom. Under the Vijayanagar rulers Hampi grew fabulously. The princes of Vijayanagar built numerous Dravidian temples and palaces. The records of foreign travelers between 14th and 16th century bear testimony to the grandeur of Hampi.

Humayun Tomb

After wandering in wilderness for 25 years, Humayun reoccupied Delhi in the year 1555 AD but he was not destined to rule any longer and died barely six months of his arrival, from a fall in his library, Sher Mandal. Humayun's tomb was built by his widow, Hajji Begum around 1565 AD.

India Gate

India Gate, situated on the Raj Path in New Delhi, was built to memorialize the 70,000 Indian soldiers who lost their lives during the First World War, fighting for the British army. The India Gate also bears the name of 13,516 British and Indian soldiers killed during the third Afghanistan war, 1919. The foundation stone of India Gate was laid down by the Duke of Connaught in the year 1921 and was designed by the famous British architect, Edward Lutyens.

Jama Masjid Delhi

Jama Masjid of Delhi is the largest mosque in India. The Jama Masjid stands across the road in front of the Red Fort. Built between 1644 and 1658, Jama Masjid is one of the last architectural works of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan. The spacious courtyard of the Jama Masjid holds thousands of faithful.

Khajuraho Temples

Known for their breathtaking sculptures and elegance, the magnificent Khajuraho temples present aesthetics at its best. The beauty and elegance of the Khajuraho temples is beyond words and imagination. After visiting the Khajuraho temples one is left wondering about the advancement of Indian art and sculpture as back as the 10th century.

Mahabalipuram Rathas

Famous as temple town, Mahabalipuram is situated along the shores of the Bay of Bengal about 60 km from the south of Chennai. Mahabalipuram is home to one of the architectural wonders of the world, the Ratha temples. It was the Pallava king Narsimha, who built the magnificent 'Ratha' cave temples of Mahabalipuram in the 7th century.

Nalanda

Nalanda was a great center of Buddhist learning in ancient times. A large number of Buddhist students thronged the Nalanda University to study Buddhism. According to the Chinese traveler Hieun Tsang, the place owed its name to a Naga, who resided in a local tank. Lord Vardhamana Mahavir.

Qutub Minar

Qutub Minar is the highest stone tower in India. The construction of the Qutub Minar was started by Qutub-ud-Din Aibak in 1199 and it was finished by his successor and son-in-law, Iltutmish. The Qutub Minar was named after the Sufi saint, Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki.

Safdarjung Tomb

Safdarjung's tomb was built by Nawab Shuja-ud-Daulah, the son of Safdarjung. Safdarjung was the governor of Awadh and later became the Prime Minister of Muhammad Shah, the Mughal emperor. Built in 1753-1754, the Safdarjung tomb lies at the Lodi road, New Delhi. Safdarjung's tomb is set in the middle of a garden

Sanchi Stupa

Sanchi is famous for outstanding specimen of Buddhist art and architecture, belonging to the period between the third century BC and the twelfth century AD. The most important of all the Sanchi monuments is the Sanchi Stupa. Stupas are large hemispherical domes, containing a central chamber, in which the relics of the Buddha were placed.

Dhamekh Stupa

Dhamekh Stupa at Sarnath is one of the prominent Buddhist structures in India. Dhamekh Stupa was constructed by the great Mauryan king, Ashoka. The Dhamekh Stupa is cylindrical in shape and about 34 m high and 28.3 m in diameter. The lower portion of the Stupa is covered completely with beautifully carved stones.

Taj Mahal

Famous as one of the wonders, the Taj Mahal at Agra, India, is epitome of true love. Taj Mahal was built by the famous Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in the memory of his beloved wife, Mumtaz Mahal. The architectural beauty and magnificence of the Taj Mahal has never been surpassed.

Victoria Memorial

The Victoria Memorial was built to commemorate the peak of the British Empire in India. The Victoria Memorial, conceived by Lord Curzon, represents the architectural climax of Kolkata city. Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy specified its classical style but the actual plan of Victoria Memorial was laid down by the well-known architect, Sir William Emerson.

Cellular Jail

The one name that sends chills down the spine even today is that of Kala Pani Jail, located in Andaman. The jail still has the fear element in the air and anyone visiting the place can sense the pain the inmates went through back during the time this jail was functional.

Hawa Mahal

Jaipur is synonymous with Hawa Mahal. This beautiful monument of India was built by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh in the year 1799. Also known as the Palace of Winds, this beautiful monument is the landmark of Jaipur. The monument is five stories high and the front of the monument is delicately carved with beautiful motifs.

Leh Palace

Leh Palace of Ladakh, though in a dilapidated condition continues to lure tourists from far and wide. Located in the Himalayas, the adventurous journey one has to undertake to reach the palace is what makes it even more special. Leh palace was built in the 17th century by King Singe Namgyal as the royal residence.

Mattancherry Palace

Located at a distance of 10 kilometers from Ernakulam city, Cochin, Mattancherry Palace is a storehouse of ancient paintings and art forms. The Mattancherry Palace came to be known as the Dutch Palace after the Dutch carried out some renovation and extension work.

Mysore Palace

One of the largest palaces in India, Mysore Palace of Karnataka is a fine example of unique blend of different styles of architecture. The Mysore Palace is one of the most attractive and gorgeous monuments in Karnataka. It is also known by the name of Amba Vilas and was the residence of Wodeyar Maharaja.

Vivekananda Rock

Located in the midst of the ocean, just 400 meters from Kanyakumari, is the magnificent Vivekananda Rock Memorial. This colossal structure was built in the year 1970, under the guidance of Shri Eknath Ranade. The Vivekananda rock temple is dedicated to one of the greatest spiritual philosophers of India, Swami Vivekananda.

Monuments	Place	State / Union Territories
Ajanta and Ellora Caves	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
Basilica of Bom Jesus	Old Goa	Goa
Charminar	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
Elephanta Caves	Gharapuri	Maharashtra
Gateway of India	Mumbai	Maharashtra
Golconda Fort	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
Golden Temple	Amritsar	Punjab
Gomateshwara Temple	Vindhyagiri Hills	Karnataka
Hampi Ruins	Ananthasayanagudi	Karnataka
Hawa Mahal	Jaipur	Rajasthan

Humayuns Tomb	Delhi	Delhi
India Gate	Delhi	Delhi
Jantar Mantar	Delhi	Delhi
Khajuraho Temples	Khajuraho	Madhya Pradesh
Mahabodhi Temple	Bodh Gaya	Bihar
Qutub Minar	Delhi	Delhi
Red Fort	Delhi	Delhi
Red Fort	Delhi	Delhi
Sanchi Stupa	Sanchi Town	Madhya Pradesh
Sun Temple	Konark	Odisha
Taj Mahal	Agra	Uttar Pradesh

FILM INDUSTRY

The three art forms - music, dance and drama - have been an integral aspects of Indian culture. We owe much to Bharata, the author of *Natyashastra* for his contribution in the field of drama. The political turmoil in the country for many years did not diminish the influence of these art forms. The masses and the experts both took great pains and interest to retain the classicism in the art forms. Performing arts in India have been influenced to a significant extent by the Western impact. Even in the present times, there is an enhanced status of these art forms in the country and abroad. Drama is an art form which has a long historical background in India but its analytical review and grammatical study was presented by Bharata in *Natyashastra*. It is difficult to say at what point of time dance originated, but it is obvious that dance came into existence as an effort to express joy. Gradually dances came to be divided as folk and classical. The classical form of dance was performed in temples as well as in royal courts. The dance in temples had a religious objective whereas in courts it was used purely for entertainment. In both cases for the artists devoted to this art form, it was no less than praying to God. In India the cinema industry is very famous. Making of cinema in India was started since the first decade of 20th century. Indian cinema industry is further extend its scope because a large number of films were produced every years in various vernacular languages of India. From Raja Harishchandra to ‘Hate Story’, Indian Cinema has had a profound effect on motion pictures across the world since the early 20th century. A hundred years ago Dada Saheb Phalke made a movie about a king who never lied.

First talkie film

Though, Indian cinema waited for almost 18 years to get the first sound film Alam Ara. Directed by Ardeshir Irani, Alam Ara was first debuted at the Majestic Cinema in Mumbai on March 1931. The movie received huge response from the audience and police aid was sought to control the mob outside the Majestic Cinema. The movie also set the trend for Friday release in Indian film industry. At this period, people started recognizing film making as an art and started attracting talents from all corner of society.

First colour film

Kisan Kanya' was a 1937 Hindi feature film which was directed by Moti B. Gidvani and produced by Ardeshir Irani of Imperial Pictures. It is largely remembered by the Indian public on account of it being India's first indigenously made colour film.

Global introduction to Indian cinema

It was Satyjeet Ray's Pather Pancholi (1955), who gave Indian Cinema to global recognition. 'Pather Panchali' was screened at Cannes and won 11 international awards at that time.

First 3D film

Indian cinema has come a long way from black and white prints to Eastman Colors in 70s and the contemporary aspirations of creating 3D films for movie lovers. Chota Chetan was the first Indian 3D Movie released in the year 1984. The film was made under the banner of Navodaya Films. Chota Chetan was a huge box office success and earned around Rs 60 crore during 1984-85. The film also won the President's Gold Medal. The movie was re-released with additional footage and digital sound upgrade during 1998.

First science fiction film

Mr India (1987) was the first science fiction film of Indian Cinema. The movie ranks amongst the Top 25 Must See Bollywood Films. Mr. India brought the idea of science fiction to the general people in India followed by Koi Mil Gaya in 2003.

Some popular silent films are Raja Harishchandra, 1913, Lanka Dahan, 1917: Devdas, 1928:

National film awards

The National Film Awards are India's most prestigious awards for cinema. It began in 1954 and is managed by the Directorate of Film Festivals which was established in 1973. The awards are given in several categories for Indian films made in Hindi and other regional languages. The 'Swarna Kamal' or the 'Golden Lotus Award' is given for the following categories: Best Film, Best Direction, Best Popular Film Providing Wholesome Entertainment and Best Children's Film, while the 'Rajat Kamal' or the 'Silver Lotus Award' is given for Best Actor, Best Actress, Best Art Direction, Best Music Direction and Best Lyrics among others.

Dadasaheb phalke award: The Dadasaheb Phalke award, instituted in 1969, is the highest national honour for cinema given by the Government of India. The award is named after the veteran

film actor Dada Saheb Phalke, who is considered as the 'Father of the Indian Cinema'.

NATIONAL SYMBOLS AND ANIMALS

- The national bird is Peacock (*Pavo cristatus*)
- The national fruit is Mango (*Mangifera indica*)
- The national flower is Lotus (*Nelumbo Nucifera*)
- The national tree is Banyan (*Ficus benghalensis*)
- The national animal is Tiger (*Panthera tigris*)
- The national aquatic animal is River Dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*)

The national river is the Ganges

	National Anthem	National Song
Name	Jana Gana Mana	Vande Mataram
Author	Rabindranath Tagore	Bankim Chandra Chatterji
Originally written in	Bengali	Sanskrit
1st sung in	1911, Kolkata	1896, Kolkata
English rendering by	Tagore	Shri Aurobindo

National Flag

The design of the national flag was adopted on 22 July 1947.

The ratio of width of the flag to its length is two to three.

The design of the wheel at the centre is taken from the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka.

The 'Dharmachakra' (wheel) at the centre has 24 spokes.

The display of the National Flag is governed by Flag Code of India, 2002, which took effect on 26 Jan 2002.

National Emblem

The National Emblem is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka.

The four smaller animals at the bottom of national emblem are horse and bull (visible) and lion and elephant (not visible).

The National Emblem was adopted by the Government of India on 26 January 1950. 'Satyameva Jayate' inscribed below has been taken from the Mundaka Upanishad.

Largest Lake - Wular (Kashmir)
Largest Cave Temple - Ellora (Maharashtra)
Largest Population State - U.P.
Largest State (area) - Rajasthan
Largest Dome - Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur
Largest Mosque - Jumma Masjid, Delhi
Highest Peak - Nanda Devi

Highest Rainfall - Cherrapunji, Assam
Highest Dam- Bhakra Nangal Dam, Punjab
Highest Tower - Qutab Minar
Longest Bridge - Sone, Bihar
Highest Award - Bharat Ratna
Highest Award for gallantry - Param Vir Chakra
Largest Desert - Thar (Rajasthan)
Longest Road - Grant Trunk Road
Largest Tunnel - Jawahar Tunnel (Bannihal, Kashmir)
Longest Dam - Hirakund Dam (Orissa)
Largest Railway Platform - Kharagpur Platform
Tallest Statue - Statue of Gomateswara in Karnataka
Biggest Museum - Indian Museum, Calcutta
Tallest T.V. Tower - Tower of Delhi (235 metres)
Longest River - The Ganges
Largest District - Ladakh (J&K)

Major Festivals of India

Introduction: Festivals in India are celebrated with great passion and joy. Even the foreigners who arrive in India get overwhelmed after watching the Indian festivals. In India, numerous numbers of festivals are celebrated.

Three types of festivals are mainly celebrated in India such as National, Religious and Seasonal. Each festival has its own significance and teachings.

1. National Festivals are celebrated with proud and have super-patriotic fervor. Republic day, Independence day and Gandhi Jayanti are the three national festivals of India.
2. Religious Festivals shows the religious association of people with the festival. The major religious festivals includes Holi, Raksha Bandhan, Diwali, Krishna Janamastami, Durga-Puja, Dussehra, Maha Shivaratri, Eid, Christmas, Easter, Buddha Purnima, Mahavir Jayanti, etc.

3. Seasonal and Harvesting festivals are celebrated to mark the harvesting of crops and the change of seasons. The major seasonal and harvesting festivals that are celebrated in India includes Basant Panchami, Pongal, Makar Sankranti, Lohri, Onam, Baisakhi, Bhogali bihu, etc.

1. National Festivals in India

1.1 Republic Day

Republic Day is celebrated all over the country on 26th January every year. On this day, i.e., 26th January, 1950, India's constitution came into force. On this day, the National song, "Jana Gana Mana" can be heard throughout the country.

1.2 Independence Day

Independence Day is celebrated all over the country on 15th August each year. On this day, i.e., 15th August, 1947, India got its independence from the hands of the British Empire and hence in other countries this day is also termed as "India Day". Every Indians feel proud on this day.

1.3 Gandhi Jayanti

Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated every year on 2nd October in the eve of birth of Mahatma Gandhi, popularly called a "Father of the Nation". The untiring efforts of Mahatma Gandhi helped India to gain its freedom and independence. "Raghupati Raghav", his favourite song, can be heard on this day.

Also read: Short Paragraph on Gandhi Jayanti (2nd October, Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday)

2. Religious Festivals in India

There are many types of religious festivals celebrated in India. Some important of them are discussed below:

2.1 Holi

The most colorful festival of the Hindus is Holi. It generally lasts for two days. The ceremony of "Holika Dahan" is observed on the first day. On the following day, people play holi by painting the face and clothes of each others. They also throw colors on to friendly passers-by. Holi festival is generally celebrated in between the month of end of February and beginning of March. It is also known as Spring Festival.

Also read: Significance of Holi Festival

2.2 Raksha Bandhan

The beautiful relation of a brother and a sister is celebrated in the festival of Raksha Bandhan. Traditionally, girls tie a string of thread on the wrist of her brother. This thread of love reminds the brother of his responsibility to always take care, support and protect his sister under all circumstances. This is followed by exchange of sweets and gifts.

Also read: Short Paragraph on Raksha Bandhan

2.3 Diwali

Diwali is celebrated in between the months of October and December and is also termed as "Festival of Lights", as on this day every people, especially Hindus, lighten up their houses with lights including candles and diyas. It is celebrated in honour of Lord Rama. He returned to his kingdom, Ayodhya, after spending 14 years in forest. On this day, people dress themselves in their best outfit and take part in their family function. This day is celebrated in the mark of victory of good over bad.

There is a tradition of worshiping Devi Lakshmi and Ganpati Deva on this day. It is done for securing peace, prosperity, wealth and happiness.

Also read: Short Paragraph on Significance of Diwali Festival

Krishna Janamastami

Hindus celebrate this festival on the birth anniversary of Lord Sri Krishna. Thousands of devotees gather together in temples and cheerfully worship the Lord. In many places, the popular event of “Dahi Handi”, takes place.

Durga Puja

People worship Devi Durga on this day. Durga Puja is the most popular in West Bengal. An idol of Devi Durga is placed in various pandals. Devi Durga is seen holding weapons in her ten hands to kill Mahisasura (evil demon). The priest worships the idol of Devi Durga and chant traditional mantras. People wear new clothes and move out of their homes to see the beautifully decorated Pandals.

Dussehra

People celebrate Dussehra festival to mark the victory of Lord Rama over Ravana. Rama is an incarnation of Lord Vishnu. Ravana was an evil demon. It signifies the victory of good over the evil. People go to see the famous folk play of Ram Lila. The story of Lord Rama is shown in the play. It is a great time to enjoy and take inspiration from virtuous acts of Rama.

Maha Shivaratri

Maha means “great”, Ratri means “night” and Shiva refers to “Lord Shiva”. The marriage of Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati took place on this day. This is a great time to worship Lord Shiva and seek his blessings. There is a tradition of offering a holy bath to the “Shiva Lingam”. People celebrate this festival by fasting, offering sweets to god, etc.

Eid

It is a festival of Muslim culture; they celebrate mainly two festival, i.e., Eid-ul-Fitr (Feast of Breaking of Fast) and Eid-ul-Adha (Feast of sacrifice). The Eid festivals are those festivals which unfold love and happiness to near and dear ones.

Christmas

Christmas is celebrated every year on 25th December on the eve of birth anniversary of Jesus Christ. This is one of the most sacred festivals for Christians as they believe Jesus Christ to be the son of God. It is believed that on this day a man in red dress named Santa Clause comes to help the needy one and brings gifts for the loved ones. People also decorate their houses along with Christmas tree.

Easter

Easter Sunday is a day which is celebrated in the eve of resurrection of Lord Jesus Christ from the dead after 3 days from his crucifixion. Easter Sunday is celebrated in between the month of March and April.

Buddha Purnima

Buddha Purnima celebrated actually for the eve of birth, enlightenment and passing into nirvana of Gautama Buddha. It is observed every year generally in between the month of April and May.

Also read: Buddha Purnima Festival (also Vesak, Buddha Day)

2.12 Mahavir Jayanti

The birth anniversary of Lord Mahavira is celebrated by the people belonging to Jain faith. The celebration involves ceremonial bath to Lord Mahavira, processions, and lectures.

Also read: Short Paragraph on Mahavir Janma Kalyanak (Mahavir Jayanti)

3. Seasonal and Harvesting Festivals in India

There are many types of seasonal and harvesting festivals celebrated in India. The most important of them are discussed below:

3.1 Basant Panchami

The day of Basant Panchami (also Vasant Panchami) is celebrated by the Hindus as “Saraswati Puja”. It is usually celebrated every year in the month of February. This festival marks the beginning of the Holi festival and also the spring season. On this day, people worship the Goddess of knowledge, music, culture, i.e., Devi Saraswati.

3.2 Pongal / Makar Sankranti

In Tamil Nadu, 14th of January is celebrated every year as the Pongal Day. In many part of India, this day is celebrated as Makar Sankranti. This festival is marked with prosperity and abundance. On this day, freshly harvested cereals and foods are cooked. On the day of Makar Sankranti, people worship the Sun God.

3.3 Lohri

Lohri is celebrated on a day proceeding to Makar Sankranti festival, i.e., on 13th January every year. Lohri Festival is also known as Maghi Festival as it marks the beginning of the Hindu Month Magh and end of the Hindu month Paush.

3.4 Onam

Onam is principally celebrated by the people of Kerala generally in between the month of August and September. On this day, people use to wear their best attire and celebrate the festival with great gusto. On this day, snake boat races are held in which different kinds and shaped of boat participate in the race.

3.5 Baisakhi

Baisakhi festival is celebrated every year in the month of April. People use to take bath early in the morning for the Baisakhi festival and enjoy the day with friends and families. This day also coincides with the many other festivals celebrated within the month of April like Makar Sankranti, etc.

3.6 Bhogali Bihu

Bhogali Bihu is a traditional harvesting festival of the state of Assam. People celebrate this day by sporting new clothes and also by cleaning and washing their homes. On this very auspicious day, people use to exchange gifts and eat several mouth watering items.

3.7 Bihu Dance

Bihu dance is celebrated by the people of the Assam during the Bihu festival. Bihu dance is one of the most vibrant and colorful folk dance festivals in India. This dance is participated by both young men and women. This is a totally different kind of dance form in which participants are seen doing rapid dance steps with a series of quick hand movement.

Importance of Festivals in India

The importance of festivals is different for different people.

Marriages in Different Religions

India is known for its rich cultural heritage and diverse customs. Each religion has its own traditions and ritual. Different existing religions in the country- Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Zoroastrianism, Jewish, Buddhism, Jain and Christianity every religion has their own wedding customs. Though Indian wedding is mainly associated with the Hindu marriage ceremony, actually the Indian Marriage canopies the marriages of all the different existing religions in the country. If you are interested in knowing about the different Indian Marriages, you must go through this article.

Hindu Wedding

The Hindu Marriage is very popular as the majority of Indian population follows Hinduism. Though there is also much variation in the Hindu religious customs in accordance with the regions and communities, the overall customs remain same throughout. The Hindu marriage is held in a big marquee, either in the bride's home yard or in a rented wedding hall. Different rituals are held pre marriage, on the main day and post marriage. Customs like Ganesh puja, Haldi, Sagan, Sangeet and Sagaai are held before the wedding day. On the wedding the most prominent rituals are Jaimala, Kanyadaan, Sindoor, Mangalphere and Saptapadi. Generally, Hindu Marriages are very royal and extravagant, especially the north Indian Hindu marriages held at night.

Muslim Wedding

After Hindus, Muslims form a major chunk of Indian Society. Muslim weddings in India are also celebrated with equal pomp and gaiety. They have various pre-wedding, wedding and post-wedding rituals. Each ritual has an important significance. In the pre-wedding rituals, Mehndi ceremony is an important function. It is mostly celebrated at the bride's home on the eve of the wedding ceremony or a few days before the wedding. On the wedding day, there are rituals like welcoming the baraat. The main wedding ritual in Muslims is the Nikaah. It is held either at the home of the bride or at any other common venue. The ceremony is conducted by the Maulvi (priest) in the presence of the close friends and relatives. The priest then reads the important verses from the Quran. Thereafter, the ritual of Ijab-e-Qubul (proposal and acceptance) takes place, the Groom sends his proposal to the bride. The marriage is said to be solemnized only if the girl gives her consent.

Christian Wedding

In India like the Hindus and Muslims there are vast majority of Christians too. A Christian Wedding celebration in India is simple yet charming. The wedding ceremony is conducted in the church. On the day of the wedding, the best man greets the bride with a bouquet. The best man is someone very close to the bridegroom. She is then accompanied by her father to the altar. In the presence of two witnesses from both sides the bride and the groom declare themselves to be husband and wife. The groom declares his wedding vows. The couple exchanges their rings and the priest blesses the newly wedded couple and declares them husband and wife. The couple then walks down the aisle together. Everyone then joins the couple for the reception party. Here, the wedding cake is cut, and everyone raises the toast in the name of the bride and the groom.

Sikh Wedding

Like Hindu, Muslim and Christians, Sikhs are also an important part of the Indian Society. Very

much similar to the Hindu marriages, the Sikh marriages also involve different rituals and customs. The Reht Maryada, which is the official Sikh code of conduct, specifies certain guidelines that as long as both the boy and girl profess the Sikh faith and no other faith they are joined in wedlock by the Anand Karaj ceremony. The guidelines strictly forbid any sort of dowry system, astrology and any other superstitions associated with wedding date or time. Different rituals are associated with the Sikh marriages, which are performed on different days.

Parsi Wedding

Compared to the other religions in the country, the population of Parsis is very less in the country, yet the Parsi rituals and traditions hold a distinct identity in the Indian society. In a Parsi marriage, the gathering on the marriage day is called Shahjan, the gathering for the queenly bride. The bridegroom comes first to take the seat in the room where the marriage is to be celebrated. The bride comes later. The Parsi lagan or marriage is called 'Achumichu', which takes place either at a Baug or at an Agiary.

Buddhist Wedding

Buddhist Religion is also a very popular religion in India. Based on the principles of brotherhood and fraternity, the religion preaches simple living and high thinking. The Buddhist marriage in accordance with its principles is very simple and sober. With no religious obligations like horoscopes and astrology and no social obligations like feast and grandeur, the Buddhist marriage is more a family affair than a social or religious one. There is no hard-lined ritual for a Buddhist wedding ceremony; however people generally visit the temple and take blessings from the monks to solemnize the marriage.

Jewish Wedding

The Jewish population in India is very limited, yet they are an important part of our diversified culture. The Jewish traditions are interesting yet simple. In the Jewish religion, marriage is considered to be mandatory as a single person is considered to be incomplete. The Jewish wedding ritual can be divided into two basic phases- the kiddushinor engagement phase and nissu'in or the actual wedding. While kiddushin leads to a change in the conjugal status of the bride and groom, nissu'in or the actual wedding is important to bring a legal change. Kiddushin is a ring ceremony where the groom places a ring on the bride's right index finger and the bride just clenches her fist to show her acceptance. However, one the day on the day of nissu'in, the couple is joined in matrimony, under the chuppah.

Jain Wedding

Jain religion also forms an important part of Indian society. They have a very interesting culture that adds to the diversity of Indian traditions. Marriage is considered to be very pious in Jain religion. As the Jain community does not believe in wasting time and money over the pomp and show of marriage, they Jain marriage is comparatively a less extravagant and more ritualistic affair. The most important rituals of Jain Wedding Ceremony are Phera, Kanyavaran, Havan and Granthi Bandhan. Once these four rituals are completed, the wedding of the couple is said to have been solemnized.

Great Epics of India

1. Mahabharata:

Author: Vyasa

The Mahabharata or Mahabharata or Mahābhārata, is one of the two major Sanskrit epics of ancient India, the other being the Ramayana. The Mahabharata is an important source of information on development of Hinduism between 400 BCE and 200 CE and is regarded by Hindus as both test about Dharma (Hindu Moral Law) and history. Appearing in its present form from about 400 CE, the Mahabharata mass of mythological and didactic material arranged around central heroic narratives that tells of the struggle for the sovereignty between two groups of cousins, the Kauravs and Pandavas. The poem is made up almost 100,000 couplets about seven times the length of Homer's the Iliad and the Odyssey combined.

2. Ramayana:

Author : Sage Valmiki Ramayana

The Ramayana plays an important role in Hindu literature. It depicts the duties of relationships, portraying ideal characters like the ideal father, the ideal servant, the ideal brother, the ideal wife and the ideal king. The name Ramayana is a tatpurusha compound of Rāma and ayana ("going, advancing"), translating to "Rama's Journey". The Ramayana consists of 24,000 verses in seven books and 500 cantos and tells the story of Rama (the seventh avatar of the Hindu supreme-god Vishnu), whose wife Sita is abducted by Ravana, the king of Lanka (current day Sri Lanka). Incidentally the first letter of every 1000 verses (total 24) make the Gayatri mantra. Thematically, the Ramayana explores human values and the concept of dharma (Hindu moral Law)

Verses in the Ramayana are written in a 32-syllable meter called anustubh. The Ramayana was an important influence on later Sanskrit poetry and Hindu life and culture. Like the Mahabharata, the Ramayana is not just a story: it presents the teachings of ancient Hindu sages in narrative allegory, interspersing philosophical and devotional elements. The characters Rama, Sita, Lakshman, Bharata, Hanuman and Ravana are all fundamental to the cultural consciousness of India, Nepal and many south-east Asian countries such as Thailand and Indonesia.

3. Shakuntala:

Author: Kalidas

“She was surrounded in the solitude of the wilderness by śakuntas,
therefore, hath she been named by me Shakuntala (Shakunta-protected)”

In the first book of the vast epic poem Mahabharata, Kalidasa found the story of Shakuntala. The story has a natural place there, for Bharata, Shakuntala's son, is the eponymous ancestor of the princes who play the leading part in the epic. is a well-known Sanskrit play by Kalidas.

shakuntala

Solitude of Shakuntala

Raja_Ravi_Varma_-_Mahabharata_-_Bharata

Bharata, Shakuntala's son

King Dushyanta first encountered Shakuntala while travelling through the forest with his army. He was pursuing a male deer wounded by his weapon. Shakuntala and Dushyanta fell in love with each other and got married as per Gandharva marriage system. Dushyanta, offered his personal royal ring to the girl as a token of his love, and left for his kingdom, promising to come back soon and take Shakuntala with him.

Shakuntala spent much time dreaming of her new husband and was often distracted by her daydreams. One day, a powerful rishi, Durvasa, came to the ashrama but, lost in her thoughts about Dushyanta, Shakuntala failed to greet him properly. Incensed by this slight, the rishi cursed Shakuntala, saying that the person she was dreaming of would forget about her altogether. As he departed in a rage, one of Shakuntala's friends quickly explained to him the reason for her friend's distraction. The rishi, realizing that his extreme wrath was not warranted, modified his curse saying that the person who had forgotten Shakuntala would remember everything again if she showed him a personal token that had been given to her.

4. Gitanjali:

Author: Nobel Prize laureate Rabindranath Tagore

Gitanjali is a collection of poems by the Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore. The original Bengali collection of 157 poems was published on August 14, 1910.

Gitanjali" is one of Rabindranath Tagore's best known works for which he received the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913.

Many of the verses in Gitanjali are beautiful prayers written after a gut-wrenchingly painful period in Rabindranath Tagore's life, during which he lost his father, wife, daughter and a son in quick succession. His unfathomable pain and unshaken devotion to God are captured in the moving prose-verses of Gitanjali, which Tagore dedicated as "Song Offerings".

For a reader uninitiated in Tagore, it is my humble recommendation that they read the prose-verses of Gitanjali only after gaining familiarity with some of his other works.

When one reads the works of Tagore, one detects a clear stream of spirituality and an intense love for Nature that flows through most of his books. It is no exaggeration that the more works of Tagore one reads, the more one falls in love with this simple and beautiful poet.

He shone forth brightly his lamp of timeless wisdom of the East – that this Universe has been created out of pure love, and it is only our love for each other together with peace, justice and freedom that will sustain it. It is no wonder that in India, Rabindranath Tagore is revered as "Gurudev" – "a teacher embodying God-like knowledge", a title conferred upon him by Mahatma Gandhi.

5. Panchatantra:

Author: Vishnu Sharma

The Panchatantra is a series of inter-woven fables, many of which involve animals exhibiting animal stereotypes. According to its own narrative, it illustrates, for the benefit of three ignorant princes, the central Hindu principles of nīti (Ethics). While nīti is hard to translate, it roughly means prudent worldly conduct, or “the wise conduct of life”. The Panchatantra discusses varied topics like philosophy, psychology, politics, music, astronomy, human relationship, etc., in a simple yet elegant style. This makes it a rare piece of literature, and a unique book. It attempts to illustrate how to understand others, how to choose reliable and trustworthy friends, how to overcome difficulties and problems through tact and wisdom. Moreover, it illustrates how to live in peace and harmony even in the midst of deceit, hypocrisy and other pitfalls in life.

These are the very objectives that the composer of Panchatantra, Pandit Vishnu Sharma, wanted to accomplish in order to provide maximum knowledge to three young princes through stories and examples. In fact, not just the princes, this most unique book has enlightened millions of readers and listeners for centuries.

It is “certainly the most frequently translated literary product of India”, and these stories are among the most widely known in the world.

6. Anand Math:

Author: Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

Anandamath (first English publication title: The Abbey of Bliss) is a Bengali novel, written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and published in 1882. Set in the background of the Sannyasi Rebellion in the late 18th century, it is considered one of the most important novels in the history of Bengali and Indian literature. Its importance is heightened by the fact that it became synonymous with the struggle for Indian independence from the British Empire. The novel was banned by the British. The ban was lifted later by the Government of India after independence.

The book is set in 1771, during famine in Bengal. Book starts with introduction to a couple- Mahendra and Kalyani, who are stuck at their village Padchinha without food and water in the times of famine. They decide to leave their village and move to the next closest city where there is a better chance of survival. During the course of events, the couple got separated and Kalyani had to run through the forest with her infant, to avoid getting caught by man-hunters. After a long chase, she loses consciousness at the bank of a river. A Hindu monk, Satyananda, stumbles upon her and the baby, and takes care of her till she reunites with her husband again.

Mahendra at this point is more inclined towards joining the brotherhood of the monks and serving the Mother Nation. Kalyani wants to help him in attaining his dreams by trying to kill herself, thereby relieving him of worldly duties. At this point, Satyananda joins her but before he can help her, he is arrested by the British soldiers, because other monks were fuelling revolt against the British rule. While being dragged away he spots another monk who is not wearing his distinctive robes and sings,

7. The Arthashastra of Kautilya:

Author: Kautilya also known as Chanakya

The title “Arthashastra” is often translated to “the science of politics”, but the book Arthashastra has a broader scope. It includes books on the nature of government, law, civil and criminal court systems, ethics, economics, markets and trade, the methods for screening ministers, diplomacy, theories on war, nature of peace, and the duties and obligations of a king. The text includes ancient economic and cultural details on agriculture, mineralogy, mining and metals, animal husbandry, medicine, forests and wildlife.

Arthashastra remains unique in all of Indian literature because of its total absence of specious reasoning, or its unabashed advocacy of realpolitik, and scholars continued to study it for its clear cut arguments and formal prose till the twelfth century. Espionage and the liberal use of provocative agents is recommended on a large scale. Murder and false accusations were to be used by a king’s secret agents without any thoughts to morals or ethics. There are chapters for kings to help them keep in check the premature ambitions of their sons, and likewise chapters intended to help princes to thwart their fathers’ domineering authority. However, Kautilya ruefully admits that it is just as difficult to detect an official’s dishonesty as it is to discover how much water is drunk by the swimming fish.

Kautilya helped the young Chandragupta Maurya, who was a Vaishya, to ascend to the Nanda throne in 321 BC. Kautilya’s counsel is particularly remarkable because the young Maurya’s supporters were not as well armed as the Nandas. Kautilya continued to help Chandragupta Maurya in his campaigns and his influence was crucial in consolidating the great Mauryan empire. He has often been likened to Machiavelli by political theorists, and the name of Chanakya is still reminiscent of a vastly scheming and clever political adviser. In very recent years, Indian state television, or Doordarshan as it is known, commissioned and screened a television serial on the life and intrigues of Chanakya.

8. Natya Shastra:

Author: Sage Bharata or Bharata Muni

The Natya Shastra is an ancient Indian treatise on the performing arts, encompassing theatre, dance and music. It was written during the period between 200 BCE and 200 CE in classical India and is traditionally attributed to the Sage Bharata.

The Natya Shastra is incredibly wide in its scope. While it primarily deals with stagecraft, it has come to influence music, classical Indian dance, and literature as well. It covers stage design, music, dance, makeup, and virtually every other aspect of stagecraft. It is very important to the history of Indian classical music because it is the only text which gives such detail about the music and instruments of the period. Thus, an argument can be made that the Natya Shastra is the foundation of the fine arts in India. The most authoritative commentary on the Natya Shastra is Abhinavabharati by Abhinavagupta.

9. Buddhacarita:

Author: Asvaghosa

The Buddhacarita is the most famous work of Asvaghosa, the well-known Buddhist poet-philosopher supposed to have been a contemporary of King Kaniska of the early 2nd century A.D., of the twenty-eight cantos of the epic poem a little less than half is now available in the original, but complete translations in Chinese and Tibetan have been preserved. This edition consists of three parts. The first part contains the Sanskrit text and the second the translation of the first fourteen cantos, filling up the lacunae in the Sanskrit from the Tibetan, together with an introduction dealing with various aspects of the poet's works, with notes which discuss the many difficulties of text and translation and an Index. The third part contains translation of Cantos XV-XXVIII based on the available Tibetan and Chinese versions so as to arrive as near the meaning of Asvaghosa's original text. The poem falls into four distinct quarters of seven cantos describing birth and youth of the hero, enlightenment after long questing, how the Buddha made his discovery by teaching available to all beings, a mission ending with a universal conquest in which the hero converts the rulers and people in many countries to the new doctrine and the events leading up to the Parinirvana of the Buddha.

NATIONAL PARTIES

No.	Name	Abbreviation	Symbol	Foundation year	Current leader(s)
1	Bharatiya Janata Party	BJP	Lotus	1980	Amit Shah
2	Indian National Congress	INC	Hand	1885	Sonia Gandhi
3	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	CPI-M	Hammer, sickle and star	1964	Sitaram Yechury
4	Communist Party of India	CPI	Ears of corn and sickle	1925	Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy
5	Bahujan Samaj Party	BSP	Elephant	1984	Mayawati
6	Nationalist Congress Party	NCP	Clock	1999	Sharad Pawar
7	All India Trinamool Congress	AITC	Flowers and Grass	1998	Mamata Banerjee

STATE PARTIES

No.	Name	Abbreviation	Current leader(s)	Foundation Year	States/UT
1	Aam Aadmi Party	AAP	Arvind Kejriwal	2012	Delhi, Punjab
2	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	AIADMK	Jayalalithaa	1972	Puducherry, Tamil Nadu
3	All India Forward Bloc	AIFB	Debabrata Biswas	1939	West Bengal

4	All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen	AIMIM	Asaduddin Owaisi	1927	Telangana
5	All India N.R. Congress	AINRC	N. Rangasamy	2011	Puducherry
6	All India United Democratic Front	AIUDF	Badruddin Ajmal	2004	Assam
7	All Jharkhand Students Union	AJSU	Sudesh Mahto	1986	Jharkhand
8	Asom Gana Parishad	AGP	Prafulla Kumar Mahanta	1985	Assam
9	Biju Janata Dal	BJD	Naveen Patnaik	1997	Odisha
10	Bodoland People's Front	BPF	Hagrama Mohilary	1985	Assam
11	Desiya Murpokku Dravidar Kazhagam	DMDK	Vijayakanth	2005	Tamil Nadu
12	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	DMK	M. Karunanidhi	1949	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry
13	Haryana Janhit Congress (BL)	HJC(BL)	Kuldeep Bishnoi	2007	Haryana
14	Hill State People's Democratic Party	HSPDP	H.S. Lyngdoh	1968	Meghalaya
15	Indian National Lok Dal	INLD	Om Prakash Chautala	1999	Haryana
16	Indian Union Muslim League	IUML	E. Ahamed	1948	Kerala
17	Jammu & Kashmir National Conference	JKNC	Omar Abdullah	1932	Jammu & Kashmir
18	Jammu & Kashmir National Panthers Party	JKNPP	Bhim Singh	1982	Jammu & Kashmir
19	Jammu and Kashmir People's Democratic Party	JKPDP	Mehbooba Mufti	1998	Jammu & Kashmir
20	Janata Dal (Secular)	JD(S)	H.D. Deve Gowda	1999	Karnataka, Kerala
21	Janata Dal (United)	JD(U)	Nitish Kumar	1999	Bihar
22	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	JMM	Shibu Soren	1972	Jharkhand
23	Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajantrik)	JVM(P)	Babu Lal Marandi	2006	Jharkhand
24	Kerala Congress (M)	KC(M)	C.F. Thomas	1979	Kerala
25	Lok Janshakti Party	LJP	Ram Vilas Paswan	2000	Bihar
26	Maharashtra Navnirman Sena	MNS	Raj Thackeray	2006	Maharashtra
27	Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party	MGP	Shashikala Kakodkar	1963	Goa
28	Manipur State Congress Party	MSCP	Wahengbam Nipamacha	1997	Manipur
29	Mizo National Front	MNF	Lalduhawma	1959	Mizoram

30	Mizoram People's Conference	MPC	Pu Lalhmingthanga	1972	Mizoram
31	Naga People's Front	NPF	Neiphiu Rio	2002	Manipur, Nagaland
32	National People's Party	NPP	P.A. Sangma	2013	Meghalaya
33	Pattali Makkal Katchi	PMK	G. K. Mani	1989	Puducherry
34	People's Party of Arunachal	PPA	Tomo Riba	1987	Arunachal Pradesh
35	Rashtriya Janata Dal	RJD	Lalu Prasad Yadav	1997	Bihar, Jharkhand
36	Rashtriya Lok Dal	RLD	Ajit Singh	1996	Uttar Pradesh
37	Rashtriya Lok Samta Party	RLSP	Upendra Kushwaha	2013	Bihar
38	Revolutionary Socialist Party	RSP	T. J. Chandrachoodan	1940	Kerala, West Bengal
39	Samajwadi Party	SP	Mulayam Singh Yadav	1992	Uttar Pradesh
40	Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya)	SJP	Chandra Shekhar	1990	Uttar Pradesh
41	Shiromani Akali Dal	SAD	Parkash Singh Badal	1920	Punjab
42	Shiv Sena	SS	Uddhav Thackeray	1966	Maharashtra
43	Sikkim Democratic Front	SDF	Pawan Kumar Chamling	1993	Sikkim
44	Sikkim Krantikari Morcha	SKM	Prem Singh Tamang	2013	Sikkim
45	Telangana Rashtra Samithi	TRS	Kalvakuntla Chandrashekar Rao	2001	Telangana
46	Telugu Desam Party	TDP	N. Chandra Babu Naidu	1982	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana
47	United Democratic Party	UDP	Donkumar Roy	1972	Meghalaya
48	YSR Congress Party	YSRCP	Y. S. Jaganmohan Reddy	2009	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana

UNITY IN DIVERSITY

An important characteristic of Indian culture is Unity in Diversity. There is much diversity in Indian culture like in geography, in caste, in creed, in language, in religion, in politics, etc. Dr. R.K.Mukerjee writes, —India is a museum of different types, communities, customs, traditions,

religions, cultures, beliefs, languages, castes and social system.¶ But even after having so much of external diversity, none can deny the internal unity of Indian culture. Thus, in Indian culture there is Unity in Diversity. According to Pandit Nehru, —Those who see India, are deeply moved by its Unity in Diversity. No one can break this unity. This fundamental unity of India is its great fundament element. According to Sir Herbert Rizle, —Even after the linguistic, social and geographical diversity, a special uniformity is seen from Kanyakumari to the Himalayas.¶ Indian culture is a huge tree, the roots of which have Aryan culture. Like a new layer is formed all around the tree every year, similarly layers of many historical eras surround the tree of Indian culture, protecting it and getting life sap from it. We all live in the cooling shade of that tree.

UNIT 2 – FAMILY AS A BASIC INSTITUTION OF INDIAN SOCIETY; INDIAN FAMILY IN TRANSITION

TYPES OF FAMILIES

Types of families and their forms are based on various parameters. You can find the list of types of family and family forms, below. The types of family in sociology, have been classified as per world norms and not only India. Different types and structures of families in society have been listed.

Types of family on the basis of marriage

On the basis of marriage, family has been classified into three major types:

- Polygamous or polygynous family
- Polyandrous family
- Monogamous family

Types of family on the basis of the nature of residence

On the basis of the nature of residence, family can be classified into three main forms.

- Family of matrilocal residence
- Family of patrilocal residence
- Family of changing residence

Types of family on the basis of ancestry or descent family

On the basis of ancestry or descent family, can be classified into two main types

- Matrilineal family
- Patrilineal family

Types of family on the basis of size or structure

On the basis of size or structure and the depth of generations family can be classified into two main types.

- Nuclear or the single unit family
- Joint family

Types of family on the basis of the nature of relations

On the basis of the nature of relations among the family members the family can be classified into two main types.

- The conjugal family which consists of adult members among there exists sex relationship.
- Consanguine family which consists of members among whom there exists blood relationship- brother and sister, father and son etc.

Types of Marriages

Marriages are of different types across the world. Types of weddings are not to be confused with types of marriages, as weddings can be of different types as per the community even if the type of marriage is Monogamous. Forms of marriage are also culturally driven and different types of marriages in the world are prevalent among various societies. The types of marriages in sociology are as listed and explained below.

Polygyny

It is a form of marriage in which one man marries more than one woman at a given time. It is of two types --- Sororal polygyny and non sororal polygyny

Sororal polygyny

It is a type of marriage in which the wives are invariably the sisters. It is often called sororate.

Non-sororal polygyny

It is a type of marriage in which the wives are not related as sisters.

Polyandry

It is the marriage of one woman with more than one man. It is less common than polygyny. It is of two types---- Fraternal Polyandry and non fraternal polyandry.

Fraternal polyandry

When several brothers share the same wife the practice can be called adelphic or fraternal polyandry. This practice of being mate, actual or potential to one's husband's brothers is called levirate. It is prevalent among Todas.

Non - fraternal polyandry

In this type the husband need not have any close relationship prior to the marriage. The wife goes to spend some time with each husband. So long as a woman lives with one of her husbands; the others have no claim over her.

Monogamy

It is a form of marriage in which one man marries one woman .It is the most common and acceptable form of marriage.

Serial monogamy

In many societies individuals are permitted to marry again often on the death of the first spouse or after divorce but they cannot have more than one spouse at one and the same time.

Straight monogamy:

In this remarriage is not allowed.

Group Marriage:

It means the marriage of two or more women with two or more men. Here the husbands are common husbands and wives are common wives. Children are regarded as the children of the entire group as a whole.

Social Stratification

The process by which individuals and groups are ranked in a more or less enduring hierarchy of status is known as stratification.

The slavery system

It is an extreme form of inequality in which some individuals are owned by others as their property. The slave owner has full control including using violence over the slave. L.T. Hobhouse defined slave as a man whom law and custom regard as the property of another. In extreme cases he is wholly without rights. He is in lower condition as compared with freemen. The slaves have no political rights he does not choose his government, he does not attend the public councils. Socially he is despised. He is compelled to work. The slavery system has existed sporadically at many times and places but there are two major examples of slavery - societies of the ancient world based upon slavery (Greek and Roman) and southern states of USA in the 18th and 19th centuries. According to H.J. Nieboer the basis of slavery is always economic because with it emerged a kind of aristocracy which lived upon slave labour.

The estate system

The estate system is synonymous with Feudalism. The feudal estates had three important characteristics. In the first place they were legally defined; each estate had a status with legal rights and duties, privileges and obligations. Secondly the estates represented a broad division of labor and were regarded as having definite functions. The nobility were ordained to defend all, the clergy to pray for all and the commons to provide food for all. Thirdly the feudal estates were political groups. An assembly of estates possessed political power. From this point of view the serfs did not constitute an estate until 12th century. This period saw the emergence of third estate - burghers who were a distinctive group within the system. Thus the three estates - clergy, nobility and commoners functioned like three political groups.

Caste System

Caste is closely connected with the Hindu philosophy and religion, custom and tradition. It is believed to have had a divine origin and sanction. It is deeply rooted social institution in India. There are more than 2800 castes and sub-castes with all their peculiarities. The term caste is derived from the Spanish word caste meaning breed or lineage. The word caste also signifies race or kind. The Sanskrit word for caste is varna which means colour. The caste stratification of the Indian society had its origin in the chaturvarna system. According to this doctrine the Hindu society was divided into four main varnas - Brahmins, Kashtriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. The Varna system prevalent during the Vedic period was mainly based on division of labour and occupation. The caste system owes its origin to the Varna system.

SUBCASTES OF ISLAM – Shias, Sunnies, Bohris and Aga Khan Muslims.

SUBCASTES OF CHRISTIANS – Roman Catholics and Protestants.

Class System

The class system is universal phenomenon denoting a category or group of persons having a definite status in society which permanently determines their relation to other groups.

- Social class is based on economic relationship to the market (owner, renter, employee, etc.)
- Status class has to do with non-economic qualities such as education, honour and prestige
- Party class refers to factors having to do with affiliations in the political domain

Untouchability

Untouchability is a very old concept. The problem of untouchability is a serious social malady in the Indian society. The notion of pollution, defilement and contamination has resulted in the worst evil of Hindu society termed as untouchability. Of course, the oppression and exploitation of the backward sections has always been a social phenomenon in all civilizations, except, perhaps, the communistic.

In ancient Egypt and Babylonia there were instances of slavery and it is believed that the great pyramids were built by the slave labour. In Rome, there were the plebeians. In Sparta, there were Helots and the Perioeci. But, the untouchables in India who remained in the state of total suppression and abject destitution, prior to the operation of the present Constitution, are unparalleled, perhaps, in human history.

Ghurye believed that, prior to 800 B.C., the idea of ceremonial purity almost existed full-fledged and was operative in relation to not only the despised and degraded 'chandals' but also to the sudras who constituted the fourth order of Hindu society. But B.R. Ambedkar is of the opinion that while the impure as a class came into existence at the time of the Dharma sutras, the untouchables came into being much later than 400 A.D. He, however, said that the untouchables do not belong to a race different from the Aryan and the Dravidian. The Brahmins and the untouchables belong to the same race.

The Government of India prepared a list of 429 untouchable castes consisting of a population over 5 crores in 1935, for providing special facilities to them. In the list of castes, 'Chandala' figures in Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Rajasthan, 'Holey' and 'Madiga' in Karnataka; 'Namasudra' in Assam and West Bengal; 'Dom' in Bihar, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, U.P and Bengal.

The 'chamar' or the leather worker is also found in many parts in India. He is also known as 'mochi'. Theoretically, untouchables are not covered within the "chaturvarna" or four- fold division of society. They fall outside the Hindu social order and are called the 'panchamas'. But from the practical point of view, the fourth order of Hindu society, the 'sudras', were placed at the bottom in caste hierarchy.

As such they are considered as untouchables by the people of other castes. Historically, Sudras have been subjected to extreme forms of exploitation degradation and inhuman treatment by the upper sections of society. The practice of untouchability appears to be the creation of the 'dwijas' so as to keep them in misery and poverty and to give them a slavish treatment. Gandhi, the father of the nation, says "untouchability is the hateful expression of caste system and it is a crime against God and man." He lovingly called the untouchables as 'Harijans', the people of God.

The untouchables were called by different names in different times. In Vedic period, they were known as 'chandala'. In Medieval times, they were known as 'Achhuta'. In British period they were known as "Exterior Caste" or "Depressed Castes". In recent times, they are known as the "Scheduled Castes", the name given by the Indian Constitution for their upliftment.

Even though, the untouchables were not theoretically considered as a part of Varna organization, nevertheless, they are closely associated with Hindu social life. Their presence was very much essential for the smooth functioning of Hindu society because it was the untouchable who performed various polluting activities like scavenging, basket making, removal of dead cattle etc.

It is extremely difficult to arrive at a clear-cut definition of untouchability. Untouchable refers to the despised and degraded section of the Hindu population. Untouchables are those who are suffering from certain disabilities imposed on them by the superior castes, through the practice of untouchability. According to Untouchability Offences Act 1955, "It is an offence to prevent any person on the ground of untouchability:

- (i) From entering any place of public worship which is open to other persons, professing the same religion,
- (ii) From worshipping or offering prayers or performing any religious service in any place of public worship or bathing in or using the waters of any sacred tank, well, spring or water-course in the same manner as is permissible to other persons professing the same religion; and
- (iii) From access to or use of a shop, hotel, public restaurant or place of public entertainment or public conveyance or hospital, dispensary or educational institution or charitable trust. So, it may be said that suffering from all kinds of disabilities is the sign of untouchability.

Manu Smritis ordain that the people who practise the lowest kind of occupation such as scavenging, basket making, removal of dead cattle, etc. are called as untouchables. Dr. D.N. Majumdar has said, "The untouchable castes are those who suffer from various social and political disabilities many of which are traditionally prescribed and socially enforced by higher castes." According to G.S. Ghurye "Ideas of purity whether occupational or ceremonial, which are found to have been a factor in the genesis of caste are the very source of the idea and practice of untouchability." In brief, untouchables are those castes which are subject to some disabilities in every walk of life, social, religious, economic and political.

Mandal Commission

The Mandal Commission was established in India in 1979 by the Janata Party government under Prime Minister Morarji Desai with a mandate to "identify the socially or educationally backward." It was headed by Indian parliamentarian B.P. Mandal to consider the question of seat reservations and quotas for people to redress caste discrimination, and used eleven social, economic, and educational indicators to determine backwardness. In 1980, the commission's report affirmed the affirmative action practice under Indian law whereby members of lower castes (known as Other Backward Classes (OBC), Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST)) were given exclusive access to a certain portion of government Jobs and slots in public universities, and recommended changes to these quotas, increasing them by 27% to 50%. Mobilization on caste lines had followed the political empowerment of ordinary citizens by the constitution of free India that allowed common people to politically assert themselves through the right to vote.

RURAL INDIA

IMPORTANT OCCUPATIONS

Occupation in Indian villages reflects the base of the socio-economic culture prevalent in rural areas of the country. The main occupation types in Indian villages comprise of agriculture, fishing, weaving, cottage industry, handicrafts etc.

Since the ancient period, Indian villagers have been involved in various occupations out of which, agriculture is the principal one. Apart from agriculture, the villagers are also involved in other occupations like fishing, farming, cottage industry, pottery, business, various small, medium or large scale industries, carpentry, etc. In the contemporary period, the evolution and advancement in different industrial and technological sectors in India have opened new job opportunities for the Indian villagers.

Traditional Occupation in Indian Villages

Agriculture remains the principal occupation in Indian village society from the ancient period. The climatic conditions in most parts of India are suitable for agricultural activities and hence, India has become one of the leading producers of agricultural products in the world. In the changing time agriculture has been replaced by other occupations in different parts of India in the contemporary period. In the villages of hilly areas, the principal occupations include agriculture and gardening. Agriculture is still the major source of income in the northern and eastern Indian villages.

Other occupation in Indian villages includes the priests, carpenters, blacksmiths, barbers, weavers, potters, oil pressers, leatherworkers, sweepers, water bearers, toddy-tappers and many others.

Non-Traditional Occupation in Indian Villages

However, most of the modern day Indian villages present a different scenario with villagers taking

up the non-traditional occupations. They are involved in academics as teachers; truckers, clerks or getting engaged with various cottage industries, regardless of which caste or class they belong to.

Different types of occupations are found in the modern Indian villages apart from agriculture or farming or the traditional occupations. The climate and location influence occupation in Indian villages to a large extent. Several villagers in the South Indian states like Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and others have taken fishing as the main source of income. This is mainly because of the coastal location of the states.

Cottage Industry in Indian Villages

Another major occupation in Indian villages is the cottage industry. Cottage industry has emerged as a major source of employment in Indian villages over the period of time. Many villagers are occupied in various kinds of art and crafts works. The villagers produce different types of handicrafts products and many of them are earning their livelihoods by marketing them. The occupations like artisan in pottery, wood, cloth, metal and leather have been in existence in Indian villages, since the ancient period and are found even in the modern times. Many Indian villagers are dependent on these occupations to earn their livelihoods.

The women in the rural areas, too are actively getting involved in different industries like matchbox and firework industries, Bidi making, agate and slate industries, coffee and tea industries, brick industry, construction industry, electronics industry, spice industries, etc. Among these, the Bidi, slate or brick making industries are the most well spread industries in Indian villages. Apart from these industries, the Indian villagers have also become sweepers and scavengers.

Tourism Industry in Indian Villages

Tourism in India in the Indian villages has emerged as one of the chief occupations in Indian villages, in the contemporary period. Villages in most parts of India are endowed with natural beauty and have a rich tradition and cultural heritage.

The rich cultural diversity in the villages attracts many tourists from all over the world every year. This has encouraged many villagers to get involved in various tourism related occupations. The villagers work as tourist guides or run different kinds of business in the famous tourist spots or even provide accommodation facilities to the tourists to earn their livelihoods.

Other than the occupations mentioned above, there are several other means of livelihood in rural India such as community, social and personal services; mining and quarrying; real estate; post and telecommunication; health and social work; educational services; public administration and national defence; wholesale and retail trade; utilities supply and other activities.

The occupation scenario in Indian villages has changed mainly due to the changing economical scenario of the villages of India. The invention of new technologies has encouraged the Indian villagers to take up new occupations. Apart from that, decline in the fertility of lands in many villages has also forced many villagers to give up their traditional occupation of agriculture. Many

of these villagers have moved to the nearby urban areas in search for alternative occupation and sources of income.

LITERACY LEVEL

Top and bottom five States/UTs by literacy rate (Persons) : 2011

India/State/ Union Territory #	Total	India/State/ Union Territory #	Rural	India/State/ Union Territory #	Urban
Top five States/UTs					
India	74.0	India	68.9	India	85.0
Kerala	93.9	Kerala	92.9	Mizoram	98.1
Lakshadweep #	92.3	Lakshadweep #	91.9	Kerala	95.0
Mizoram	91.6	Tripura	85.6	Tripura	93.6
Tripura	87.8	A & N Islands #	84.4	Lakshadweep #	92.4
Goa	87.4	Mizoram	84.3	Himachal Pradesh	91.4
Bottom five States/UTs					
Bihar	63.8	Andhra Pradesh	61.1	Uttar Pradesh	77.0
Arunachal Pradesh	67.0	Arunachal Pradesh	61.6	Jammu & Kashmir	78.2
Rajasthan	67.1	Bihar	61.8	Bihar	78.8
Jharkhand	67.6	Rajasthan	62.3	Andhra Pradesh	80.5
Andhra Pradesh	67.7	Jharkhand	62.4	Rajasthan	80.7

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Rural electrification is the process of bringing electrical power to rural and remote areas. Electricity is used not only for lighting and household purposes, but it also allows for mechanization of many farming operations, such as threshing, milking, and hoisting grain for storage. In areas facing labor shortages, this allows for greater productivity at reduced cost.

Profile

Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC), a NAVRATNA Central Public Sector Enterprise under Ministry of Power, was incorporated on July 25, 1969 under the Companies Act 1956. REC a listed Public Sector Enterprise Government of India with a net worth of Rs. 24,857.03 crore as on 31.03.15. Its main objective is to finance and promote rural electrification projects all over the country. It provides financial assistance to State Electricity Boards, State Government Departments and Rural Electric Cooperatives for rural electrification projects as are sponsored by them.

REC provides loan assistance to SEBs/State Power Utilities for investments in rural electrification schemes through its Corporate Office located at New Delhi and 20 field units, which are located in most of the States.

The Project Offices in the States coordinate the programmes of REC's financing with the concerned SEBs/State Power Utilities and facilitate in formulation of schemes, loan sanction and disbursement and implementation of schemes by the concerned SEBs/State Power Utilities.

CATEGORY OF SCHEMES FINANCED BY REC

CATEGORY	PURPOSE
Project Intensive Electrification: P:IE	To cover intensive load development for providing connections to rural consumers in already electrified areas
Project Pumpsets: SPA:PE	Aims at energisation of pumpsets
Project system Improvement: P:SI	To strengthen and improve the transmission, sub transmission and distribution system in the designated area & also lines for power evacuation.
SI:Meters, Transformers, Conductors, capacitors etc. (Bulk loan)	For procurement and installation of meters, transformers and capacitors etc.
Short Term Loan	To provide finance to the Power Utilities and State Governments to meet their working capital requirement for different purposes, such as purchase of fuel for power plant, purchase of power, purchase of material and minor equipment, system and network maintenance including transformer repairs, etc.
Debt Refinancing	The Scheme aims to facilitate reduction of the cost of borrowings of State Power Utilities/highly rated private power utilities by repaying their high cost term loans raised from other Banks/Financial Institutions for eligible projects/schemes.
Financing Equipment manufacturers	To provide Short term Loan/Medium term loan to the manufacturers of Power/Electrical material for power project.
RE Cooperatives	Development of rural electric cooperative societies
Generation	To provide term loan to State/ Central Sector/ Private Sector Companies for Generation projects covering all types of schemes/categories irrespective of nature, size and source of generation.

CIRE

Central Institute for Rural Electrification (CIRE) is a Training Institute established at Hyderabad in 1979 under the aegis of Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC), a Government of India Enterprise.

The objective is to design and conduct training programmes on various topics of Electricity Generation, Transmission and Distribution Systems and also on New and Renewable Energy Sources.

During the last three and half decades, CIRE has organized programmes and workshops on Technical; Management; Finance & Accounts; HR, Information Technology and Energy Conservation relating to Power Sector.

CIRE is the nodal agency for coordination and implementation of the National Training Programmes for C&D Employees across the country, under Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyothi Yojana (DDUGJY) of Ministry of Power, GoI. During 11th Plan, CIRE organised training of 76,793 C&D category of employees and 41,016 power distribution franchisees of various power utilities. During 12th plan, so far, CIRE organised training of 98,665 C&D category of employees on 7 modules.

CIRE is empanelled by Ministry of External Affairs, GoI, since 2005-06 for conducting International Training Programmes under Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation (ITEC) and Special Commonwealth Assistance for Africa Programme (SCAAP) and so far organized 70 programmes and trained 1046 executives from 70 countries.

CIRE organises about 8-9 batches of 4 to 12 week duration programmes under ITEC/SCAAP every year.

Upto March 2016, the Institute has organized 1651 training programmes and 36268 Engineers / Executives from various Power Utilities, like Generation, Transmission & Distribution Companies, Electricity Departments, Rural Electric Cooperatives, Regulatory Commissions, Rural Development Agencies, Banks, CPSUs, etc., participated in the programmes.

Major problems of Rural Society in India

The Rural Society of India is very much backward. Its backwardness is very much due to the several problems that haunt the Rural Society. The process of change is very slow and so the problems are more or less age old in recent years, the process of change has been accelerated and so new problems are also cropping up.

The major problems consist of the agriculture, the ownership of the land, the lack of cottage industries, lack of education social evils, death of animal, wealth, bad wealth and so on. These problems are the result of traditionalism and conservatism of the Rural Society. The problems of the villages may be studied under the following heads:

1) The problems concerning agriculture; 2) The problems of cottage industries; 3) The problems of population and the family planning animal wealth and animal husbandry; 4) The problems of rural health and education; 5) The problem of the status of women, 6) The problem of child marriage, 7) The problem of traditionalism and conservatism 8) The problem of unemployment 9) The problem of land less labour 10) Rural indebtedness 11) Problem of nutrition in villages 12) Problem of housing. Apart from it there are also the problems of untouchability and casteism.

Gender Discrimination in India

Attaining gender justice is not an easy task in India. From time immemorial, a girl child has been considered as an unwanted entity and a burden whom the parents would not mind doing away with. Discrimination against women begins even before her birth. The gruesome evils of female feticide and infanticide prove how brutal the world could be to women.

Though the Indian constitution provides equal rights and privileges for men and women and makes equal provision to improve the status of women in society, majority of women are still unable to enjoy the rights and opportunities guaranteed to them.

Traditional value system, low level of literacy, more house hold responsibilities lack of awareness, non-availability of proper guidance, low mobility, lack of self confidence family discouragement and advanced science and technology are some of the factors responsible to create gender disparity in our society. The most important causes of gender disparity such as poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, social customs, belief and anti-female attitude are discussed here.

1. Poverty:

In India of the total 30 percent people who are below poverty line, 70 percent are women. Women's poverty in India is directly related to the absence of economic opportunities and autonomy, lack of access to economic resources including credit, land ownership and inheritance, lack of access to education and support services and their minimal participation in the decision making process. The situation of women on economic front is no better and men still enjoy a larger share of the cake. Thus poverty stands at the root of gender discrimination in our patriarchal society and this economic dependence on the male counterpart is itself a cause of gender disparity.

2. Illiteracy:

Despite the notable efforts by the countries around the globe that have expanded for the basic education, there are approximately 960 million illiterate adults of whom two thirds are women. Educational backwardness of the girls has been the resultant cause of gender discrimination.

The disparities become more visible between male and female literacy rate, during 2001. The literacy rates for males increased from 56% in 1981 to nearly 76% in 2001. The corresponding change in female literacy rate from 30 to 54%. On the whole the decline on gender gap peaked in 1981 at 26.6% and was 21.7% in 2001 is less impressive. The interstate variation in literacy rate for males was much lower in comparison to females. At the state level female literacy rate varies from 35% in Bihar to 88% in Kerala In states like Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan, the female literacy rate is below 50%.

The progress towards education by girls is very slow and gender disparities persist at primary, upper primary and secondary stage of education. Girl's account for only 43.7% of enrolment at primary level, 40.9% at upper primary level, 38.6% at secondary level and 36.9% at degree and above level. More over girl's participation in education is still below 50% Gender differences in enrolment are prevalent in all the state at all levels. They are not able to realize full identity and power in all spheres of life only due to illiteracy.

3. Lack of Employment Facilities:

Women are not able to resolve the conflict between new economic and old domestic roles. In both rural and urban India, women spend a large proportion of time on unpaid home sustaining work. Women are not able to respond to new opportunities and shift to new occupations because their mobility tends to be low due to intra-house hold allocation of responsibilities.

Rights and obligations within a house hold are not distributed evenly. Male ownership of assets and conventional division of labour reduce incentives for women to undertake new activities. In addition child bearing has clear implications for labour force participation by women. Time spent in bearing and rearing of children often results in de-Skilling, termination of long term labour contacts. Thus women are not being able to be economically self sufficient due to unemployment and their economic dependence on the male counterpart is itself a cause of gender disparity.

4. Social Customs, Beliefs and Practices:

Women are not free from social customs, beliefs and practices. The traditional patrilineal joint family system confines women's roles mostly to the domestic sphere, allocating them to a subordinate status, authority and power compared to men. Men are perceived as the major providers and protectors of a family while women are perceived as playing only a supportive role, attending to the hearth. Boys and girls are accordingly drained for different adult roles, status and authority. In Indian culture since very early periods, men have dominated women as a group and their status has been low in the family and society.

The preference for sons and disfavour towards daughter is complex phenomenon that still persists in many places. Sons especially in the business communities are considered to be economic, political and ritual assets where as daughters are considered to be liabilities. Thus anti female social bias is the main cause of gender disparity in our society.

The boy receives a ceremonial welcome on his birth where as everyone is sad at the birth of a girl child. The preference for male child is due to lower female labour participation, prevalence of social evils like dowry and many others causes. The typical orthodox mentality is present even in this modern era leading to sex determination tests and abortion in an illegal way.

Parents often think that teaching a girl child to manage the kitchen is more important than sending her to school. Many feel that it is an unnecessary financial burden to send a girl child to school as subsequently she will be married off and shifted to some other family. This orthodox belief of parents is responsible for gender disparity.

5. Social Attitude:

Though many social activists and reformers carried their crusade against all social odds to restore honour and dignity to women, attitudinal disparities still hunt our rural masses. Despite pronounced social development and technological advancement, women in our society still continue to be victims of exploitation, superstition, illiteracy and social atrocities.

The social stigma that women are housekeepers and should be confined to the four walls of the house is perhaps a viable cause of gender disparity. They should not raise their voice regarding their fortune for the sake of the prestige of the family. In patriarchal society a lot of weightage is given to men.

In the health and nutritional field, male members of family are supposed to take fresh and nutritious food in comparison to women because either they are earning members or head of the family or they are supposed to be more important than female members. This type of social attitude is conducive to create the problem of gender discrimination.

6. Lack of Awareness of Women:

Most of the women are unaware of their basic rights and capabilities. They even do not have the understanding as to how the socio-economic and political forces affect them. They accept all types of discriminatory practices that persist in our family and society largely due to their ignorance and unawareness.

Article 15 of the Indian constitution states that the state shall not discriminate any citizen on the grounds of only sex. The irony is that there still is widespread discrimination which is a form of injustice to women. Hence at the onset of the new millennium let this generation be a historic

example by putting an end to the gender – based discriminations by unfurling the flag of gender justice in all our action and dealings.

As Desai has stated, if women get equal opportunities like men, they can work in every field like men. Today if she lags behind a little, it is not her fault but the fault of traditions which have suppressed them for centuries, owing to this, her own thoughts like also hang around only familial life and her nearest environment also does not provide favourable conditions for her devotion in the outside work. In order to change the situation along with economic growth social progress is also greatly required. Hence the need of the hour is to effectively combat gender disparity as to promote gender equality by sufficiently empowering the women.

COMMUNALISM

Communalism refers to a politics that seeks to unify one community around a religious identity in hostile opposition to another community. It seeks to define this community identity as fundamental and fixed. It attempts to consolidate this identity and present it as natural -as if people were born into the identity, as if the identities do not evolve through history over time. In order to unify the community, communalism suppresses distinctions within the community and emphasises the essential unity of the community against other communities. One could say communalism nurtures a politics of hatred for an identified —other— —Hindus— in the case of Muslim communalism, and —Muslims— in the case of Hindu communalism. This hatred feeds a politics of violence.

Causes of Communalism:

There are a number of causes which are responsible for the prevalence of communalism. Some of two important causes of communalism are discussed below.

Tendency of the Minorities: The Muslims fail to be intermingled in the national mainstream. Most of them do not participate in the secular nationalistic politics and insist on maintaining their separate identity. The elite among the Muslims have failed to generate the appropriate national ethos.

Orthodoxy and Obscurantism: The orthodox members of minorities feel that they have a distinct entity with their own cultural pattern, personal laws and thought. There are strong elements of conservatism and fundamentalism among the Muslims. Such feeling has prevented them from accepting the concept of secularism and religious tolerance.

Design of the Leaders: Communalism has flourished in India because the communalist leaders of both Hindu and Muslim communities desire to flourish it in the interest of their communities. The demand for separate electorate and the organization of Muslim league were the practical manifestations of this line of thought. The British rule which produced the divide and rule policy, separate electorate on the basis of religion strengthened the basis of communalism in India. Ultimately the partition of the country into India and Pakistan provided further an antagonistic feeling towards each other.

Weak Economic Status: A majority of Muslims in India has failed to adopt the scientific and technological education. Due to their educational backwardness, they have not been represented sufficiently in the public service, industry and trade etc. This causes the feeling of relative

deprivation and such feelings contain the seeds of communalism.

Geographical Causes: The territorial settlement of different religious groups especially Hindus Muslims and Christians causes in them wide variation in the mode of life, social standards and belief system. Most of these patterns are contradictory and this may cause communal tension.

Historical Causes: The Muslims, all over the subcontinent, are converts from Hinduism, which was facilitated due to the caste-hate relations and under the compulsions of Muslim rulers. The problems of social segregation, illiteracy and poverty that had set apart the low caste people remain unresolved for them, as the foreign elite that rubbed never shared power with them. Their work ended with the conversion of the Indians and the converts began by imitating the masters in thought, speech and dress. It caused their alienation. Gradually, elements of communalism entered in the Muslim community. The separatist elements in the Muslim community, from the very start of the national resurgence had discouraged others of their community, from associating themselves with it. As a result Muslim league was formed which demanded partition of the country.

Social Causes: Cultural similarity is a powerful factor in fostering amicable relations between any two social groups. But the social institutions, customs and practices of Hindus and Muslims are so divergent that they think themselves to be two distinct communities.

Psychological Causes: Psychological factors play an important role in the development of communalism. The Hindus think that the Muslims are fanatics and fundamentalists. They also believe that Muslims are unpatriotic. On the contrary, the Muslims feel that they are being treated as second rate citizens in India and their religious beliefs and practices are inferior. These feelings lead to communal ill-feeling.

Provocation of Enemy Countries: Some foreign countries try to destabilize our country by setting one community against the other through their agents. Pakistan has played a role in fostering communal feeling among the Muslims of our country. Pakistan has been encouraging and promoting communal riots by instigating the militant sections of Indian Muslim community. Kashmir youths are trained by Pakistan to destabilize India's internal security by spreading communal venom.

Negative Impact of Mass Media: The messages relating to communal tension or riot in any part of the country spread through the mass media. This results in further tension and riots between two rival religious groups.

RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM

Religious fundamentalism refers to the belief of an individual or a group of individuals in the absolute authority of a sacred religious text or teachings of a particular religious leader, prophet, and/ or God . These fundamentalists believe that their religion is beyond any form of criticism, and should therefore also be forced upon others. Logical explanations and scientific evidences have no place in these belief systems if they work against their religious fundamentalists. For fundamentalists, religion dictates every sphere of their daily lives, and they also attempt to involve the entire society into their own belief system, often by the use of force.

REGIONLISM

Regionalism at national level refers to a process in which sub-state actors become increasingly powerful, power devolves from central level to regional governments. These are the regions within country, distinguished in culture, language and other socio-cultural factors.

Regionalism in India

Roots of regionalism is in India's manifold diversity of languages, cultures, ethnic groups, communities, religions and so on, and encouraged by the regional concentration of those identity markers, and fueled by a sense of regional deprivation. For many centuries, India remained the land of many lands, regions, cultures and traditions.

For instance, southern India (the home of Dravidian cultures), which is itself a region of many regions, is evidently different from the north, the west, the central and the north-east. Even the east of India is different from the North-East of India comprising today seven constituent units of Indian federation with the largest concentration of tribal people.

Regionalism has remained perhaps the most potent force in Indian politics ever since independence (1947), if not before. It has remained the main basis of many regional political parties which have governed many states since the late 1960s. Three clear patterns can be identified in the post-independence phases of accommodation of regional identity through statehood.

First, in the 1950s and 1960s, intense (ethnic) mass mobilisation, often taking on a violent character, was the main force behind the state's response with an institutional package for statehood. Andhra Pradesh in India's south showed the way. The fast unto death in 1952 of the legendary (Telugu) leader Potti Sriramulu for a state for the Telegu-speakers out of the composite Madras Presidency moved an otherwise reluctant Jawaharlal Nehru, a top nationalist leader and it was followed by State reorganisation commission under Fazal Ali paving way for State Reorganization Act, 1956.

Second, in the 1970s and 1980s, the main focus of reorganization was India's North-east. The basis of reorganization was tribal insurgency for separation and statehood. The main institutional response of the Union government was the North-eastern States Reorganisation Act, 1971 which upgraded the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura, and the Sub-State of Meghalaya to full statehood, and Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh (then Tribal Districts) to Union Territories. The latter became states in 1986. Goa (based on Konkani language (8th Schedule)), which became a state in 1987, was the sole exception.

Third, the movements for the three new states (created in 2000)—Chhattisgarh out of Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand out of Bihar and Uttaranchal out of Uttar Pradesh— were long-drawn but became vigorous in the 1990s. And the most recent one, we can see with the division of Andhra Pradesh, giving a separate Telangana, which started in 1950s.

Different Forms of Regionalism

Regionalism in India has assumed various forms like:

(a) Demand for State Autonomy: Regionalism has often led to the demand by states for greater autonomy from the center. Increasing interference by the Centre in the affairs of the states has led to regional feelings. Demand for autonomy has also been raised by regions within some states of the Indian federation.

(b) Secession from the Union: This is a dangerous form of regionalism. It emerges when states demand separation from the Centre and try to establish an independent identity of their own.

Disputes between states over the sharing of river water, primacy given by the states to the language of majority and to people of their own states in job opportunities have also given rise to feelings of regionalism. Migration of people from backward state to a developed state for employment opportunities have often resulted in a hostile attitude against the migrants for example, problems going on in Karnataka and A.P.

Potential cause for regionalism: Regionalism could have flourished in India, if any state/region had felt that it was being culturally dominated or discriminated against.

Regional economic inequality is a potent time bomb directed against national unity and political stability. But, this potential cause did not take shape of regionalism, because of government steps, which focussed on the balanced regional development and fulfilled the aspiration of states.

Few of them are – Industrial Policy, 1956, National Integration council, 1961. Transfer of financial resources to poorer states on the recommendation of Finance commission.

Planning became an important tool through Planning commission and Five year plans. But the new government is planning to devolve the planning power to the respective states, so that they can do planning with real-time approach of their respective needs and requirements.

The central government has categorized states on the basis of backwardness and accordingly gives grants and loans. In September 2013, Raghuram Rajan, recommended a new index of backwardness to determine- which state need special help from central government. It is composed of 10 equally weighted indicators. According to that, Orissa and Bihar are the most backward states.

Regular public investment by central government through centrally sponsored schemes have focussed on development of necessary infrastructure and poverty eradication, integrated rural development, education, health, family planning, etc. For example- Pradhan Mantri Gram sadka yojana, Mid day meal, MGNREGA, etc.

Government at centre and states give incentives to private players to develop in backward states through subsidies, taxation, etc. Nationalisation of banks, granting new banking licences, making mandatory for banks to open rural branches are few other steps for inclusive development and balanced regional development.

There are certain discrepancies at the implementation part of these schemes. Few areas have been neglected like irrigation, which has created agricultural disparity. Rain fed and dry land agriculture also have been neglected, which became cause for suicide of farmers in various states (Coverage of P. Sainath, gives us more insights on such issues.) In reality, the interstate industrial disparity, agricultural disparity, number of BPL, etc. are decreasing. But, more actions are needed to completely eradicate the disparities

Clashes in India having colours of regionalism

Linguistic Reorganization of States

It was the demand of Potti Sriramulu, a freedom fighter and a devoted follower of Mahatma Gandhi, that led to the creation of Andhra Pradesh state and linguistic recognition of the states in India. To achieve this end, he died in 1952 after not eating for 52 days in support of a Telugu-speaking state. Sriramulu's death forced Jawahar Lal Nehru to agree to the various demands from other parts of the country with similar demands. Consequently, in 1954, a States Reorganisation Committee was formed with Fazal Ali as its head, which recommended the formation of 16 new states and 3 Union Territories based on the language.

Demand for Dravida Nadu

Going back to the journey of Regionalism in India, it is well noticeable that it emerged with Dravidian Movement, which started in Tamil Nadu in 1925. This movement, also known as 'Self-Respect Movement' initially focused on empowering Dalits, non-Brahmins, and poor people. Later it stood against imposition of Hindi as sole official language on non-Hindi speaking areas. But it was the demand of carving out their own Dravidistan or Dravida Nadu, which made it a secessionist movement. As early as 1960s the DMK and the Nan Tamil organized a joint campaign throughout Madras state demanding its secession from India and making it an independent sovereign state of Tamiland. DMK proposed that the states of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore should secede from the Indian union and form an independent "Republic of Dravida Nadu"

Telangana Movement

In the years after the formation of Andhra Pradesh state, people of Telangana expressed dissatisfaction over how the agreements and guarantees were implemented. Discontent with the 1956 Gentleman's agreement intensified in January 1969, when the guarantees that had been agreed on were supposed to lapse. Student agitation for the continuation of the agreement began at Osmania University in Hyderabad and spread to other parts of the region. Government employees and opposition members of the state legislative assembly threatened "direct action" in support of the students. This movement since then finally resulted last year one separate state of Telangana.

It should be noted that roots of disparity in two regions was in colonial rule. Andhra was under direct rule of crown while Telangana was ruled by Nizam of Hyderabad, who was not so efficient

ruler. So over time Andhra got more developed in comparison to Telangana.

Shiv Sena against Kannadigas

In 1966, Shiv Sena, in Maharashtra, launched its agitation against Kannadigas in the name of Marathi pride. The first targets of its agitation were South Indians who were the workers of Udupi hotels in Mumbai. This agitation was labelled to be a retaliation of the lathi-charge on Marathi speaking people in the border areas.

Bodoland Demand within Assam

The Bodo agitation is led by the Assam Bodo Students Union which is demanding a separate state and has resorted to wide scale violence and series of crippling bandhs to pursue their demand. One of the basic reason Assam agitations is because of the expansion of education, particularly higher education, but not industrialization and other job creating institutions is increasing the army of educated youths in the backward regions. These frustrated young men are allured by the movements against the inflow of people from other countries and states. On the other hand these unemployed youths are also attracted by the caste, communal and other sectional agitations fighting for the protection of rights on sectarian lines.

Khalistan Movement

It was during the era of 1980s that Khalistan movement with its aim to create a Sikh homeland, often called Khalistan, cropped up in the Punjab region of India and Pakistan. In fact this demand has also the colours of communalism, as there demand is only for Sikhs.

Attacks on Bihar Labourers by the ULFA

ULFA continues to attempt ambushes and sporadic attacks on government security forces. In 2003, the ULFA was accused of killing labourers from Bihar in response to molestation and raping of many Assamese girls in a train in Bihar. This incident sparked off anti-Bihar sentiment in Assam, which withered away after some months though. On August 15, 2004, an explosion occurred in Assam in which 10-15 people died, including some school children. This explosion was reportedly carried out by ULFA. The ULFA has obliquely accepted responsibility for the blast. This appears to be the first instance of ULFA admitting to public killings with an incendiary device. In January 2007, the ULFA once again struck in Assam killing approximately 62 Hindi speaking migrant workers mostly from Bihar. On March 15, 2007, ULFA triggered a blast in Guwahati, injuring six persons as it celebrated its 'army day'.

The MNS Targeting North Indians

It was in 2008 that Maharashtra Navnirman Sena (MNS) workers began their violent agitation against North Indians. Bhojpuri films were not allowed to run on theatres in Maharashtra. The targets were vendors and shopkeepers from North India in various parts of Maharashtra.

Inter-State Disputes

Another form of regionalism in India has found expression in the form of interstate disputes. There are disputes boundary disputes for example between Karnataka and Maharashtra on Belgaum where Marathi speaking population is surrounded by Kannada speaking people, between Kerala and Karnataka on Kasargod, between Assam and Nagaland on Rengma reserved forests. There is a dispute over Chandigarh in Punjab and Haryana.

The first important dispute regarding the use of water source was over the use of water resources of three rivers mainly Narmada, Krishna and Cauvery in which states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra were involved. Disputes also arose between use of Cauvery waters among the states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. Another dispute arose among the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh over the use and distribution of waters of the Krishna River. Disputes between Punjab, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh over the use of waters of Ravi River. The Electricity sharing issue between Punjab and Delhi is another example of this.

Creation of new States in 2000

In 2000, the Government of India, pursuant to legislation passed by Parliament during the summer, created three new states, Chhattisgarh, Uttaranchal, and Jharkhand, reconstituting Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, respectively. Both the ruling BJP and the opposition Congress party supported the formation of the states. The basis for creating the new states is socio-political and not linguistic.

ETHNOCENTRISM

The term ethnocentrism was coined by William Graham Sumner, a social evolutionist and professor of Political and Social Science at Yale University. He defined it as the viewpoint that "one's own group is the center of everything," against which all other groups are judged. People often feel ethnocentric while experiencing what some call "culture shock" during a stay in a different country. Ethnocentrism, however, is distinguished from xenophobia, the fear of other strangers.

Ethnocentrism often entails the belief that one's own race or ethnic group is the most important and/or that some or all aspects of its culture are superior to those of other groups. Within this ideology, individuals judge other groups in relation to their own particular ethnic group or culture, especially with concern to language, behavior, customs, and religion. These ethnic distinctions and sub-divisions serve to define each ethnicity's unique cultural identity.

Anthropologists, such as Franz Boas and Bronislaw Malinowski, argued that any human science had to transcend the ethnocentrism of the scientist. Both urged anthropologists to conduct ethnographic fieldwork in order to overcome their ethnocentrism. Boas developed the

principle of "cultural relativism," and Malinowski developed his functionalist approach methods of developing non-ethnocentric studies of different societies. The books *The Sexual Life of Savages*, by Malinowski, *Patterns of Culture*, by Ruth Benedict, and *Coming of Age in Samoa*, by Margaret Mead (two of Boas' students) are classic examples of anti-ethnocentric anthropology.

Usage

In political science and public relations, not only have academics used the concept to explain nationalism, but activists and politicians have used labels like "ethnocentric" and "ethnocentrism" to criticize national and ethnic groups as being unbearably selfish—or at best, culturally biased.

Nearly every religion, race, or nation feels it has aspects which are uniquely valuable. (This tendency is humorously illustrated in the romantic comedy *My Big Fat Greek Wedding*, in which the heroine's father perpetually exalts Greek culture: "Give me any word, and I'll show you how it derives from Greek roots." "Oh, yeah, how about kimono?")

Other examples abound: Arnold J. Toynbee noted that Ancient Persia regarded itself as the center of the world and viewed other nations as increasingly barbaric according to their degree of distance. Traditional Chinese world maps show China in the center. England defined the world's meridians with itself on the center line, and longitude continues to be measured in degrees east or west of Greenwich, thus establishing as fact the Anglo-centric worldview. Native American tribal names often translate as some variant on "the people," whereas other tribes were often labeled with pejorative names.

The Japanese word for foreigner (*gaijin*) can also mean "outsiders," though Japanese do not normally use the term to describe themselves when visiting other countries. It also excludes those native to the country where the speaker is located. For a Japanese tourist in New York, *gaijin* are not Japanese tourists or New Yorkers, but those of other nationalities visiting New York.

The United States has traditionally conceived of itself as having a unique role in world history, famously characterized by President Abraham Lincoln as "the last, best hope of Earth," an outlook that came to be known as American Exceptionalism. In the United States, foreigners and even immigrants have been referred to as "aliens," and, when they did not hold legal status within the country, as "illegal aliens," terms indicating the significant difference between American-born and other people.

Types of ethnocentrism

American Exceptionalism

American exceptionalism, a term coined by Alexis de Tocqueville in 1831, has historically been referred to as the perception that the United States differs qualitatively from other developed nations, because of its unique origins, national credo, historical evolution, and distinctive political and religious institutions. It refers to the belief that holding a special place in the world, the United States is therefore the hope for humanity. The term does not always imply a qualitative superiority, rather it emphasizes the uniqueness both in terms of its history and its role in the world.

Eurocentrism

Eurocentrism is a type of ethnocentrism which places emphasis on European culture and the western world at the expense of other cultures. Eurocentrism has often involved asserting that cultures not white or European as being inferior, or even denying their existence as truly human.

Assumptions of European superiority started during the period of European imperialism, which began in the sixteenth century and reached its peak in the nineteenth century. During this period, Europeans explored new lands, such as Africa and the Americas, and they observed that the societies already existing in these lands were largely based on farming, hunting, and herding. The Europeans considered these societies to be primitive in comparison to their progressive, rapidly growing society. They concluded that Europe was the only place in the world that had reached the final stage of societal development. Thus, they thought of themselves as uniquely responsible for the scientific, technological, and cultural achievements that constituted the "modern world." Europe saw itself as a model for the modernization and technological advancement of the world as a whole.

Examples of Purported Eurocentrism

- The "European miracle" theory of Europe's rise to its current economic and political position has often been criticized as Eurocentric.
- Cartesian maps have been designed throughout known history to center the northwestern part of Europe (most notably Great Britain) in the map.
- The regional names around the world are named in honor of European travelers and are oriented from a Eurocentric worldview. "Middle East" describes an area slightly east of Europe. The "Orient" or "Far East" is east of Europe, whereas the "West" is Western Europe.
- "World History" taught in European schools frequently teaches only the history of Europe and the United States in detail, with only brief mention of events in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.
- Western accounts of the history of mathematics are often considered Eurocentric in that they do not acknowledge major contributions of mathematics from other regions of the world, such as Indian mathematics, Chinese mathematics, and Islamic mathematics. The invention of calculus is one such example.

Indian nationalism

Indian nationalism refers to the political and cultural expression of patriotism by peoples of India, of pride in the history and heritage of India, and visions for its future. It also refers to the consciousness and expression of religious and ethnic influences that help mold the national consciousness.

Nationalism describes the many underlying forces that molded the Indian independence movement, and strongly continue to influence the politics of India, as well as being the heart of many contrasting ideologies that have caused ethnic and religious conflict in Indian society. It must be noted that in Indian English, there is no difference between patriotism and nationalism, both words being used interchangeably; nationalism, thus, does not have a negative connotation in India, as it does in much of Europe and North America.

Japanocentrism

Japanocentrism is the ethnocentric belief that Japan is, or should be, at the center of the world. This may manifest itself domestically as the persecution and marginalization of non-Japanese, or globally as the pursuit of Japanese economic, cultural, or political hegemony.

The first historical expressions of Japanocentrism may be found in the treatment of Ainu people, now to be found on Hokkaido island, whom the Japanese perceived as uncivilized and unable to use land productively. These attitudes, still somewhat common today, facilitated the gradual appropriation of Ainu farmlands and the relegation of Ainu to northerly areas. In many circles, Ainu are still viewed as "noble savages," best suited to a wild, foraging existence, in spite of the fact that Ainu have traditionally been a settled, agrarian people.

MCDONALDIZATION

Ray Kroc (1902–1984), the genius behind the franchising of McDonald's restaurants, was a man with big ideas and grand ambitions. But even Kroc could not have anticipated the astounding impact of his creation.

A computer programmer compiled a visualization of all the McDonald's locations in America and reported that it is impossible to get farther than 107 miles from a McDonald's.

"There are McDonald's everywhere. There's one near you, and there's one being built right now even nearer to you." Soon, if McDonald's goes on expanding at its present rate, there might even be one in your house. You could find Ronald McDonald's (is a clown character used as the primary mascot of the McDonald's fast-food restaurant chain) boots under your bed. And maybe his red wig, too.

McDonaldization is a term used by sociologist George Ritzer in his book *The McDonaldization of Society* (1993). He explains that a Society or a Manufacturing Organisation or a Service Organisation adopts the characteristics of a fast-food restaurant.

The process of McDonaldization can be summarized as the way in which "the principles of the fast-food restaurant that are coming to dominate more and more sectors of American society as well as of the rest of the world".

Ritzer highlighted four primary components of McDonaldization:

- Efficiency– Minimisation of Time

It implies the optimal method for accomplishing a task. In this context, Ritzer has a very specific meaning of "efficiency". In the example of McDonald's customers, it is the fastest way to get from being hungry to being full. Efficiency in McDonaldization means that every aspect of the organization is geared toward the minimization of time. McDonalds had been pioneer in developing innovative machineries and process flows that are exclusively for saving production time.

- Calculability– Quantity Matters Over Quality

The objective of an organization should be quantifiable (e.g., sales) rather than subjective (e.g., taste). McDonaldisation developed the notion that quantity equals quality, and that a large amount of product delivered to the customer in a short amount of time is the same as a high quality product. This allows people to quantify how much they're getting versus how much they're paying.

Organizations want consumers to believe that they are getting a large amount of product for not a lot of money. Workers in these organizations are judged by how fast they are instead of the quality of work they do.

- Predictability– Standard Practices and Services

It is being referred here as standardized and uniform services. “Predictability” means that no matter where a person goes, they will receive the same service and receive the same product every time when interacting with the McDonaldised organization. This also applies to the workers in those organizations. Their tasks are highly repetitive, highly routine, and predictable.

- Control– Intervention of technologies

Standardized and uniform employees, replacement of human by non-human technologies.

Now, its not just the fast food chains that are following these principles in order to copy and paste the success of Mc Donalds, as these processes spread to other parts of the society, modern society's new social and cultural characteristics are created.

Mc Journalism –

Junk-journalism, defined here as inoffensive and trivial news served up in palatable portions, is an example of Mcdonaldization. Another example could be McUniversities, which features modularized curricula, delivering degrees in a fast-track pick-and-mix fashion to satisfy all tastes. The diminished quality of these products can only be disguised by extensive advertising which constantly repackages them to look new.

The concept was introduced long back by our most popular channel – AAJ TAK – with its tag line – SAB SE TEZ, telecasting 100 Big news of the day in an episode of 100 hours.

Have you installed Times of India App? It keeps reporting in single liners for everyday incident. An earthquake in Kolkata at 7.20pm was reported in the APP as a news at 7.22pm.

Recently, the shift in the concept is by using only 60 words. Its powered by App based journalism start up named – INSHORT.

Mc Education

It has been argued by a westerner that an example of the phenomenon of McDonaldization can be seen in education, where there is seen to be increasing similarity between that of Western classrooms and the rest of the world. McDonaldization has fundamentally changed the higher education system. Whereas examinations were once marked individually by lecturers, tests are now largely marked by computer, increasing the efficiency for lecturers.

Moreover, students education is now valued on the basis of a standardised grade rather than an overview of their progress and achievements throughout Higher Education.

Ritzer, further argues that McDonaldisation had a profound effect on the development of MOOCs (massive online open courses). Firstly, it is not possible to create a new MOOC every single time; hence a basic structure is created and subsequently altered, thus creating an element of predictability for students. Moreover, the role of the teacher has been simplified and replaced with non-human instruction which in turn prevents the opportunity for creative mutual engagement between teacher and student.

Response of McDonald's

The response from McDonald's, expressed by its representatives in the United Kingdom, is that Ritzer, like other commentators, uses the company's size and brand recognition to promote ideas that do not necessarily relate to the company's business practices.

MONO-CULTURALISM

Monoculturalism is the practice of actively preserving a national culture via the exclusion of external influences. Japan, China, South Korea, and North Korea are examples of monoculturalism. Usually a monocultural society exists by racial homogeneity, nationalistic tendencies, geographic isolation, or political isolation

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization is the free movement of goods, services and people across the world in a seamless and integrated manner. Globalization can be thought of to be the result of the opening up of the global economy and the concomitant increase in trade between nations. In other words, when countries that were hitherto closed to trade and foreign investment open up their economies and go global, the result is an increasing interconnectedness and integration of the economies of the world

What are the Four Levels of Globalization?

The four levels of Globalization are: (1) Globalisation of a particular company (2) Globalisation of a particular industry (3) Globalisation at the particular country level (4) Globalisation at the world level!

At a macro level, the countries and the world trade are globalising; at the micro level, the individual companies, particularly industries are globalising.

On a similar note, few of the Indian families are going global. Parents in Bangalore, son serving in USA and daughter in UK. This is recent phenomena, and similar things are happening in commercial areas.

(1) Globalisation of a particular company:

Large companies expand their trade overseas and even revenues, increase assets base. There will be flow of capital, goods and know-how across different units of the company. Different products, sub-assemblies are manufactured in specialised units and assembled in a factory which is near the end user.

This is particularly true in computer hardware industry like IBM, Hewlett-Packard, Microsoft, and Compaq who have joint ventures, own factories in Asia, Europe and USA. Similarly Auto majors have their plants in different parts of the globe.

(2) Globalisation of a particular industry:

Few industries have captured the global market in a particular segment. The more global the industry the more competitive it is in costs, leveraging state of art technologies, brand name, manufacturing volumes and capital outlays dominate the markets. Clear examples are global pharmacy industries who take advantage of their research base, R&D work and patents. The other examples are athletic goods like Nike, Reebok and Adidas.

(3) Globalisation at the particular country level:

The key point here is that the level of the export and import of a particular country is measured as percentage of GDP of the country. It refers to the interlink age between economy of the country and world economy. Percentage in terms of exports and imports give the trends. Mere figures of imports or exports will be misleading.

(4) Globalisation at the world level:

Cross border flow of capital, goods, services and technology are an order of the day. The economic interdependence is increasing. Trade figures are significantly higher than the world output. World share of exports in the world GDP is growing.

The percentage was 6% in 1950 and the same was 23 per cent in 1998. World GDP is growing at a steady rate of around 3.2 per cent whereas trade has been growing at rate of 6.2 per cent in last three decades. Trading in foreign exchange is on the increase due to globalisation.

The foreign investments are growing in the areas of assets, stocks and bonds. In the last one decade, globalisation of finance is rapid and is also has quick returns. The globalisation of finance includes shares or stocks, bonds, mutual funds, global depository receipts, bank loans and derivatives. Fund movements are now rarely associated with movement of goods. The funds flow to developing countries is lower as compared to finances due to lower rates of return.

Ethnocentric Approach

Definition: The Ethnocentric Approach is one of the methods of international recruitment wherein, the HR recruits the right person for the right job for the international businesses, on the basis of the skills required and the willingness of the candidate to mix with the organization's culture.

In Ethnocentric Approach, the key positions in the organization are filled with the employees of the parent country. All the managerial decisions viz. Mission, vision, objectives are formulated by the MNC's at their headquarters, and the same is to be followed by the host company.



It is based on the rationale that, the staff of the parent country is best over the others, and also, they can better represent the interest of the headquarters.

Advantages of Ethnocentric Approach

1. Better coordination between the host and the parent company.
2. The culture of the parent company can be easily transferred to the subsidiary company, thereby infusing beliefs and practices into the foreign country.
3. Effective control over the subsidiary.
4. The parent company can have a close watch on the operations of the subsidiary.
5. Better transfer of technical know-how.
6. Effective communication between the host and the parent company.
7. No need to have a well-developed international local labor market.

Disadvantages of Ethnocentric Approach

1. The staff of the parent country may find it difficult to adjust in the host country due to the cultural differences.
2. Difficulty in guiding employees living far away from the parent country.
3. Missed out the opportunity to hire the best personnel from the host country.
4. The cultural clashes between the executives of parent country and the staff members of the host country.
5. The expatriates from the parent country are much expensive as compared to the employees in the host country.
6. The government restrictions in the host country may hamper the business of the parent company.
7. The failure rate is very high.

This approach is beneficial in a situation when a new subsidiary is set up in the host country, and the employees of the parent company visit there and initializes its operations.

Geocentric Approach

Definition: The Geocentric Approach is a method of international recruitment where the MNC's hire the most suitable person for the job irrespective of their Nationality.

The rationale behind the Geocentric Approach is that the world is a pool of talented staff and the most eligible candidate, who is efficient in his field, should be appointed for the job irrespective of his nationality. This approach is followed by the firms that are truly global because they follow the integrated global business strategy.



Advantages of Geocentric Approach

1. MNC's can develop a pool of senior executives with international experiences and contacts across the borders.
2. The expertise of each manager can be used for the accomplishment of MNC's objective as a whole.

3. Reduction in resentment, i.e. the sense of unfair treatment reduces.
4. Shared learning, the employees, will learn from each other's experiences.

Disadvantages of Geocentric Approach

1. The cost of training, compensation, and relocation of an employee is too high.
2. Highly centralized control of staffing is required.
3. Proper scrutiny is required by the HR to select the most suitable person for the job, which could be time-consuming.
4. This approach is very costly since the recruitment agencies or the consultants are to be hired for the global search for eligible candidates.

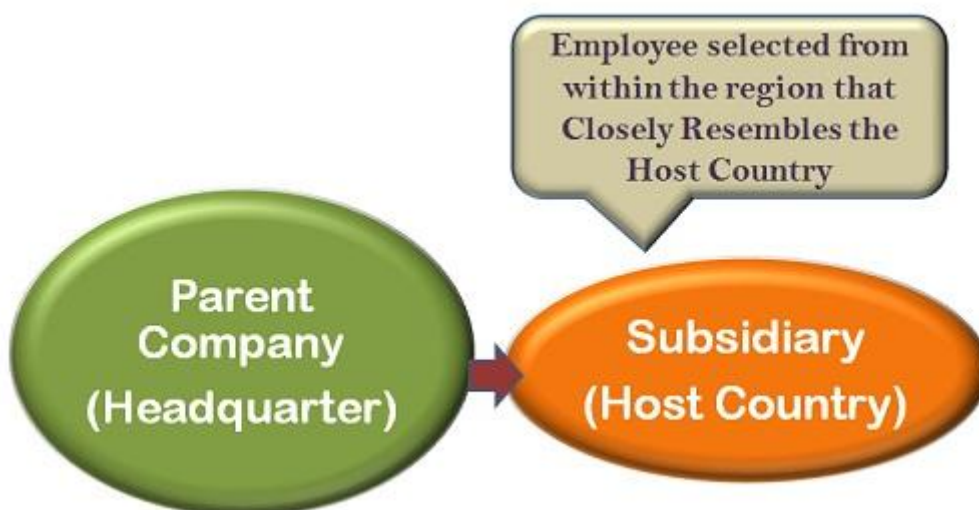
Generally, the recruitment agencies or the consultants are hired to find the most suitable employee equipped with all the necessary skills, residing in any part of the world, to be employed in the global business.

In addition to this, MNC's can make use of their internal source of recruitment, by maintaining a track record of its employees, and scrutinize these to find the most suitable candidate for the global posting.

Regiocentric Approach

Definition: The Regiocentric Approach is an international recruitment method wherein the managers are selected from different countries lying within the geographic region of business.

In other words, the managers are selected from within the region of the world that closely resembles the host country.



Advantages of Regiocentric Approach

1. Culture fit, i.e. the managers from the same region as that of the host country may not encounter any problem with respect to the culture and the language followed there.
2. Less cost is incurred in hiring the natives of the host country.
3. The managers work well in all the neighboring countries within the geographic region of the business.
4. The nationals of host country can better influence the decision of managers at headquarters with respect to the entire region.

Disadvantages of Regiocentric Approach

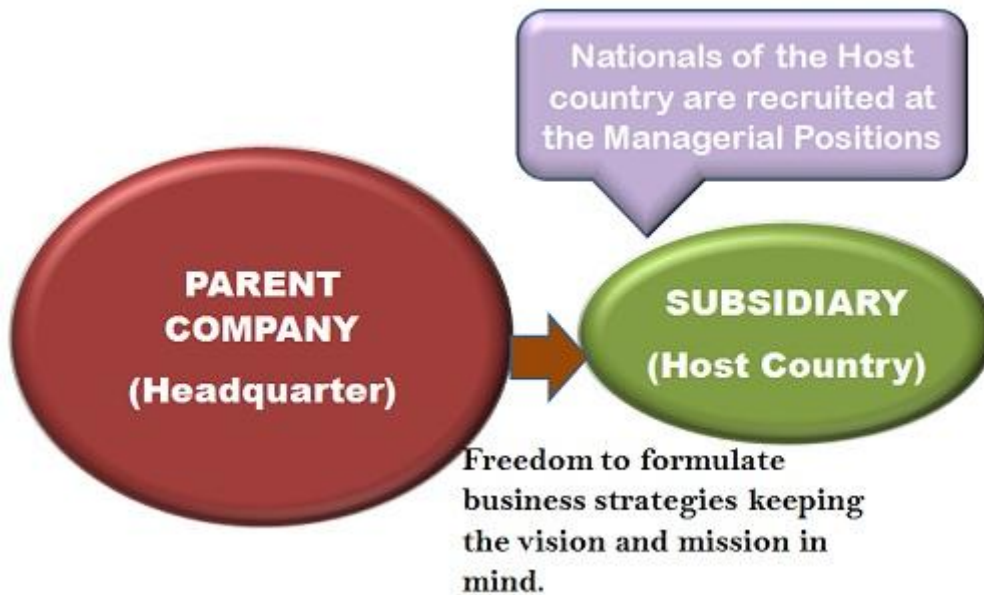
1. The managers in different regions may not understand the viewpoint of the managers employed at the headquarters.
2. There could be a communication barrier because of different languages.
3. The manager selected from a particular region may lack the international experience.
4. It may lead to the confusion between the regional objectives and the global objectives. The regional managers may only focus on accomplishing the regional targets and may oversee the impact on the firm as a whole.

The rationale behind the Regiocentric Approach is that the person belonging to the same region as that of the host country is well versed in the language and the culture that prevails there and would better understand the problems that arise in the market, as compared to the foreign counterparts.

Polycentric Approach

Definition: The Polycentric Approach is the international recruitment method wherein the HR recruits the personnel for the international businesses.

In Polycentric Approach, the nationals of the host country are recruited for the managerial positions to carry out the operations of the subsidiary company. The rationale behind this approach is that the locals of the host country know their culture better and can run the business more efficiently as compared to their foreign counterparts.



Advantages of Polycentric Approach

1. The difficulty in the adjustment of expatriates from the parent country gets eliminated.
2. The hiring of locals or the nationals of the host country is comparatively less expensive.
3. The morale of the local staff increases.
4. Better productivity due to better knowledge about the host market.
5. The career opportunities for the nationals of the host country increases.
6. Better government support.
7. Chances of success are high.

Disadvantages of Polycentric Approach

1. Lack of coordination between the host and the parent company, due to the absence of a link that gets created when expatriates from the parent country hold the managerial positions at the subsidiary.
2. The lack of effective communication between the staff members of both the host and the parent company, due to the language barrier.
3. Difficult to exercise control over the subsidiary.
4. Lack of knowledge about the market conditions of the host country.
5. The conflict may arise between the managers of both the host and the parent company due to the different thinking processes.

In this approach, the natives of the host country are chosen to run the operations of the subsidiary and are given the authority to formulate strategies for the business keeping the mission and vision of the subsidiary company in mind. Whereas the parent country nationals hold key positions at the corporate headquarters and scrutinize the operations of the subsidiary from the home office.

The advantages of globalisation

Globalisation brings a number of potential benefits to international producers and national economies, including:

1. Providing an incentive for countries to specialise and benefit from the application of the principle of comparative advantage.
2. Access to larger markets means that firms may experience higher demand for their products, as well as benefit from economies of scale, which leads to a reduction in average production costs.
3. Globalisation enables worldwide access to sources of cheap raw materials, and this enables firms to be cost competitive in their own markets and in overseas markets. Seeking out the cheapest materials from around the world is called *global sourcing*. Because of cost reductions and increased revenue, globalisation can generate increased profits for shareholders.
4. Avoidance of regulation by locating production in countries with less strict regulatory regimes, such as those in many Less Developed Countries (LDCs).
5. Globalisation has led to increased flows of inward investment between countries, which has created benefits for recipient countries. These benefits include the sharing of knowledge and technology between countries.
6. In the long term, increased trade is likely to lead to the creation of more employment in all countries that are involved.

The disadvantages of globalisation

There are also several potential disadvantages of globalisation, including the following:

1. The over-standardisation of products through global branding is a common criticism of globalisation. For example, the majority of the world's computers use Microsoft's Windows operating system. Clearly, standardising of computer operating systems and platforms creates considerable benefits, but critics argue that this leads to a lack of product diversity, as well as presenting barriers to entry to small, local, producers.
2. Large multinational companies can also suffer from diseconomies of scale, such as difficulties associated with coordinating the activities of subsidiaries based in several countries.
3. The increased power and influence of multinationals is also seen by many as a considerable disadvantage of globalisation. For example, large multinational companies can switch their investments between territories in search of the most favourable regulatory regimes. MNCs can operate as local monopolies of labour, and push wages lower than the free market equilibrium.
4. Critics of globalisation also highlight the potential loss of jobs in domestic markets caused by increased, and in some cases, unfair, free trade.
5. Globalisation can also increase the pace of *deindustrialisation*, which is the slow erosion of an economy's manufacturing base.

6. Jobs may be lost because of the structural changes arising from globalisation. Structural changes may lead to structural unemployment and may also widen the gap between rich and poor within a country.
7. One of the most significant criticisms of globalisation is the increased risk associated with the interdependence of economies. As countries are increasingly dependent on each other, a negative economic shock in one country can quickly spread to other countries. For example, a downturn in car sales in the UK affects the rest of Europe as most cars bought in the UK are imported from the EU. The Far East crisis of the 1990s was triggered by the collapse of just a few Japanese banks.

Most recently, the collapse of the US *sub-prime* housing market triggered a global crisis in the banking system as banks around the world suffered a fall in the value of their assets and reduced their lending to each other. This created a liquidity crisis and helped fuel a severe downturn in the global economy.

Over-specialisation, such as being over-reliant on producing a limited range of goods for the global market, is a further risk associated with globalisation. A sudden downturn in world demand for one of these products can plunge an economy into a recession. Many developing countries suffer by over-specialising in a limited range of products, such as agriculture and tourism.

8. Globalisation generates winners and losers, and for this reason it is likely to increase inequality, as richer nations benefit more than poorer ones.
9. Increased trade associated with globalisation has increased pollution and helped contribute to CO₂ emissions and global warming. Trade growth has also accelerated the depletion of non-renewable resources, such as oil.

CHILD LABOUR

Child Labour is the practice of having children engage in economic activity, on part- or full-time basis. The practice deprives children of their childhood, and is harmful to their physical and mental development. Poverty, lack of good schools and growth of informal economy are considered as the important causes of child labour in India. The 1998 national census of India estimated the total number of child labour, aged 4–15, to be at 12.6 million, out of a total child population of 253 million in 5–14 age group

India has a federal form of government, and labour being a subject in the Concurrent List, both the central and state governments can and have legislated on child labour. The major national legislative developments include the following:

The Factories Act of 1948: The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factory. The law also placed rules on who, when and how long can pre-adults aged 15–18 years be employed in any factory.

The Mines Act of 1952: The Act prohibits the employment of children below 18 years of age in a mine.

The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986: The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in hazardous occupations identified in a list by the law. The list was expanded in 2006, and again in 2008. In 2016, the Act was amended (not in force as of 30 July 2016) to prohibit employment of child below 14 years in all occupation (except for helping in non-hazardous family business and of child artists in the entertainment industry and sports). Further, adolescent between 14-18 years will not be allowed to work in hazardous industries and processes.^[36]

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) of Children Act of 2000: This law made it a crime, punishable with a prison term, for anyone to procure or employ a child in any hazardous employment or in bondage.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act of 2009: The law mandates free and compulsory education to all children aged 6 to 14 years. This legislation also mandated that 25 percent of seats in every private school must be allocated for children from disadvantaged groups and physically challenged children.

India formulated a National Policy on Child Labour in 1987. This Policy seeks to adopt a gradual & sequential approach with a focus on rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations.

BONDED CHILD LABOUR

Bonded child labour is a system of forced, or partly forced, labour under which the child, or usually child's parent enter into an agreement, oral or written, with a creditor. The child performs work as in-kind repayment of credit.. In this 2005 ILO report, debt-bondage in India emerged during the colonial period, as a means to obtain reliable cheap labour, with loan and land-lease relationships implemented during that era of Indian history. These were regionally called *Hali*, or *Halwaha*, or *Jeura* systems; and by colonial administration the *indentured* labour system. These systems included bonded child labour. Over time, claims the ILO report, this traditional forms of long-duration relationships have declined

In 1977, India passed legislation that prohibits solicitation or use of bonded labour by anyone, of anyone including children. Evidence of continuing bonded child labour continue. A report by the Special Rapporteur to India's National Human Rights Commission, reported the discovery of 53 child labourers in 1996 in the state of Tamil Nadu during a surprise inspection. Each child or the parent had taken an advance of Rs. 10,0000 to 25,0000. The children were made to work for 12 to 14 hours a day and received only Rs. 2 to 3 per day as wages. According to an ILO report, the extent of bonded child labour is difficult to determine, but estimates from various social activist groups range up to 350,000 in 2001.

Despite its legislation, prosecutors in India seldom use the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act of 1976 to prosecute those responsible. According to one report, the prosecutors have no direction from the central government that if a child is found to be underpaid, the case should be prosecuted not only under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, the case should include charges under the Bonded Labour Act of India. The few enforcement actions have had some unintended effects. While there has been a decrease in children working in factories because of enforcement and community vigilance committees, the report claims poverty still compels children and poor families to work. The factory lends money to

whoever needs it, puts a loom in the person's home, and then the family with children works out of their homes, bring finished product to pay interest and get some wages. The bonded child and family labour operations were moving out of small urban factories into rural homes.

Child labour exists in following industries:

Diamond industry

Fireworks manufacture

Silk manufacture

Carpet weaving

Domestic labour

Mining

Bachpan Bachao Andolan

Bachpan Bachao Andolan (English: *Save Childhood Movement*) is an India-based movement campaigning for the rights of children. It was started in 1980 by Nobel Laureate Mr. Kailash Satyarthi. Its focus has centred on ending bonded labour, child labour and human trafficking, as well as demanding the right to education for all children. It has so far freed 85,000 children from servitude, including bonded labourers, and helped in their successful re-integration, rehabilitation and education.

Campaigns

BBA has led the largest civil society initiative in the world against child labour in the form of the Global March Against Child Labour in 1998, leading to ILO Convention 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labour

One of the recent campaigns of BBA include:

Child Labour Free India Campaign: for an amendment in Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 for total abolition on child labour till the age of 14 yrs., in line with ILO Convention 138.

Right to Education Campaign:

In 2001, BBA had led the campaign demanding Fundamental Right to Education, with over 180 Members of Parliament and a 15,000 km. long march across the country, resulting in a constitutional amendment and the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act.

Child Domestic Labour campaign

6487 Letters sent to all judges in High Court, Supreme Court, Education department, social welfare department, Commissions, members Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha etc. to create awareness

16140 Stickers pasted in total 320 villages and RWAs across the country.

In Delhi, 225 Resident Welfare Associations pledged to make their home child labour free.

Mukti Caravan (campaign against child trafficking for forced labour)

Covered 158 villages in UP, Bihar, Delhi and Rajasthan

750 street plays, approx. 3500 wall writings, rallies, Public Vigilance Committees 70 formed, 250 schools reached

Follow up of 137 child labourers, 2 child marriages stopped

Complaint received - 350 approx

Missing Children Campaign: biggest ever research undertaken on missing children, resulting in Supreme Court issuing notice to all states and union territories on missing children.

KAILASH SATYARTHI

Kailash Satyarthi is a renowned Indian child rights activist and the winner of Nobel Peace Prize in 2014. He is the founder of the Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA), an organization dedicated towards the eradication of child labor and rehabilitation of the rescued former child workers. Child labor is a rampant problem in India where millions of young children are engaged in various forms of work instead of attending schools. Satyarthi has been working as a children's rights activist from the past many years and has liberated over 80,000 child laborers since 1980. Even as a child he was moved by the plight of other children who were made to work by their parents, and wanted to do something for them. He studied to become an electrical engineer but this profession gave him no satisfaction. While in his mid twenties, he ditched a lucrative engineering career to work for the welfare of child laborers, many of whom were forced to work by their parents while others were held as bonded laborers by business houses. He formed the Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA)—literally meaning, 'Save Childhood Movement'—in order to create awareness about this widespread evil and to rescue children from the clutches of bonded labor. He has been honored with several awards for his relentless humanitarian work, including the Nobel Peace Prize for 2014 which he shares with the Pakistani activist Malala Yousafzay.

In 1994, Kailash started an initiative called "Rugmark" (now known as GoodWeave International). The aim of the initiative is to create a carpet industry that does not make use of child labour. Rugs sold under the GoodWeave label are certified child-labor-free.

ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

SL.NO	MOVEMENT	LED BY	PLACE/STATE
1	Bishnoi Movement	Amrita Devi	<i>Khejarli, Marwar region, Rajasthan state</i>
2	Chipko Movement	Sarala Behn, Mira Behn, Gopeswar, Sundarlal Bahuguna and Chandi Prasad Bhatt	Uttar Pradesh
3	Narmada Bachao Andolan	Medha Patkar	Gujarath
4	Appiko Movement	Saalumaradha Thimmakka	Uttara Karnataka
5	Silent Valley Movement	Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad	Silent Valley, Kerala

QUESTION BANK

1. A statement of relationship between variables to be tested is known as–
(A) Research question (B) Hypothesis
(C) Objective of the study (D) Problem of the study (**Ans : B**)
2. For Marx, human potential is actualized–
(A) when democracy is institutionalized (B) in the objectification of products
(C) during the capitalist stage (D) during the primitive state (**Ans : B**)
3. A relationship in which change in one variable always induce change in another variable is known as–
(A) positive correlation (B) linear correlation
(C) unbounding relation (D) cause and effect relationship (**Ans : D**)
4. Who among these theorist were the intellectual fountain heads of conflict theories ?
(A) G. H. Mead and Erving Goffman (B) Karl Marx and Max Weber
(C) Emile Durkheim and Herbert Spencer (D) Edward Wilson and Charles Darwin (**Ans : B**)
5. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R)–
Assertion (A) : Both Lewis Coser and Ran-dall Collins are grouped under the conflicts school.
Reason (R) : Both of them high-light the function of conflict in maintaining the society.
Codes:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true (B) (A) is true, but (R) is false
(C) (A) is false, but (R) is true (D) Both (A) and (R) false (**Ans : B**)
6. The reasons for insurgency in the North Eastern region are–
(A) Ethnic conflicts and development deprivation (B) Land alienation and poverty
(C) Criminalisation of politics and corruption (D) Religious fundamentalism and terrorism (**Ans : A**)
7. **Assertion (A) :** Townsend asserts that poverty can be defined objectively only in terms of the concept of relative deprivation.
Reason (R) : Society determines people's needs patterns of food consumption.
Codes:
(A) Assertion (A) is true and Reason (R) is false
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are false
(C) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(D) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true; but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) (**Ans : D**)
8. Who suggested that God is society divinized ?
(A) Max Weber (B) E. E. Evans-Pritchard
(C) Auguste Comte (D) Emile Durkheim (**Ans : D**)
9. In an Indian family the parents prepare their daughters to be a good wife / daughter in her in-laws home, this is an example of–
(A) Socialization (B) Re-socialization
(C) Adult socialization (D) Anticipatory socialization (**Ans : D**)

10. Which theory among the following states that people are motivated by self-interest in the interactions with other people?

(A) Conflict (B) Exchange (C) Interaction (D) Structural (**Ans : C**)

11. Match item in List-I with item in List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below–

List-I

(a) Social class and stratification (b) The power Elite
(c) Class, city and power (d) Class in modern society

List-II

1. Bottomore, T.B. 2. Castells, M. 3. Mills, C.W. 4. Saunders, P.

Codes:

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) 1 4 3 2

(B) 2 1 4 3

(C) 4 3 2 1

(D) 3 2 1 4 (**Ans : C**)

12. “Sociology is the science of understanding of the meaning of social action.” The preceding statement was made by–

(A) Max Weber (B) Auguste Comte (C) Herbert Spencer (D) Emile Durkheim (**Ans : A**)

13. The idea of ‘imperatively coordinated associations’ was given by–

(A) Karl Marx (B) Max Weber (C) Lewis Coser (D) Ralph Dahrendorf (**Ans : D**)

14. According to Emile Durkheim religious practices are best understood as–

(A) satisfying the spiritual interests of human beings
(B) helping human beings to get relief from problems of mundane life
(C) showing alternatives to the existing practices of collective life
(D) contributing to the integration and stability of a society (**Ans : D**)

15. **Assertion (A) :** Nepotism, favouritism and corruption have increased in Indian society.

Reason (R) : The situation has risen due to lack of political will.

Codes:

(A) (A) is true and (R) is false (B) Both (A) and (R) are true

(C) (A) is false and (R) is true (D) Both (A) and (R) are false (**Ans : B**)

16. The temporary form of marriage found among Muslims is called–

(A) Nikah (B) Muta (C) Mehr (D) Purdah (**Ans : B**)

17. **Assertion (A) :** Women empowerment resulted in rural India during the last two decades.

Reason (R) : 73rd constitution amendment empowered rural Indian women.

Codes:

(A) Both (A) and (R) are false (B) Both (A) and (R) are true

(C) (A) is false and (R) is true (D) (A) is true and (R) is false (**Ans : B**)

18. **Assertion (A) :** Privatization of education in India is leading to commercialization of education.

Reason (R) : Commercialization of education has deprived many poor deserving students from quality education.

Codes:

- (A) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (B) (A) is false and (R) is true
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) (**Ans : C**)

19. The statement “Organizations are arenas for struggle” was given by–

- (A) Randall Collins (B) Karl Marx (C) Ralph Dahrendorf (D) Max Weber (**Ans : A**)

20. Who suggested that conflict has a functional importance in society?

- (A) Karl Marx (B) Lewis Coser (C) Ralph Dahrendorf (D) Randall Collins (**Ans : B**)

21. Match the List-I with List-II–

List-I

- (a) Ralph Dahrendorf (b) G. H. Mead (c) Alfred Shultz (d) Lewis Coser

List-II

- 1. Power Elite 2. Phenomenology 3. Functions of social conflict
- 4. Symbolic Interactionism 5. Conflict and Authority

Codes:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (A) 4 5 2 3
- (B) 2 3 4 1
- (C) 5 4 2 3
- (D) 1 3 4 5 (**Ans : C**)

22. Which one of the following statement is not reflective of conflict perspective?

- (A) Society as a struggle for resource and power
- (B) change is inevitable, often beneficial and can be violent
- (C) Society is viewed as a complex system of parts that interact to perform various necessary functions
- (D) Conflict between classes determines social change (**Ans : C**)

23. Match the items in the List-I with the items in the List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below–

List-I

- (a) J.W.B Douglass (b) D.H. Hargreaves (c) S. Bowles and H. Gintis (d) Ivan Illich

List-II

- 1. The Home and the School. 2. Social relations in a secondary school
- 3. Schooling in capitalist America 4. Deschooling society

Codes:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (A) 1 2 3 4
- (B) 4 3 2 1
- (C) 2 1 3 4
- (D) 3 4 1 2 (**Ans : A**)

24. Which theory advocates the view that the domain of sociology is the ‘common sense world of everyday life’ ?

- (A) Functionalism (B) Structuralism (C) Phenomenology (D) Exchange theory (**Ans : C**)

25. Which one of the following is not an element of symbolic inter-actionism?

(A) The self (B) The Ego (C) Symbols (D) Role - Taking (**Ans : B**)

26. **Assertion (A)** : Sense of alienation is increasing among Dalits.

Reason (R) : Atrocities have increased in recent years on Dalits.

Choose the correct answer from the given codes—

Codes:

(A) (A) is true and (R) is false (B) (A) is false and (R) is true

(C) Both (A) and (R) are false (D) Both (A) and (R) are true (**Ans : D**)

27. Match the List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below—

List-I

(a) G. Homans (b) Cart Wright (c) M. S. Olmsted (d) R. H. Turner

List-II

1. The small group 2. Collective behaviour 3. Group Dynamics 4. The Human group

Codes:

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) 3 4 2 1

(B) 2 1 4 3

(C) 1 2 3 4

(D) 4 3 1 3 (**Ans : D**)

28. Rewards and punishment associated with role expectations are called—

(A) Mores (B) Sanctions (C) Norms (D) Values (**Ans : B**)

29. Match items in List-I with items in List-II and select the correct code from the codes given below—

List-I

(a) Primary group (b) Reference group (c) In-groups and out-groups (d) Organised group

List-II

1. Sumner, W.G.I. 2. Bierstedt, Robert 3. Hyman, R 4. Charles Cooley

Codes:

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) 1 2 3 4

(B) 2 1 4 3

(C) 3 4 2 1

(D) 4 3 1 3 (**Ans : D**)

30. Which one of the following is not an example of social action?

(A) Two persons exchanging blows after a collision of their bicycles

(B) Two cyclists expressing regrets to each other after their bicycles collide

(C) Two cyclists going their respective ways without taking note of each other

(D) Two cyclists coming from opposite directions trying to give way to each other (**Ans : C**)

31. “An Outline of Social Psychology” is written by—

(A) C. H. Cooley (B) Sigmund Freud (C) Muzafer Sherif (D) G. H. Mead (**Ans : C**)

32. The idea of ‘culture of poverty’ was introduced by whom?

(A) Oscar Lewis (B) Abel Smith (C) Somuel Mencher (D) Peter Townsend (**Ans : A**)

33. Match the items in List-I with the items in List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below–

List-I

- (a) Culture is man made part of environment.
- (b) Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law customs and other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society.
- (c) The culture of a society is the way of life of its members; the collection of ideas and habits which they learn, share and transmit from generation to generation.
- (d) Culture is a ‘design for living’ held by members of a particular society.

List-II

1. E. B. Taylor 2. Herkovits M. J. 3. Ralph Linton 4. C. Kluckhohn

Codes:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (A) 2 1 3 4
- (B) 1 3 4 2
- (C) 3 2 1 4
- (D) 4 3 2 1 (**Ans : A**)

34. The theory that views people as ‘Stage managers’ managing impressions presented to the world is–

- (A) Role theory (B) Dramaturgy (C) Looking Glass Self (D) Dialectual theory (**Ans : B**)

35. Which of the following does not characteristic Herbert Blumer’s theory of symbolic interactionism?

- (A) The essence of society is found in actors and action
- (B) Society is made up of macro structures
- (C) Large-scale structures emerge from micro processes
- (D) Collective action gives rise to joint action (**Ans : B**)

36. Definite procedure or rules which people are expected to observe are known as–

- (A) Norms (B) Values (C) Institutions (D) Group behaviour (**Ans : A**)

37. Religion, marriage, family, caste are example of–

- (A) social values (B) social institutions
- (C) social norms (D) social segmental division of society (**Ans : B**)

38. Who is most generally regarded as the founder of symbolic inter-actionism?

- (A) Herbert Blumer (B) George Herbert Mead (C) Max Weber (D) Anthony Giddens (**Ans : B**)

39. Which is not a form of social stratification?

- (A) Religion (B) Class (C) Caste (D) Gender (**Ans : A**)

40. Match the items in the List-I with the items in the List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below–

List-I

- (a) Dependence and exploitation in work and marriage (b) The future of marriage
- (c) The death of the family (d) The family and marriage in Britain

List-II

1. D. L. Banker and S. Allen 2. J. Bernard 3. D. Cooper 4. R. Fletcher

Codes:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
(A) 1 2 3 4
(B) 4 3 2 1
(C) 2 1 4 3
(D) 3 4 1 2 (Ans : A)

41. The maintenance provided by the husband to the divorced wife is called–
(A) Dower (B) Mehr (C) Alimony (D) Bride price (Ans : C)

42. Which of the following is not true in the context of culture?
(A) Culture is cultivated
(B) Culture and Civilization are two faces of the same coin
(C) Culture refers to non-material while civilization to material aspects
(D) Culture is what we have while the civilization is what we are (Ans : D)

43. Who among the following criticized Marxian theory as “a mono causal explanation for a multicausal world” ?
(A) Max Weber (B) Ralf Dahrendorf (C) Randall Collins (D) Lewis Coser (Ans : C)

44. Karl Marx did not mention class conflict between–
(A) The Haves and Havenots (B) The Rich and the Poor
(C) The Bourgeois and the Proletariat (D) The capitalists and the working class (Ans : B)

45. Which one of the following is not an agency of socialization ?
(A) Family (B) School (C) Peer - Group (D) Media (Ans : D)

46. Match items in List-I with items in List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below–

List-I

(a) Evolutionary Theory (b) Cyclical Theory (c) Conflict Theory (d) Structural Functional Approach

List-II

1. Kingsley Davis 2. Auguste Comte 3. A. Sorokin 4. Karl Marx

Codes:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
(A) 1 2 3 4
(B) 1 4 2 3
(C) 2 3 4 1
(D) 4 1 2 3 (Ans : C)

47. Which one of the following is not an element of community ?
(A) Territory (B) We - feeling (C) Cultural diversity (D) Self sufficiency (Ans : C)

48. Who has propounded that “the primary groups are the nursery of human nature” ?
(A) Charles H. Cooley (B) George Herbert Mead (C) Ralf Dahrendorf (D) Karl Marx (Ans : A)

49. Who has authored the book ‘Society in India’ ?
(A) A. P. Barnabas (B) Andre Beteille (C) Kingsley Davis (D) David G. Mandelbaum (Ans : D)

50. Who argues that families are factories which produce human personalities?
(A) M. G. Smith (B) D. H. J. Morgon (C) G. P. Murdock (D) T. Parsons (Ans : D)

Problems of Rural India

UNIT - I

1) Who has to pay "Dowry" ?

- a) Groom's father to bride's parents
- b) Brides father to groom's parents
- c) Husband to wife
- d) Wife to husband

2) Marriage by purchase is called

- a) Asura b) Daiva
- c) Arsha d) Prajapatya

3) "Talak" in the Muslim society means

- a) Mubarat b) Dismissal
- c) Divestiture d) None of these

4) Which family system (method) is going is Rural and Urban Society?

- a) Nuclear
- b) Joint family
- c) Patriarchail
- d) Matriarchial

5) 'Divorce' in a family is a kind of

- a) Structure
- b) Material possession
- c) Non-material possession ritual

2

6) In Rural family more than nuclear families which of the following are move happy ?

- a) Patriarchail b) Materiarchial c) Nuclear

7) In nuclear families who enjoys more freedom of expression.

- a) All the members b) Male head of the family's
- c) Females d) None of the above

8) Indian village society stands lowers according to which perspective?

- a) Social b) Political
- c) Economical d) Psychological

9) According to which census male literacy rate is 27-16%and female literacy rate is 8.86%.

- a) 1941 b) 1968
- c) 1974 d) 1976

10) In which century the female education was negligible.

- a) 18 Century b) 19 Century
- c) 20 Century d) 21 Century

3

UNIT - II

1) The problem of admission to school is similar to the problem of admitted children with respect to ?

- a) Education
- b) Attendance
- c) Drop outs
- 2) Which period the literacy rate has increased ?**
- a) Ancient b) Before independence
- c) After independence
- 3) The person who do not know to read and write is called as -**
- a) Literate b) Illiterate c) Un education
- 4) At the time of Independence Indians Literacy rate was ...%**
- a) 18 b) 21 c) 14 d) 16
- 5) The main reason for mal nutrition is ?**
- a) Population b) Poverty c) Ignorance
- 6) What is the most important source of human development?**
- a) Education b) Economy c) Society
- 7) Which part of India faces the problem of mal-nutrition the most?**
- a) Rural b) Urban c) Tribal d) Migrant
- 8) From which class the educational system is decreased ?**
- a) I b) II c) III d) IV
- 9) Mid day nutritional scheme was launched by Indian government during the year ?**
- a) 1970-1971 b) 1980-81 c) 1971-1972
- 4
- 10) What us the basic educational problem in India ?**
- a) Illiteracy b) Drop out c) Lower Education
- 11) What is the biggest problem of Indian agriculture labour ?**
- a) Unemployment b) Semi-unemployment
- c) Economic d) Lack of skill
- 12) What is the reason of decrease in agricultural business.**
- a) Shifting patterns reality to urbanization
- b) Economic cause
- c) Political inter ference
- 13) The concept of economy deals with**
- a) Production b) Consumption
- c) Distribution d) All the above
- 14) During which year was the first state form started ?**
- a) Gupta Period b) Mauryan Period
- c) AllauddinKhilji d) None of the above
- 15) Who wrote the book rural sociology India ?**
- a) A.R. Desai b) ABeteille
- c) N.J. Suselser d) All the above
- 5

Unit - III

- 1) When was Rural landless Employment Guarantee Programme started ?**
- a) 1980 b) 1983 c) 1989 d) 1992
- 2) In the past, Jajmani system**
- a) Was highly building system
- b) Was open system where mobility was encouraged
- c) Was a highly repressive system

d) Was a voluntary system of stratification

3) The Green Revolution benefited most to

a) Punjab and Haryana

b) Haryana

c) Haryana and Uttar Pradesh

d) Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

4) The division of labour starts due to

a) Socialization

b) Biological specialization

c) Physical Environment

d) None of the above

5) Who is called landless labour

a) Agriculture labour attached to land

b) Seasoned Agricultural Labour

c) Agriculture Labour who do not have their own land

6

6) The peaceful co-existence of many cultural and ethnic group is normally referred by sociologists as -

a) Integration b) amalgamation

c) Cultural pluralism d) assimilation

7) The principle that a culture must be understood and judged on its own terms without reference to the values of another culture is ---- as -

a) Cultural specificity b) cultural pluralism

c) Cultural hegemony d) cultural relativism

8) The term "cultural-lag" refers to

a) Material culture b) non-material culture

c) Hiatus between material and non-material culture

d) Culture at a given point of time.

9) Cultural relativism means that

a) There are no universal cultural norms that we must follow.

b) One's view of social institution is coloured by his cultural perspective.

c) The function and meaning of a trait are relative to its cultural setting.

d) One believes that one's own culture is superior to others.

10) "Whether a peon or an officer; it doesn't matter. But must be a Government employee." This kind of attitude of a particular community / people is their

a) Ideal b) Cultural trait

c) Norm d) Folkways

7

Unit - IV

1) In private sector which sources are included?

a) Zamindar b) Public c) Government

2) According to National labor Inquiry committee report in India 2%to 2.5%population is unemployed?

a) Semi / Completely unemployed

3) When was rural landless employment guarantee programme started?

a) 1980 b) 1989 c) 1983 d) 1992

4) Which is most important in rural development ?

a) Caste Panchayat b) Co-operatives
c) Village Panchayat d) Police

5) What has been defined as an attempt bring about a social and economic transformation of village life through the efforts of people themselves ?

a) Panchayt b) Co-operatives
c) Community development project d) Bhoodan.

6) The major cause of corruption in India is -

a) Increasing populations b) Economic instability
c) Unemployment d) None of the above.

7) If the period of loan more than five years it is called -

a) Yearly b) Quarterly c) Half yearly

8) For the development of agriculture the laborers need.

a) Loan b) Technically advanced tools c) Money

8

9) At international level among the list of most corrupted countries India stands at which position ?

a) V b) VI c) VII d) I

10) What are the causes of rural indebtness

a) Economic dependency b) Economic dependency
c) Both the above

11) Rural unemployment problem can be solved by -

a) 100% irrigation b) More employment opportunities
c) Increasing literacy d) None of the above

12) Which type of unemployment is rampant in Indian villages?

a) Educated unemployment b) Agricultural unemployment
c) Women's unemployment d) Industrial unemployment

9

Contemporary Urban Issues

Unit - I

1) Urbanization is

a) The process of industrialisation.
b) The process by which the diffusion of urban culture occurs.
c) The movement of people from rural areas to cities and from cities to larger ones.
d) a way of life.

2) Urbanizations In India

a) Started as a result of industrialisation.
b) has been the cause of industrialisation
c) Started as a result of modern education
d) Existed in India before industrialisation and the western impact.

3) The movement of people from central cities to smaller communities in surrounding area is known as.

a) Suburbanisation.
b) Under-urbanisation
c) Over-urbanisation

d) rurbanisation.

4) Durkheim's concept of organic solidarity is found in

- a) Peasant societies
- b) Commercial societies
- c) Modern industrial societies
- d) Tribal societies

5. The impact of industrialization in India is most conspicuously reflected in.

- a) Widow marriage
- b) Crimes
- c) The increasing rate of growth in urban population
- d) Inter-caste marriage

10

6. Urbanism is a way of life, whereas urbanization was made by

- a) Homer Hyot b) Burgess
- c) L. wirth d) Galpin

7. Who has given the 'concept of urban fringe'?

- a) M.N. Srinivas b) G.S. Ghurye
- c) S.C. Dube d) K.M.Kapadia

8. Which among the following meaning is closet to the term 'over urbanisation'?

- a) Urbanisation at the cost of rural development
- b) Urbanization without the essential infrastructure
- c) Rapid urbanization
- d) Emergence of megalopolis

9. Urbanization is characterized by

- a) Development of trade
- b) Development of centers around a city
- c) Rural to urban migration
- d) All of the above

11

Unit - II

1. Industrialization weakens

- a) Role of religion in social life
- b) Father's authority in the family
- c) Caste system
- d) All of the above

2. The urban areas are more prosperous because

- a) The scope of industry and commerce is much larger in a town than a village
- b) The government cares more for the towns and less for the villages
- c) People in towns are more literate than in the village
- d) There is no agricultural problem in the towns

3. When due to the attraction of new opportunities people migrate to the town it is known as

- a) Push factor of migration
- b) Pull factor of migration
- c) Poverty

d) None of the above

4. In the early colonial period in the urban areas the structure of economic opportunities of people in the urban areas was

a) Enlarged

b) Remained the same

c) Minimized

d) None of the above

5. The spatial features of urbanization in India has been

a) Localized in nature

b) Balanced in nature

c) Both of the above

d) None of the above

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6. What 'urban area' the recent trends in the urban population in India? Select the correct?

a) It contains a minimum of 5,000 persons

b) It contains a minimum of 50,000 persons

c) It contains a minimum of 1,00,000

d) None of the above

7. Urban place with less than 1,00,000 population is referred to as

a) Town b) City

c) Metropolitan city d) None

8. Urban place or centre with more than one million population are referred to as

a) Town b) City

c) Metropolitan city d) None

9. The rural-urban migration that has led to overurbanization in India after 57 years of its independence is mainly a consequence of

a) Push factor due to poverty in rural areas

b) Pull factor due to affluence in urban areas

c) Both push and pull factors

d) Push factor due to affluence in urban areas

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Unit - III

1. The degree of urbanisation of any given community is indicated by its

a) Population size b) Population density

c) Population heterogeneity d) All of the above

2. Who studied the town of 'Dewas' in Madhya Pradesh?

a) Peter Meyer b) Adrian Mayer

c) R.G. Wirsing d) Sylvia Vatuk

3. Select the incorrect characteristic of urban social relations?

a) Secondary contact b) Impersonality

c) Superficiality d) Informality

4. Urban community is marked by

a) Homogeneity b) hospitality

c) Casteism d) Social complexity

5) Which is true ?

- a) Large-scale societies have complete control over their environment
- b) Large-scale societies have more control over their environment than small-scale societies
- c) Large-scale societies like small-scale societies have little control over their environment
- d) None of the above

6) A large control settlement of people and a variety of nearby smaller settlements (often termed as suburbs) on a land area involved in relatively a continuous pattern of relationship is called

- a) City area b) City proper
- c) Municipal area d) Metropolitan area

7) Which of the following term was used to refer an ordinary fortified town where inland trade was an important activities of people ?

- a) Nagara b) Matha
- c) Kheta d) Katara

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8) Goa is a

- a) Resort city b) Picnic spot
- c) Commercial city d) Religious city

9) Which among the following is a symbolic city ?

- a) Delhi b) Madras
- c) Ayodhya d) Patna

10) Cities and towns came into existence due to

- a) Urbanization
- b) Movement of population
- c) Growth of agriculture
- d) Development of commerce and trade

11) Which one of the following was the most important condition for the growth of the early cities ?

- a) Discoveries of new trades
- b) Increase in population
- c) Surplus food production
- d) Technological innovations

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Unit - IV

1) Which is not the characteristic of urban life ?

- a) Loss of humanistic value
- b) Impersonal relationship
- c) Informal relationship
- d) Competition

2) Unlike rural community, urban community lacks in

- a) Secondary control b) Social tolerance
- c) Self-sufficiency d) All of the above

3) Which among the following precondition is not correct for urban settlement or centre ?

- a) The total population of the area should not be less than 5,000
- b) Then density of population per square mile should not be

less than 1000

c) Of the total number of employed people at least three-fourths must be engaged in non-agricultural occupation

d) Of the total number of employed people at least two-third must be employed in agricultural occupation

4) Select the incorrect ?

a) Division of labour - different people performing different functions according to merit

b) Material density - simple ratio of people in relation to land

c) Moral density - density of interaction between people of a given society

d) Secularisation - discouraging the development of religion

6) The area of Ambi Valley is approximately of how many acres

a) 8000 b) 9000 c) 10,000 d) 6000

7) The speed of metro train is maximum how many km / hr.

a) 60 km/hr b) 70 Km / hr c) 80 km/hr

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8) In which year Delhi metro rail network was started?

a) 1999 b) 2000 c) 2002

9) In the work of globalization which event is most important?

a) Privatisation b) Socialisation c) urbanisation

10) Where did mono rail was set up in India?

a) Mumbai b) Delhi

c) Kolcatta d) Madras

17

Population In India

Unit - I

1. Geographical psychological demographic and cultural are the aspects of a

a) Community b) Association

c) Group d) Society

2. The base of age pyramid in India is broad. This is due to

a) High birth rate b) High death rate

c) High fecundity d) High morbidity

3. The word "optimum population" means

a) best population size b) Maximum population size

c) High rate of fertility d) Negative growth of Population

4. Who wrote first essay on population

a) Rousseau b) T. Hobber

c) John Locke d) Positive check

5. Among the following causes of mortality which do you attribute to society?

a) Child infanticide b) Magical treatment

c) capital punishment d) Medical treatment

6. Who among the following has development of "step migration"

a) H. Spencer b) Munford

c) Capital punishment d) Medical treatment

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7. The study of composition of material status of a group of population is called.

- a) Nuptiality b) Gamalogy
- c) Eugenics d) Alliance

8. Malthus a well know scholar of population studied

- a) Ferility as a way to express herself for women
- b) Favoured population growth and thought that its leads to social solidarity
- c) Disfavoured population growth and through it to lead to mass poverty and misery
- d) Disfavoured population growth but did not think that it will lead to any kind of change in society

9. Which among the following record selected population events as they occur?

- a) De jure census method
- b) Reporting census
- c) De factor census method
- d) Vital registration system

10. Natural law governed the growth of population in view of

- a) Comte b) Spencer
- c) Pareto d) Malthus

11. Who has written the book "Population of India and Pakistan"?

- a) Najmaul Kareem b) T.N. Madam
- c) Abdul Kareem d) Kinsley Davis

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Unit II

1. Which among the following refers to the occurrence of disease?

- a) Death rate
- b) Morbidity
- c) Epidemic
- d) Mortality

2. Natural increase (or decrease) stands for

- a) Famine
- b) The net deference between births and deaths
- c) Male-female ratio
- d) Communicable diseases

3. Which theory holds that population must grow up to certain desired level after which further growth is harmful?

- a) Balance population theory
- b) Zero population theory
- c) Optimum population theory
- d) Maximum population theory

4. Which year is considered to be the year of "Great-Divide" in the history of population of India?

- a) 1911 b) 1921
- c) 1951 d) 1971

5. "Population and social system" is the work of

- a) F.S. Netti b) E.A. Ross

c) H. Spencer d) Albion Small

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6. India is the second most population country in the world, ranking only after

- a) Brazil b) China
- c) U.S.A. d) Bangladesh

7. Fertility is less thanin all societies

- a) morbidity b) fecundity
- c) Mortality d) Birth

8. A child is considered to be a baby between the age of

- a) 1-3 years b) 1-5 years
- c) 1-6 years d) 1-7 years

9. The study of the population pyramids affords more intensive analysis of changes in the composition of a population

- a) occupation b) age and sex
- c) health d) educational

10. The most dramatic shift in the distribution of human population in modern times is in the growth of

- a) Food production b) Cities
- c) Economy d) Industries

21

Unit - III

1) Which nation is the first modern state to make legal provision for census?

- a) U.S.A. b) Great Britain c) France d) India

2) The theory of diet principle is social demography was given by

- a) K. Mannheim b) Double Day
- c) Burham d) Ricardo

3) The average annual growth for 1981-1991 of Indian population is

- a) 2.11 per cent b) 3.25 per cent
- c) 4.2 per cent d) 7 per cent

4) India's population has grown by more than since independence

- a) Double b) Thrice
- c) 20 per cent d) 40 per cent

5) The six of India according to 1981 and 1991 census respectively are

- a) 930 and 972 b) 972 and 930
- c) 929 and 934 d) 934 and 929

6) Which among these factors were responsible for determining the sex ratio of any population?

- a) the sex ratio at birth
- b) The sex ratio of deceased person
- c) The sex ratio of the net migrant
- d) The number of marriage alliances

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7) Which among the following appears to be the most

plausible explanation for the sex ratio in India?

- a) High mortality of the males
- b) High mortality of widows
- c) High number of widows
- d) High number of marriage alliances

8) are defined in demography as all those children in the first year of life who have not yet reached age one, that is those who have not celebrated their first birth day.

- a) New born b) Infant
- c) Baby d) child

9) Which of the following decades witnessed highest crude death rate?

- a) 1911-21
- b) 1921-31
- c) 1996-71
- d) 1981-91

10) The percentage of aged in Indian according to 1981 census was

- a) 6.49 b) 8.2
- c) 12.8 d) 16.49

11) Who among the following has postulated that fertility increases with the progress of society?

- a) Morgan b) H. Spencer
- c) Karl Marx d) Bobhouse

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12) "Fertility varies inversely with the density of population," this was the view of

- a) Sorokin b) Von wiese
- c) Saddler d) Ginberg

13) According to the 1991 census, India's population was

- a) 400 million
- b) -650 million
- c) 844 million
- d) 100 million

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Unit - IV

1. The number of population on non-working age in a population per 1000 people of working age is called

- a) Non-working population
- b) Dependency ratio
- c) Economic burden
- d) Dependency percentage

2. A group of person within a given population experiencing the same event during a given year of interval of time is called

- a) Grope b) peer group
- c) Resemble group d) Cohort

3. The discipline concerned with the statistical analysis and description of population composition and change is called

- a) Census b) Population statistics

c) Demography d) Population growth

4. Who was of the view that demographic density is a major determinant of social evaluation?

a) G. Simmel b) Emile Durkheim

c) Herbert Spencer d) Morgan

5. The term Demographic transition was coined by

a) D. Homan b) Warren S. Thompson

c) L. Hmorgan d) T. Malthus

6. As per the 1991 census of India the state with the highest percentage of urban population is

25

a) Gujarat b) Karnataka c) Maharashtra d) Kerala

7. In the united States of American, which census method is standard?

a) Sample b) registration

c) de Jure d) de facts

8. In which year was the National population Policy declared?

a) 1951 b) 1975 c) 1976 d) 1977

9. Since the Indian family planning programme is known as the family welfare programme

a) 1942 b) 1947 c) 1971 d) 1991

10) Who among the following has though of a large population as source of political economical and military power?

a) Kautilua b) Megasthenese

c) Hiuen Tsang d) AbulFazal

11. When a baby dies within the first four weeks of life, it is known as

a) Neo-natural mortality b) Mortality

c) Fertility d) Post-neo natal mortality

12. The crux of the population policy is the

a) Settlement of more people in urban areas

b) To reduce he sex-ratio

c) To increase the number of women

d) Reduction of the national birth rate

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Sociology of Development

Unit - I

1) Social planning is a

a) Conscious and a deliberate effort to bring about change

b) To bring about educational development

c) Unconscious and accidental effort to bring about change

d) Sporadic effort to bring changes in the economy alone.

2) The sociology approach to development emphasises upon

a) Education development

b) Economic aspect of development

c) Psychological and moral aspect of development

d) Socio-cultural psychological and moral as well as economic aspects of development

3) India has embarked on the process of

a) A socialist path emphasising on mixed economy

- b) A communist path of economic develops meat
- c) A bureaucratic path of economic development
- d) A totally capitalist path of economy development

4) The Indian approach to planning is

- a) Communistic b) Dictatorial
- c) Totalitarian d) Democratic

5) Who founded Social Service League in Bombay in 1911?

- a) A.R. Desai b) N.M. Joshi
- c) N.M Joshi d) G.S. Ghurye

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6) The book "Economic theory and underdeveloped Regions is written by

- a) Claudio Velize b) Frank A. Guinder
- c) Gunnar myrdal d) A.N. Agrawal

7) Which of the following statement is true?

- i) All change is development
- ii) Early sociological theories by comic, Spencer and Durkheim viewed development and change as inter-changeable and/or logically related terms.
- iii) According to modernization theories the end result of development is prosperity and political stability
- iv) Development refers to unplanned process of social change in modern times.

8) Which caste formed the backbone of Dr.Ambedkar movement?

- a) Ezhvas b) Nair c) Nadar d) Mahan.

9) Who among the following has described Bihar earth quake of 1934 as a divine punishment for caste Hindus?

- a) JyotibaPhule b) Rajendra Prasad
- c) M.K. Gandhi d) B.R. Ambedkar

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Unit - II

1) Bhoodan movement had it's beginning in _

- a) Bihar b) West Bengal
- c) Andhra Pradesh d) Madhya Pradesh

2) Who among the following has used concept of social development in place of evolution?

- a) Hobhouse b) Ogburn c) Sorokin d) C. Darwin

3) Modernization refers to

- a) Way of life
- b) Developing infrastructure
- c) Dress-style
- d) Advancement in science and technology

4) The inequality' implied in the estate system is based primarily on differences in

- a) Legal rights b) Wealth
- c) Education d) Occupation

5) The concept of contra-culture is propounded by

- a) Milton singer c) R. Linton
- c) Malinowski d) W.F. Whyte

6) Summer's model of society was called by him as

- a) Progressive model
- b) Consensus model
- c) Conflict model
- d) Developmental model

7) Which one trends to disappear under the impact of capitalism?

- a) Caste and classes
- b) Class and status group
- c) Caste and estate
- d) Estate and class

8) In which of the following did the class structure develop first ?

- a) Tribal society
- b) Primitive society
- c) Agriculture society
- d) Industrial society

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9) What according to Marx is the basis of capitalism ?

- a) Pursuit of profit
- b) Private property
- c) Large scale production
- d) Debit and credit through bank

10) For Marx, capitalism of requirements f all

- a) Promote charity
- b) The fulfillment of requirements of all
- c) Advancement of the capitalist class
- d) Welfare of society through economic development

11) The unique feature of estate system was _____

- a) Encouragement of hereditary occupation
- b) Denial of political right to masses
- c) Legalised inequality
- d) Created disparities of wealth

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Unit - III

1) The middle class of medieval times mostly comprised of

- a) Tradesman
- b) The capitalists
- c) The lower class people
- d) The elite people

2) Some individuals and groups are related higher in society because -

- a) They are considered to be basically good
- b) They belong to higher castes
- c) They had a good class relation
- d) They enjoy opportunities and privileges which others seldom enjoys.

3) Which aspect of the caste is most repugnant in modern times.

- a) They are considered to be basically good
- b) They belong to higher castes
- c) They had a good class relation
- d) They enjoy opportunities and privileges which others seldom enjoys.

4) For marx, the final stage of class consciousness is reached

- a) When inter group solidarity develops

- b) When people starts thinking alike
- c) When people realizes their position
- d) When members realize that only by collective action can they overthrow the ruling class

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5) Economic determinism as an approach to social stratification was first applied by

- a) A spirit of enterprise
- b) Being related to a capitalist
- c) Being a member of high caste
- d) The big investment of money

6) Who among the following enjoys prestige ?

- a) A physician in private practice
- b) A magistrate
- c) A stock broker
- d) A wealthy business man

7) Who were of the opinion that "social equality is a dream"?

- a) Gouldner
- b) Pareto
- c) Mosca
- d) K. Davis

8) Large agricultural holdings characterized by extreme dependency of the present on the land owner called

- a) Zamindar
- b) Agrarian relation
- c) Land owner
- d) Deshmukh

9) When some people become rich and other turn to be the poor, it is an example of

- a) Group mobility
- b) Vertical social mobility
- c) Functional mobility
- d) Horizontal social mobility

10) Gender stratification means

- a) Class difference
- b) Stratification based on caste system
- c) Stratification based on religious value
- d) Stratification based on religious value

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11) Organization of production of a society

- a) Linked with caste relation only
- b) Is interlinked with the social framework
- c) Operates in isolation
- d) Operates seasonally in isolation and seasonally in relation to the social frame work

12) There are broadly three approaches to the study of entrepreneurship. Which among the following is not the one ?

- a) Political
- b) Psychological
- c) Economical
- d) Sociological

13) Which among the following is correct. An entrepreneur is

- a) An innovator
- b) A public servant
- c) Merely a capitalist
- d) A person with style

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Unit - IV

1) An entrepreneur takes

- a) No risk
- b) long time to make a decision
- c) Uncalculated risk
- d) Quick decision

2) An entrepreneur has no

- a) Commitment to work b) dogmatic personality
- c) Creative and technical mind d) Self-confidence

3) The business elites

- a) Has become governing elite in Assam
- b) Have not been successful in becoming a part of the governing elites in India.
- c) Have been successful in becoming. a part of the governing elites in India.
- d) Has been successful in becoming a part of the governing elites in western states of India.

4) Traditional privileged and exploiting class included

- a) Priests b) Rich traders and merchants
- c) King and feudal chiefs d) All of the above

5) Who was the chairman of the Backward classes commission in India ?

- a) B.R. Ambedkar b) M.K. Gandhi
- c) B.P. Mandal d) Kaka Kalelkar

6) Women have acquired all the "follies and vices of civilization, and miss the useful Fruit"? Who made the above statement ?

- a) Mary wollstone craft b) Nancy chodorow
- c) Margaret mead d) Beatrice webb

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7) A corporate group in tribal societies means

- a) Economic association based on redistribution
- b) Association of priests who practices witchcraft
- c) Living group based on settlements
- d) Property holding group based on kinship

8) According to Max weber, what is necessary for industrial society is -

- a) Bureaucratic organisation
- b) Economic transaction
- c) Political organisation
- d) Better mode of transportation and communication

9) What has the industrialization done to women ?

- a) Their position has lowered due to petty jobs in factories
- b) Women become jealous of man's success in factories
- c) They have become subject of exploitation at the hands of factory owners
- d) The joined factories and thus were liberated from the seclusion

10) Enclosures Acts of England

- a) Introduced the system of crop rotation
- b) Improved the system of crop rotation
- c) Initiated the cattle raising among farmers
- d) Forced small farmers to relinquish their ownership or use of the land

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11) Which one of the following is not anociated in the post in thepost industrial society?

- a) Society moves beyond technical maturity
- b) Society's economy is relatively isolated from rest of the world.
- c) Consumption patterns resources to social welfare and security

12) When the Gandhian plan introduced ?

- a) 1947 b) 1949
- c) 1944 d) 1945

13) Who has written this word "in order to spend a substantial amount of time on "militant action" he could devote only a minimum of time of preparing for his university exam?"

- a) Gunnar Myradal b) Samir Amin
- c) Francis d) Raul Prebisch

14) Who has given the term "underdevelopment" ?

- a) Gunnar Myrdal b) Max Weber

PROBLEMS OF RURAL INDIA

UNIT-I

- 1) b 2) a 3) a 4) a 5) a 6) c 7) a 8) c 9) a 10) c

UNIT-II

- 1) c 2) c 3) b 4) a 5) b 6) a 7) a 8) d 9) a 10) b 11) a
12) a 13) d 14) a 15) a

UNIT-III

- 1) b 2) a 3) a 4) b 5) c 6) c 7) d 8) c 9) c 10) c

UNIT-IV

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- 1) a 2) b 3) c 4) c 5) c 6) b 7) c 8) b 9) c 10) a 11) a
12) b

PAPER-VI

CONTEMPORARY URBAN ISSUES

UNIT-I

- 1) c 2) a 3) a 4) c 5) c 6) c 7) a 8) b 9) d

UNIT-II

- 1) d 2) a 3) a 4) a 5) a 6) a 7) a 8) b 9) a

UNIT-III

- 1) d 2) b 3) d 4) d 5) b 6) b 7) a 8) a 9) c 10) d 11) a

UNIT-IV

- 1) c 2) c 3) d 4) d 5) c 6) c 7) c 8) a 9) a

PAPER-VII

POPULATION IN INDIA

UNIT-I

- 1) a 2) a 3) a 4) d 5) a 6) d 7) a 8) a 9) d 10) d 11) d

UNIT-II

- 1) b 2) b 3) c 4) b 5) a 6) b 7) b 8) b 9) b 10) b

UNIT-III

- 1) a 2) b 3) a 4) a 5) d 6) b 7) b 8) b 9) a 10) a 11) b
12) c 13) c

UNIT-IV

- 1) b 2) d 3) c 4) b 5) b 6) c 7) d 8) c 9) d 10) a 11) d
12) d

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PAPER-VIII
SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

UNIT-I

1) a 2) d 3) a 4) d 5) b 6) c 7) c 8) d 9) d

UNIT-II

1) c 2) a 3) a 4) a 5) a 6) d 7) c 8) a 9) a 10) c 11) c

UNIT-III

1) a 2) d 3) b 4) d 5) c 6) a 7) a 8) a 9) b 10) c 11) b

12) c 13) a

UNIT-IV

1) d 2) b 3) b 4) d 5) d 6) b 7) d 8) a 9) d 10) d 11) b

12) c 13) b

14) b 15) b

c) Karl Marx d) C.T. Hobhouse

15) Wallenstein refined the Marxist aspect of the theory and called it -

a) Dependency theory b) World system

c) Theories of underdevelopment d) Modernization theory

MCQ

101. Village Panchayat is accountable to the—

(A) Panchayat Samiti

(B) ZilaParishad

(C) Chairman of the Village Panchayat

(D) None of the above

Ans : (D)

102. Who among the following is known as ‘the father of local selfgovernment’ in India ?

(A) Mahatma Gandhi

(B) Lord Canning

(C) Lord Ripon

(D) Lord Wellesley

Ans : (C)

103. Ashok Mehta Committee recommended for the establishment of—

(A) Nagar Panchayat

(B) Panchayat Samiti

(C) Mandal Panchayat

(D) Gram Panchayat

Ans : (C)

104. The first municipal corporation in India was set-up at Madras in the year—

(A) 1767

(B) 1687

(C) 1667

(D) 1678

Ans : (B)

105. In the Constitution of India, economic and social planning is included in the—

(A) Union List of the VII Schedule

(B) State List of the VII Schedule

(C) Concurrent List of the VII Schedule

(D) None of the above

Ans : (C)

106. Which among of the following is not considered as part of the Civil Society ?

(A) Non-Government Organisations

(B) Caste associations

(C) Legislature

(D) Family

Ans : (C)

107. Who conceived the concept of Gram Swaraj ?

(A) Jaya Prakash Narain

(B) VinobaBhave

(C) Mahatma Gandhi

(D) Swami Dayanand

Ans : (C)

108. State Finance Commission is appointed by a State Government every five year to determine—

(A) Financial resources of the state for placing state's requirements before the Union Government

(B) Development requirements of the state for formulating State Five Year Plan

(C) Budgetary requirements of various departments of the state government

(D) Pattern of distribution of state's tax revenue between the state government and local bodies (both rural and urban) and the pattern of grant-in-aid to local bodies

Ans : (D)

109. Reservation of seats for women in Panchayati Raj bodies seeks to ensure—

(A) Economic welfare of women and children

(B) Gender parity in rural society

(C) Participation of women in public life

(D) Empowerment of women as an individual

Ans : (C)

110. Mayor-in-Council form of government means—

(A) Cabinet form of government at the municipal level

(B) Classical prefectorial form of government at the municipal level

(C) Making Mayor unaccountable to his colleagues

(D) Presidential form of government at the municipal level

Ans : (A)

111. According to 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, the minimum age for contesting elections to the Panchayati Raj Institutions should be—

- (A) 18 years
- (B) 23 years
- (C) 21 years
- (D) 25 years

Ans : (C)

112. Town Area Committee is constituted and governed by—

- (A) District Board
- (B) State Legislature
- (C) Governor
- (D) Municipal Council

Ans : (B)

113. The Lokayukta and Uplokayuktas Act was first passed in—

- (A) Maharashtra
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Karnataka
- (D) Orissa

Ans : (D)

114. Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution relating to the Panchayats contains—

- (A) 18 items
- (B) 28 items
- (C) 19 items
- (D) 29 items

Ans : (D)

115. Which one of the following statements is not correct about civil society organisations ?

- (A) They are sovereign bodies
- (B) They are voluntary but nonprofit-making agencies
- (C) They work in close proximity with people
- (D) They create awareness; educate and sensitise people on common issues and act as catalysts of social change

Ans : (A)

116. The 'Recall' provision to remove the elected office-bearers from the local self-government institution has been executed in—

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Madhya Pradesh

(D) Haryana

Ans : (C)

117. The State Election Commission conducts, controls and supervises municipal elections under—

(A) Article 240(1)

(B) Article 241(2)

(C) Article 243(K)

(D) Article 245(D)

Ans : (C)

118. Which of the following states does not have Panchayati Raj Institution at all ?

(A) Assam

(B) Tripura

(C) Kerala

(D) Nagaland

Ans : (D)

119. Under which of the Article of the Constitution of India did the District Planning Committee come into existence ?

(A) 243 ZD

(B) 243 ZE

(C) 244 ZD

(D) 242 ZD

Ans : (A)

120. Which of the following is not the duty of a District Magistrate ?

(A) Maintenance of Law and Order

(B) Collection of land revenue

(C) Implementation of poverty alleviation programmes

(D) Conduct of local bodies elections

Ans : (D)

CHAPTER 1

1. Who was the first administrator-statesman to attempt planning as a means for economic development?

a) Sir CP RamaswamiAiyar

b) M Viswesvarayya

- c) VT Krishnamachari
- d) C Rajagopalachari

2. An economy is at the take off stage on its path to development when it

- a) becomes stagnant
- b) begins steady growth
- c) is liberalized
- d) gets maximum foreign aid

3. Which of the following is the basic characteristic of Oligopoly?

- a) a few sellers, one buyer
- b) a few sellers, many buyers
- c) a few sellers, a few buyers
- d) many sellers, a few buyers

4. The aim of which of the Five Year Plans was to correct the disequilibrium in the economy?

- a) First Five Year Plan
- b) Second Five Year Plan
- c) Third Five Year Plan
- d) Fourth Five Year Plan

5. Which of the following Five Year Plans recognized human development as the core of all developmental efforts?

- a) Eighth Five Year Plan
- b) Seventh Five Year Plan
- c) Fifth Five Year Plan
- d) Third Five Year Plan

6. Which of the following plans aimed at improving the standard of living?

- a) Third Plan
- b) Fourth Plan

- c) Fifth Plan
- d) Sixth Plan

7. At which of the following places was the mining of coal started in 1774?

- a) Chhindwara
- b) Dhanbad
- c) Ranchi
- d) Raniganj

8. In which of the following years were the coking coals and non-coking coal mines in India nationalized?

- a) 1971 and 1972 repetitively
- b) 1972 and 1973 respectively
- c) 1973 and 1974 respectively
- d) 1970 and 1972 respectively

9. Which Indian state has the largest number of cotton textile mills?

- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Gujarat
- d) West Bengal

10. Minor ports like Kakinada, Machilipatnam, Bheemunipatnam and Krishnapatnam are in which of the following states?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Karnataka

11. When, for the first time, did the Prime Minister of India announce the 20-point Economic Programme?

- a) 1973
- b) 1974
- c) 1975
- d) 1976

12. Which of the following plans aimed at the removal of poverty and attainment of self-reliance?

- a) second plan
- b) third plan
- c) fourth plan
- d) fifth plan

13. Census in India is being held regularly after every

- a) 6 years
- b) 8 years
- c) 10 years
- d) 12 years

14. People belonging to what age group are eligible for training under TRYSEM scheme?

- a) 18-35
- b) 25-40
- c) 18-50
- d) 18-25

15. According to the census in 2001, which city in India has the largest population?

- a) Kolkatta
- b) Mumbai
- c) Delhi
- d) Chennai

Answers

M Viswesvarayya

2. begins steady growth
3. a few sellers, many buyers
4. First Five Year Plan
5. Eighth Five Year Plan
6. Fourth Plan
7. Raniganj
8. 1972 and 1973 respectively
9. Maharashtra
10. Andhra Pradesh
11. 1975
12. fifth plan
13. 10 years
14. 18-35
15. Mumbai

HAPTER 21. In terms of geographical area India occupies what position in the world?

- a) Five
- b) six
- c) seven
- d) three

2. India does not share its boundary with which of the following countries?

- a) China
- b) Taiwan
- c) Burma
- d) Bhutan

3. Agriculture employs almost what percent of the Indian population?

- a) 90
- b) 50
- c) 40
- d) 70

4. Which one of the following is a Kharif crop?

- a) bajra
- b) wheat
- c) mustard
- d) barley

5. Which one of the following is a rabi crop?

- a) rice
- b) jowar
- c) cotton
- d) peas

6. Who is known as the 'Father of White Revolution'?

- a) V Kurien
- b) MS Swaminathan
- c) JP Narayan
- d) Baba Amte

7. Who was the chief architect of Green Revolution that significantly improved the agricultural yield in the country?

- a) MS Swaminathan
- b) VR KrishnaAiyar
- c) V Kurien
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

8. The Chota Nagpur Plateau famous for its mineral deposits is in

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Jharkhand
- c) Madhya Pradesh
- d) Bihar

9. The Mumbai Stock Exchange was set up in

- a) 1875
- b) 1900
- c) 1922
- d) 1947

10. What does the term NSDL stands for?

- a) National Securities Development Limited
- b) National Securities Depository Limited
- c) National Safety Development Limited
- d) Natural Safety Deployment Limited

Answers

seven

- 2. Taiwan
- 3. 70
- 4. bajra
- 5. peas
- 6. V Kurien
- 7. MS Swaminathan
- 8. Jharkhand
- 9. 1875
- 10. National Securities Depository Limited

CHAPTER 31. Which one of the following was launched with the objective of helping the poor in rural areas to become self employed?

- a) DPAP
- b) IRDP
- c) TRYSEM
- d) DDP

2. In Indian economy, the principal means of transportation is

- a) airways
- b) railways
- c) waterways
- d) roadways

3. Which of the following organizations looks after the credit needs of agriculture and rural development in India?

- a) FCI
- b) IDBI
- c) NABARD
- d) ICAR

4. Which of the following estimates the National Income in India?

- a) Central Statistical Organization
- b) National Income Committee
- c) Planning commission
- d) Reserve Bank of India

5. In India which of the following taxes is levied by the state governments?

- a) Excise duty on liquor
- b) Capital gains tax
- c) Customs tax
- d) corporation tax

6. Which industry employs the largest number of women in India?

- a) tea
- b) textile
- c) jute
- d) coal

7. Which of the following is not a cash crop?

- a) Jute
- b) groundnut
- c) jowar
- d) sugarcane

8. An economy is at the 'take off' stage on its path to development when it

- a) becomes stagnant
- b) begins steady growth
- c) is liberalized
- d) gets maximum foreign aid

9. Which among the following treaties provided for a common currency for the member countries of European Community?

- a) Brussels Treaty
- b) Geneva Convention
- c) Maastricht Treaty
- d) Treaty of Versailles

10. SEBI stands for

- a) Science and Engineering Board of India
- b) Securities and Exchange Board of India
- c) Social Equity Bureau of India
- d) Science and Educational Board of India

11. With which of the following lies the basic regulatory authority for mutual funds and stock markets?

- a) Reserve bank of India
- b) Government of India
- c) SEBI
- d) Stock Exchanges

12. With which aspect of commerce are 'Bulls and Bears' associated?

- a) Foreign Trade
- b) Stock Exchange market
- c) banking
- d) international finance

13. Which of the following is the basic characteristic of Oligopoly?

- a) a few sellers, one buyer
- b) a few sellers, many buyers
- c) a few sellers, a few buyers
- d) many sellers, few buyers

14. State Financial Corporations give assistance mainly to develop

- a) small and medium scale industries
- b) agricultural farms
- c) cotton industry
- d) large scale industries

15. In which of the following fields was the first co-operative movement in India initiated?

- a) agricultural credit
- b) farming activities
- c) consumer co-operation
- d) agricultural marketing

Answers

1. TRYSEM
2. railways
3. NABARD
4. Central Statistical Organization
5. Excise duty on liquor
6. tea
7. jowar
8. begins steady growth

9. Maastricht Treaty
10. Securities and Exchange Board of India
11. SEBI
12. Stock Exchange market
13. a few sellers, many buyers
14. small and medium scale industries
15. agricultural credit

CHAPTER 4

Which of the following taxes is a progressive tax?

- a) income tax
- b) custom tax
- c) sales tax
- d) excise duty

2. In which year was the policy of population planning adopted by the government of India?

- a) 1947
- b) 1956
- c) 1952
- d) 1962

3. Which of the following taxes is/are levied by the Union and collected and appropriated by the states?

- a) stamp duties
- b) passenger and goods tax
- c) estate duty
- d) taxes on newspapers

4. The terms TRIPS and TRIMS are related to

- a) NAFTA
- b) SAPTA

- c) EFTA
- d) GATT

5. In which year was the new liberalized industrial policy announced in India?

- a) 1989
- b) 1990
- c) 1991
- d) 1992

6. During which Five Year Plan was the annual growth rate of National Income the lowest?

- a) second plan
- b) third plan
- c) fifth plan
- d) sixth plan

7. Chelliah Committee of 1992 deals with the overhauling of our

- a) public sector undertakings
- b) financial system
- c) tax system
- d) patents and copyrights

8. Economic planning is an essential feature of

- a) capitalist economy
- b) socialist economy
- c) mixed economy
- d) dual economy

9. Which among the following is an essential characteristic of mixed economy?

- a) co-existence of small scale and large scale industries
- b) co-existence of private and public sectors
- c) assigning equal importance to both agriculture and heavy industries
- d) co-existence of the rich and the poor

10. What is the value of goods and services produced in a country within a year called?
- a) National income at factor cost
 - b) net national output
 - c) net national product at market prices
 - d) gross national product at market prices
11. Which of the following deals with economic offences?
- a) MISA
 - b) NSA
 - c) TADA
 - d) COFEPOSA
12. In India, inflation is measured by
- a) wholesale price index number
 - b) consumer price index for urban non-manual workers
 - c) consumer price index for agricultural workers
 - d) national income deflation
13. Which of the following programs meets the credit needs of poor women?
- a) MahilaSamriddhiYojna
 - b) RashtriyaMahilaKosh
 - c) Indira MahilaYojna
 - d) MahilaSamakhya Programme
14. National income is the
- a) Net National Product at Market price
 - b) Net National product at factor coast
 - c) net domestic product at market price
 - d) net domestic product at factor cost
15. Which of the following programs aims at the promotion of savings among rural women?

- b) RashtriyaMahilaKosh
- c) MahilaSamriddhiYojna
- d) Indira MahilaYojna
- e) JavharRozgarYojna

Answers

1. income tax
2. 1952
3. stamp duties
4. GATT
5. 1991
6. Third Plan
7. tax system
8. socialist economy
9. co-existence of private and public sectors
10. gross national product at market prices
11. COFEPOSA
12. National Income deflation
13. RashtriyaMahilaKosh
14. net domestic product at market price
15. MahilaSamriddhiYojna

CHAPTER 5

1. What happens to marginal cost when average cost increases
 - a) Marginal cost is below average cost
 - b) Marginal cost is above average cost
 - c) Marginal cost is equal to average variable cost
 - d) Marginal cost is equal to average cost

2. Development means economic growth with
 - a) price stability
 - b) social change

- c) inflation
- d) deflation

3. Which one of the following is more effective in controlling prices in the long run?

- a) decrease in production
- b) increase in production
- c) decrease in the rate of interest
- d) increase in the rate of employment

4. Through open market operations, the RBI purchase and sell

- a) foreign exchange
- b) gold
- c) government securities
- d) all of these

5. A firm is said to be of optimum size when

- a) average total cost is at a minimum
- b) marginal cost is at a minimum
- c) marginal cost is equal to marginal revenue
- d) the firm is maximizing its profit

6. All revenues received, loans raised and money received in repayment of loans by the Union government go into

- a) Public account of India
- b) Contingency fund of India
- c) Consolidated fund of India
- d) None of the above

7. The law of demand states that

- a) demand increases with increase in income
- b) when income and prices rise, the demand also rises

- c) when price falls, demand increases
- d) when price increases, demand increases

8. The balance of payment comprises

- a) a current account of goods and services only
- b) a capital account of financial assets only
- c) official settlement accounts only
- d) all of these

9. What is Net National Product?

- a) The money value of final goods and services produced annually in the economy
- b) The money value of annual service generation in the economy
- c) The money value of tangible goods produced annually in the economy
- d) The money value of tangible goods available in the economy

10. Other things being equal, what causes a decrease in demand?

- a) rise in the price of the substitute
- b) fall in the price of the commodity
- c) rise in the income of the consumer
- d) rise in the price of the commodity

11. Deflation is

- a) deficit budget
- b) reduction in taxation
- c) contraction in volume of money or credit that results in a decline of price level
- d) increase in public expenditure

12. Bank rate means

- a) interest rate charged by moneylenders
- b) interest rate charged by scheduled banks
- c) rate of profit of the banking institution
- d) the official rate of interest charged by the central bank of the country

13. Which agency estimates the national income of India?

- a) Reserve Bank of India
- b) Planning Commission
- c) Ministry of Finance
- d) Central Statistical Organization

14. What is Gross National Product?

- a) the total output of goods and services produced by the country's economy
- b) the total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of the country
- c) the sum of gross domestic product and investment
- d) national income minus national expenditure

15. The Government of India acquired the ownership and control of major banks in 1969 whose deposits were not less than

- a) Rs 40 crore
- b) Rs 50 crore
- c) Rs 60 crore
- d) Rs 80 crore

16. What are costs which vary with output called?

- a) overhead costs
- b) indirect costs
- c) prime costs
- d) all of the above

16. What are costs which vary with output called?

- a) overhead costs
- b) indirect costs
- c) prime costs
- d) all of the above

17. Which of the following is known as plastic money?

- a) bearer cheques
- b) credit cards
- c) demand drafts
- d) gift cheques

18. To get the Net National Product, we deduct what from the Gross National Product?

- a) direct taxes
- b) imports
- c) interim payments
- d) loss

19. What is the main purpose of currency?

- a) standard of postponed payments
- b) standard of money
- c) medium of exchange
- d) none of these

20. What does devaluation of a currency mean?

- a) decrease in the internal value of money
- b) decrease in the external value of money
- c) decrease both in the external and internal values of money
- d) none of these

21. Which of the following is not a direct tax?

- a) estate duty
- b) agricultural income tax
- c) state excise
- d) corporation tax

22. Which one of the following was set up during the Seventh Five Year Plan to help the low income groups?

- a) NABARD
- b) Regional rural bank
- c) National Housing Bank
- d) UTI Bank

23. The launching of five year plans in India saw the introduction of

- a) mixed economy
- b) socialist economy
- c) capitalist economy
- d) closed economy

24. Land development banks in India are owned by the

- a) RBI
- b) State governments
- c) Commercial banks
- d) Cooperative societies

25. Which of the following taxes is levied and collected by the union, but assigned to the states?

- a) sales tax
- b) octroi
- c) excise
- d) consignment tax

Answers

1. Marginal cost is above average cost
2. social change
3. increase in production
4. all of these
5. average total cost is at a minimum
6. Consolidated fund of India
7. when price falls, demand increases
8. all of these

9. The money value of final goods and services produced annually in the economy
10. rise in the price of the commodity
11. contraction in volume of money or credit that results in a decline of price level
12. the official rate of interest charged by the central bank of the country
13. Central Statistical Organization
14. the total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of the country
15. Rs 50 crore
16. overhead costs
17. credit cards
18. loss
19. medium of exchange
20. decrease in the external value of money
21. agricultural income tax
22. NABARD
23. mixed economy
24. Cooperative societies
25. consignment tax

CHAPTER 6

1. Which is the largest commercial bank in India?
 - a) Reserve Bank of India
 - b) State Bank of India
 - c) ICICI Bank
 - d) Bank of India

2. Bank of Hindustan is the oldest bank in India. When did it start functioning?
 - a) 1990
 - b) 1770
 - c) 1885
 - d) 1892

3. The Bank of Calcutta, Bank of Bombay and Bank of Madras were merged in 1921 to form

- a) Reserve Bank of India
- b) Imperial Bank of India
- c) Bank of India
- d) Union Bank of India

4. When was the Reserve Bank of India established?

- a) 1935
- b) 1920
- c) 1928
- d) 1947

5. When was the Imperial Bank of India nationalized to form the State Bank of India?

- a) 1947
- b) 1949
- c) 1951
- d) 1955

6. The Reserve Bank of India was nationalized in?

- a) 1947
- b) 1948
- c) 1950
- d) 1956

7. What is a Bank which has capital and reserves of over Rs. 5 lakhs called?

- a) National Bank
- b) Cooperative Bank
- c) Scheduled Bank
- d) Unscheduled Bank

8. The Export-Import (EXIM) Bank was set up in

- a) 1982
- b) 1983

- c) 1987
- d) 1985

9. Which of the following has the sole right of issuing paper notes in India?

- a) Union Government
- b) Reserve Bank of India
- c) Ministry of Finance
- d) Supreme Court

10. In India, coins and subsidiary coins are issued by

- a) Union Government
- b) Reserve Bank of India
- c) Ministry of Finance
- d) Supreme Court

11. Which of the following is entrusted with the task of receiving all money on behalf of the Government as also with the task of making payments on their behalf?

- a) State Bank of India
- b) Reserve Bank of India
- c) Ministry of Finance
- d) Union Parliament

12. When was the International Monetary Fund (IMF) established?

- a) 1944
- b) 1945
- c) 1948
- d) 1950

13). Decision taken at Bretton Woods Conference led to the formation of

- a) IDA
- b) IMF

- c) ADB
- d) IFC

14. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is better known as

- a) World Bank
- b) Asian Development Bank
- c) IMF
- d) It is known by its name

15. Which sister organization of the World Bank provides long term loans at zero interest to the poorest developing countries?

- a) Asian Development Bank
- b) IMF
- c) International Developmental Association
- d) International Finance Corporation

16. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) was established in?

- a) 1956
- b) 1972
- c) 1985
- d) 1960

17. Where is the headquarters of Asian Development Bank (ADB) situated?

- a) Manila
- b) Delhi
- c) Bangkok
- d) Hong Kong

18. Which sister organization of the World Bank helps private activity in developing countries by financing projects with long-term capital in the form of equity and loans?

- a) Asian Development Bank
- b) IMF

- c) International Developmental Association
- d) International Finance Corporation

19. Who is known as the 'Father of Economics'?

- a) Adam Smith
- b) Chanakya
- c) Machiavelli
- d) None of these

20. Which was the first Indian Bank to introduce credit card?

- a)
- d) ICICI

21. When did India become a member of the IMF?

- a) 1947
- b) 1956
- c) 1960
- d) 1951

22. Euro is the currency of European Union. When did it come into being?

- a) 1999
- b) 1995
- c) 2000
- d) 2001

23. When did the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) come into being?

- a) 1973
- b) 1975
- c) 1980
- d) 1981

24. When did Regional Rural Banks start functioning in India?

- a) 1975
- b) 1947
- c) 1956
- d) 1960

25. In India, income tax is levied by

- a) Union Government
- b) State Governments
- c) Ministry of Finance
- d) RBI

Answers

- 1. State Bank of India
- 2. 1770
- 3. Imperial Bank of India
- 4. 1935
- 5. 1955
- 6. 1948
- 7. Scheduled Bank
- 8. 1982
- 9. Reserve Bank of India
- 10. Ministry of Finance
- 11. Reserve Bank of India
- 12. 1944
- 13. IMF
- 14. World Bank
- 15. International Developmental Association
- 16. 1956
- 17. Manila
- 18. International Finance Corporation
- 19. Adam Smith
- 20. Central Bank of India
- 21. 1947

- 22. 1999
- 23. 1973
- 24. 1975
- 25. Union Government

CHAPTER 7

1. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) was established in

- a) 1992
- b) 1947
- c) 1990
- d) 1976

2. Which Five-year Plan is being implemented at present?

- a) Eleventh
- b) Eighth
- c) Ninth
- d) Tenth

3. Which of the following is not a direct tax?

- a) Sales tax
- b) Income tax
- c) Wealth tax
- d) Estate duty

4. Who is the ex-officio chairman of Planning Commission?

- a) Prime Minister
- b) President
- c) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

5. The Indian economy is

- a) Capitalist
- b) Socialistic
- c) Mixed
- d) Federal

6. Which certification indicates a guarantee of quality for agricultural food products like ghee, honey, etc.?

- a) ISI
- b) Agmark
- c) BIS
- d) All of above

7. Who was the first chairman of the Planning Commission?

- a) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- d) Dr. M. Vishveshwaraya

8. Who is the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission at present?

- a) Montek Singh Ahluwalia
- b) B Balakrishnan
- c) Manmohan Singh
- d) Anil Kakodkar

9. In India farm credit is regulated by

- a) SBI
- b) RBI
- c) NABARD
- d) Union Government

10. The term of the 11th Five Year Plan is

- a) 2007 – 2012
- b) 2005 – 2010
- c) 2008 – 2013
- d) 2006 – 2011

11. When was the Tata Iron & Steel Company set up at Jamshedpur?

- a) 1907
- b) 1911
- c) 1914
- d) 1921

12. In terms of size what position does the Indian economy occupy in the world?

- a) 10th
- b) 12th
- c) 7th
- d) 9th

13. When was the General Insurance Corporation of India formed?

- a) 1982
- b) 1972
- c) 1956
- d) 1935

14. Which Five-Year Plan had adopted 'Removal of Poverty' as its foremost objective?

- a) Second
- b) Third
- c) Fourth
- d) Sixth

15. During the financial year 2007- 08 India recorded a GDP growth of

- a) 8%
- b) 8.5%

- c) 9.1%
- d) 9.7%

16. The economic liberalization was introduced in

- a) 1991
- b) 1990
- c) 1985
- d) 1988

17. Which industry provides the largest employment in India?

- a) Chemicals
- b) Textiles
- c) Iron and steel
- d) Jute

18. The highest denomination banknote being in circulation in India is

- a) 500 rupee note
- b) 1000 rupee note
- c) 5000 rupee note
- d) 2000 rupee note

19. Which period did the First Five-year Plan cover?

- a) 1947-52
- b) 1951-56
- c) 1950-55
- d) 1952-57

20. Who finally approves the Five-Year Plan?

- a) The President
- b) The Prime Minister
- c) The National Development Council
- d) The Planning Commission

21. When was the Decimal currency system introduced in India?

- a) January 1955
- b) April 1955
- c) April 1951
- d) April 1957

22). The Indian rupee is a legal tender in two other countries. One is Nepal. The other is

- a) Pakistan
- b) Sri Lanka
- c) Bhutan
- d) Afghanistan

23. Kerala's shores are famous for the deposits of

- a) Copper
- b) Coal
- c) Thorium
- d) Iron ore

24. Which of the following taxes is the largest source of revenue for the Government of India?

- a) Excise
- b) Customs
- c) Income tax
- d) Corporation tax

25. The National Stock Exchange (NSE) is located at

- a) Mumbai
- b) New Delhi
- c) Madras
- d) Calcutta

Answers

1. 1992
2. Eleventh
3. Sales tax
4. Prime Minister
5. Mixed
6. Agmark
7. Jawaharlal Nehru
8. Montek Singh Ahluwalia
9. NABARD
10. 2007 – 2012
11. 1907
12. 12th
13. 1972
14. Sixth
15. 9.1%
16. 1991
17. Textiles
18. 1000 rupee note
19. 1951-56
20. The National Development Council
21. April 1957
22. Bhutan
23. Thorium
24. Excise
25. Mumbai

CHAPTER 8

1. The aim of which Five Year Plan was to correct the disequilibrium in the economy?
 - a) First Five year plan
 - b) Second Five year plan
 - c) Third Five year plan
 - d) Fourth five year plan

2. Which of the following is the Central bank of India?

- a) State Bank of India
- b) Reserve bank of India
- c) Imperial Bank of India
- d) Punjab National bank

3. The Reserve Bank of India came into existence on

- a) April 1, 1936
- b) January 26, 1894
- c) August 15, 1947
- d) April 1, 1947

4. Which of the following was the first Indian bank?

- a) Bank of Baroda
- b) Bank of Hindustan
- c) Punjab National Bank
- d) State Bank of India

5. In which of the following years was power development initiated in India?

- a) 1900
- b) 1905
- c) 1911
- d) 1915

6. How many banks were nationalized in 1969?

- a) 10
- b) 12
- c) 13
- d) 14

7. Who was the Prime Minister of India when nationalization of banks took place in 1969?

- a) Indira Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru

- c) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- d) Morarji Desai

8. At which of the following places was the first hydroelectric power station commissioned?

- a) Chambal
- b) Damodar
- c) Mandi
- d) Shivasamudram

9. Garland canal project envisages the conservation of water resources in the country through the construction of

- a) dams
- b) canals
- c) embankments
- d) none of these

10. The largest percentage of bonded labour in India belongs to

- a) scheduled castes
- b) scheduled tribes
- c) other backward classes
- d) none of these

11. In which of the following year was the mining of coal started in India?

- a) 1775
- b) 1774
- c) 1800
- d) 1805

12. Which of the following is India's biggest dam?

- a) Bhakra Nangal
- b) Hirakud

- c) Farakka
- d) Pong Dam

13. On which river is the Pong Dam hydro electric power project built?

- a) Ganga
- b) Ravi
- c) Beas
- d) Hughly

14. In India which crop is sown on the largest area?

- a) Jowar
- b) wheat
- c) tobacco
- d) rice

15. BakraNangal is a joint project of Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan. On which river is this built?

- a) Yamuna
- b) Sindhu
- c) Sutlej
- d) Ravi

16. On which river is the Hirakud dam built?

- a) Godavari
- b) Kaveri
- c) Mahanadi
- d) Narmada

17. On which river is the Tehri dam built?

- a) Alakananda
- b) Bhagirathi
- c) Ganga
- d) Hooghly

18. Which Indian state leads in the production of rubber?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Kerala
- c) Karnataka
- d) Gujarat

19. Which Indian state tops in the production of gypsum?

- a) Gujarat
- b) Rajasthan
- c) Kerala
- d) Karnataka

20. Into how many PIN code zones is India divided?

- a) eight
- b) seven
- c) six
- d) nine

21. Which state has the highest percentage of people living below the poverty line?

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Orissa
- c) Bihar
- d) Madhya Pradesh

22. Which of the following is the most populous city in India?

- a) Mumbai
- b) Delhi
- c) Kolkatta
- d) Chennai

23. Which Indian state has the lowest percentage of people living below the poverty line?

- a) Punjab
- b) Gujarat
- c) Karnataka
- d) Maharashtra

24. Which Indian state has the highest per capita income?

- a) Haryana
- b) Punjab
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Karnataka

25. Which Indian state stands first in the production of coffee?

- a) Kerala
- b) Karnataka
- c) Assam
- d) Gujarat

Answers

1. First Five year plan
2. Reserve bank of India
3. April 1, 1936
4. Bank of Hindustan
5. 1900
6. 14
7. Indira Gandhi
8. Shivasamudram
9. canals
10. scheduled tribes
11. 1774
12. Bhakra Nangal
13. Beas
14. rice
15. Sutlej

16. Mahanadi
17. Bhagirathi
18. Kerala
19. Rajasthan
20. eight
21. Orissa
22. Mumbai
23. Punjab
24. Punjab
25. Karnataka

Communalism

Q. 1. Which one of the following theories is known as 'Voices from periphery'?

- (a) Modernization
- (b) Class-struggle
- (c) Dependency
- (d) Imperialism

Ans. (c)

Q. 2. New Dependency emphasizes on:

- (a) surplus extraction as the major cause of underdevelopment
- (b) monopoly of trade complemented by a monopoly of land, mines and manpower in developing countries
- (c) domination of capital by hegemonic centers
- (d) investment by multinational corporations

Ans. (d)

Q. 3. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R)

Assertion (A): Planning in advance for development Textiles and apparels are products in which developed countries have a comparative advantage.

Reason (R): Textiles and apparels have been for long, a labour intensive industries.

In the context of the above two statements. Which one of the following is correct?

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

Ans. (c)

Q. 4. Who used to concept of 'associated dependent development'?

- (a) Ernesto Laclau
- (b) Alfred Stepar
- (c) Dos Snatos
- (d) Fernando Cardoso

Ans. (d)

Q. 5. Environment problems and issues received special attention of the Government of India from the:

- (a) Third Five-Year Plan
- (b) Fourth Five-Year Plan
- (c) Sixth Five-Year Plan
- (d) Ninth Five-Year Plan

Ans. (c)

Q. 6. Consider the following events:

1. Nationalization of Banks
2. Pokhran-I

3. Statehood to Goa

4. Passing of the Hindu Code Bill

The correct chronological order of these events is:

(a) 4, 2, 3, 1

(b) 4, 1, 2, 3

(c) 3, 1, 2, 4

(d) 2, 1, 4, 3

Ans. (b)

Q. 7. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): Regionalism in Indian politics reflects the cultural diversity of the country.

Reason (R): The Political leaders which up the ethic identities.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

Codes:

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and 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

Ans. (b)

Q. 8. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): The challenge that the Indian state is facing today is how to achieve an equivalence between the state and the civil society within a democratic framework.

Reason (R): Criminalization of politics, political corruption and communal violence stand in the way of creating a value based political culture.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

Codes:

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and 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

Ans (a)

Q. 9. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): The parliamentary democratic system as adopted and operating in India is not capable of responding effectively to the challenge of economic equalities.

Reason (R): The most explosive issues faced by India's post-independence leadership have been the problems of caste oppressions and socioeconomic inequalities.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

Codes:

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and 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

Ans. (b)

Q. 10. Communalism in Indian context means:

(a) serving the community in a benefiting manner

(b) using communal identity for political gains

(c) a group of people bound by ethnic feelings

(d) creating friendly relations with the other communities

Ans. (b)

Q. 11. In which year did India become a party to the International Convention on Biological Diversity?

(a) 1992

(b) 1993

(c) 1994

(d) 1995

Ans. (a)

Q. 12. As per the 2001 Census, the minimum standards of literacy are:

- (a) a person aged 12 years and above who can read and understand any language
- (b) a person aged 18 years and above who can read speak and write in any language
- (c) a person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language
- (d) a person aged 21 years and above, who can read, speak and write any language

Ans. (c)

Q. 13. Birsa Munda was associated with tribal struggle of:

- (a) North East Region
- (b) Jharkhand
- (c) Nagpur Division
- (d) Deccan

Ans. (b)

Q. 14. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R)

Assertion (A): Naxalite movement is an armed struggle of poor peasantry against the landlords.

Reason (R): Naxalite movement was born in the Naxalbari village of Darjeeling District.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and 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

Ans. (b)

Q. 15. Which one of the following is not a Peasant movement?

- (a) Telengana Insurrection
- (b) Tebhaga Movement
- (c) Naxalvadi Movement

(d) Appiko Movement

Ans. (d)

Q. 16. Which one of the following is not an NGO campaigning for Human Rights?

(a) Amnesty International

(b) World Watch

(c) PUCL

(d) Oxfam

Ans. (d)

Q. 17. The well-known theorist of New Social Movement is:

(a) Habermas

(c) Foucault

(b) Karl Marx

(d) Althusser

Ans. (c)

Q. 18. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

(a) SunderlalBahuguna : Chipko Movement

(b) Sardar Patel : Warli Struggle

(c) NarayanaswamyNaidu : TamilligaVyvasaigalSangam

(d) Ram Manohar Lohia : Kagodu Satyagraha

Ans. (b)

Q. 19. Match List- I with List- II and select the correct answer:

List I (Individual)

List -II (Movement)

A. Sharad Joshi

1. Gandhian Movement

B. DattopantThengadi

2. Chipko Movement

C. Nirmala Deshpande

3. Farmers Movement

D. Sundar Lal Bahuguna

4. Workers' Movement

Codes:

A B C D

(a) 3 4 1 2

(b) 3 1 4 2

(c) 2 4 1 3

(d) 2 1 4 3

Ans. (a)

Q. 20. Who among the following was the first President of AITUC?

(a) Joseph Baptista

(b) LalaLajpat Rai

(c) B.P. Wadia

(d) P.C. Joshi

Ans. (b)

Q. 21. Who among the following is associated with Eco- Feminism?

(a) Suman Sahi

(b) ShabanaAzmi

(c) Vandana Shiva

(d) Arundhati Roy

Ans. (c)

Q. 22. Who among the following was considered to be a forerunner of backward class movement?

(a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

(b) JyotiraoPhule

(c) E.V. RamsawamyNaicker

(d) Ram Manohar Lohia

Ans. (b)

Q. 23. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): A social movement is a particular form of collective behaviour in which the motive to act springs from the attitude of members and the challenges of the society.

Reason (R): Social Groups and movements embrace interest groups and political parties to achieve their goals.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and 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

Ans. (b)

Q. 24. Generally Non-government Organization in India are registered under:

- (a) Registration Act, 1860
- (b) Registration Act, 1871
- (c) Registration Act, 1960
- (d) Registration Act, 1948

Ans. (a)

Q. 25. In which year was the Human Rights Protection Law passed in India?

- (a) 1986
- (b) 1987
- (c) 1993
- (d) 1995

Ans. (c)

Q. 26. Which one of the following statements is not true with regard to Non-Government Organizations?

- (a) They have come to play increasingly constructive role in the development process
- (b) They have to redefine their role in accordance with the changing times
- (c) The government has to change the bureaucratic
- (d) The government should affiliate Non-Government Organization to its respective departments in order to have better control over their functioning

Ans (d)

Q. 27. The scientific method does not emphasize on:

- (a) empiricism
- (b) values
- (c) facts
- (d) objectively

Ans. (b)

Q. 28. Jhum cultivation by cutting and burning trees is in practice by indigenous tribes in:

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) North-Eastern States
- (c) Orissa
- (d) Jammu and Kashmir

Ans. (b)

Q. 29. Which one of the following social movements is driven more by identity, concerns rather than the ideological concerns?

- (a) Narmada movement
- (b) Farmers' movement Karnataka against the MNCs
- (c) Sub – caste reservation movements among the Scheduled Castes
- (d) Anti-liquor shop campaign in Andhra Pradesh

Ans. (c)

Q. 30. Match List -I (**Movements**) with List- II (**Issues**) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

List –I	List-II
A. Panthers	1. Agrarian relations
B. Chipko	2. Environmental
C. Jharkhand	3. Exploitation discrimination
D. Tebhaga	4. Statehood

Codes:

A B C D

(a) 4 2 3 1

(b) 3 1 4 2

(c) 4 1 3 2

(d) 3 2 4 1

Ans. (d)

Q. 31. In the eyes of a radical feminist, gender equality can be achieved through:

(a) gradual reform

(b) getting more women elected in legislatures

(c) challenging patriarchy

(d) class struggle

Ans (c)

Q. 32. Which one of the following is not a peasant movement?

(a) Kheda movement

(b) Tabligh movement

(c) Telengana movement

(d) Tebhaga movement

Ans. (b)

Q. 33. Which one of the following non-governmental organizations is exclusively involved in human rights advocacy?

(a) Oxfam

(b) Ford foundation

(c) Amnesty International

(d) Caritas

Ans. (c)

Q. 34. The most essential principle of liberalism is:

(a) Equality

(b) Social justice

(a) Freedom

(d) Democracy

Ans. (c)

Q. 35. Which one of the following doctrines rejects the role of the State as an instrument of social transformation?

(a) Guild socialism

(b) Syndicalism

(c) Fabian socialism

(d) Marxian socialism

Ans. (d)

Q. 36. The formula “from each according to his ability to each according to his work” for the system of distribution in the State was given by:

(a) G.D.H. Cole

(b) Sorel

(c) H.G. Wells

(d) Lenin

Ans. (a)

Q. 37. The Marxian theory of Surplus Value is largely derived from the theory of:

(a) Adam Smith

(b) Ricardo

(c) Malthus

(d) John Stuart Mill

Ans. (b)

Q. 38. Which one of the following is not true of Fabianism?

(a) It regards the transition from capitalism to socialism as a gradual and peaceful process through political agencies already at hand

(b) It sees in the middle class a group that can be utilized in developing the technique of administration on behalf of the new social order

(c) It is an important step in rousing the social conscience of the community in favour of the socialist ideal

(d). It entirely retains the individual ownership of basic industries and system of production and distribution but seeks to control these for social good

Ans. (d)

Q. 39. Which one of the following brands of socialism considers socialism as a refinement and logical conclusion of democracy:

(a) Fabianism

(c) Marxism

(b) Syndicalism

(d) Guild socialism

Ans. (a)

Q. 40. Who among the following thinkers has attempted to apply structuralism to the study of Marxist socialism?

(a) Gramsci

(b) Horkheimer

(c) Sartre

(d) Althusser

Ans. (d)

Q. 41. Given below are two statements one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): Scientific socialism explains history in terms of class struggle.

Reason (R): Class struggle in history takes place as a result of contradictions between the proletariat and the peasantry.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

Codes:

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A

(c) A is true but R is false

(d) A is false but R is true

Ans. (c)

Q. 42. Which of the following are true of socialism?

1. Socialism aims at the elimination of capitalism
2. Socialism stands for the subordination of the interests of the society to the higher interests of the individuals
3. Socialism stands for justice, fair play and liberty. It aims at adding to the sum total of social welfare
4. Socialism stands for the elimination of competition where there is much economic waste

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 1, 3 and 4

(c) 1, 2 and 4

(d) 2, 3 and 4

Ans. (b)

Q. 43. Consider the following statements about the function of the State ascribed to the democratic socialists:

1. They favour collective control and a wide extension of 'public activities'
2. They believe th individual freedom can be better secured
3. They believe in state ownership of the means of production for the social welfare of the people
4. They believe in strong and prosperous state as end in itself

Which of the above is/are correct? Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4

(b) 1, 2 and 3

(c) 1 and 2

(d) None

Ans. (b)

Q. 44. Who among the following stated the principle of fascism as a nationalist from of socialism?

(a) Martin Heidegger

(b) Georges Sorel

- (c) Alfredo Rocco
- (d) Rudolf Kjellen

Ans. (c)

Q. 45. The official philosopher of national socialism was:

- (a) Rosenberg
- (b) Heidegger
- (c) Wagner
- (d) Haushofer

Ans. (a)

Q. 46. Which one of the following features distinguishes Nazism from Communism?

- (a) Totalitarian state
- (b) Lack of individual freedom
- (c) Equality of all
- (d) Secret police

Ans. (c)

Q. 47. Which one of the following statements enunciates a principle of totalitarianism?

- (a) 'Over himself, over his own body a mind, the individual is sovereign'
- (b) 'He who does not work, neither shows be eat'
- (c) 'Force is the midwife of every society pregnant with a new one'
- (d) 'We live, move and have our being the State'

Ans. (d)

Q. 48. Which of the following thinkers were exponent of Guild Socialism?

1. Robert Owen
2. Graham Wallas
3. Bertrand Russell
4. G.D.H. Cole

(a) 1 and 4

- (b) 1 and 3
- (c) 2 and 4
- (d) 3 and 4

Ans. (d)

Q. 49. Lenin's first important theoretical work relates to:

- (a) factors of production
- (b) organization of the party
- (c) industrial economy
- (d) peasant movements

Ans. (c)

Q. 50. "A half-way house between States Socialism and Syndicalism"

This description fits:

- (a) Fabian Socialism
- (b) Guild Socialism
- (c) Marxian Socialism
- (d) Platonic Communism

Ans. (a)

.1: - The challenge of deepening of democracy involves –

- (a) Applying basic principal of democracy govt. across all the regions.
- (b) Strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracy.
- (c) Inclusion of women and minority groups indecision making.
- (d) Challenge of expansion.

Q.2: - The challenge of expansion of a democracy required –

- (a) Keeping military a way from the govt.
- (b) Less decisions should remain outside the democratic control.
- (c) Bringing clown the influence of the rich.
- (d) Establishing a functional state.

Q3: - Name of law which empowers people to carry out democratic reforms—

- (a) Right to information Act. (b) Companies Act.
- (c) MRTP Act (d) None of these.

Q.4: - which kind of lows are considered the best for democratic reforms?

- (a) Laws that seek to bar something.
- (b) Lows that seek to promote the benefit of a particular section of society.

- (c) Laws that empower people to carry out democratic reforms.
- (d) None of these.

Q.5: - Which of the following countries disregards the UN and takes unilateral decisions in the world affairs?

- (a) France (b) India (c) U.K. (d) U.S.

Short Answers Type Questions

Q.1: - What are the basic rights of citizens for exercising voting rights?

Ans.:- 1. The rulers elected by the people must take all the major decisions.

2. Elections must offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the current rulers.

3. The choice and opportunity should be available to all the people on an equal basis.

4. The exercise of this choice must lead to a govt. limited by basic rules of the constitution and citizens right.

Q.2: - How is the challenge of deepening of democracy faced by every democracy?

Ans.:- 1. This involves string tuning of the institutions and practices of democracy.

2. This should happen in such a way that people can realize their expectations of democracy.

3. In general terms, it usually means string tuning those institutions that help people's participation and control.

4. This requires an attempt to bring down the control and influence of the rich and powerful people in making governmental decisions.

Q.3: - Enumerate the challenges which democracies in the world face today.

Ans.:- 1. Fundamental challenge — Those countries which do not have democratic form of govt. face the fundamental challenge of establishing democracy in the country.

2. Challenge of Expansion.—Countries having democratic setup face the challenge of expansion.

3. Deepening of Democracy – This challenge is faced by almost all the democracies. This involves strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracies.

Q.4: - What does fundamental challenge to democracy mean? Which two aspects are included in this challenge?

Ans.:- Those countries which do not have democratic form of govt. face the foundational challenge of establishing democracy in the country. This involves bringing down the existing non-democratic govt. to keep the military away from capturing power and establishing a sovereign democratic state.

Long Answers Type Questions

Q.1: - Describe the major challenges to democracy in India.

Ans.:- Following can be described as the major challenges to democracy in India.—

- 1. Social and economic inequality. 2. Poverty 3. Illiteracy
- 4. Casteism 5. Communalism 6. Regional imbalances.
- 7. Problem of language 8. Violence

Q.2: - How is communalism become big challenge to Indian democracy?

Ans.:- India is a land of many religions which sum of differ from each other but all have a fundamental unity. All religions proclaim the fatherhood of god and Brotherhood of man. All of them lay great stress on truth, honesty and advice their followers to serve god by serving men. At the other hand the mixture of politics and religion has hampered the growth of progress and national

unity. This creates religious intolerance which is the major hindrance in political stability and culture unity. In this way communalism becomes a challenge to Indian democracy.

Answer Key of Multiple Choice Questions

1. (B) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (C) 5. (D)

1. British come to India as :-

- a. Social reformer
- b. Inventor
- c. As a ruler
- d. As a traders

Ans : (d)

2. How many languages are accepted in Indian constitution?

- a. 22
- b. 28
- c. 15
- d. 20

Ans : (a)

3. Bi-Hinduism started in the year

- a. 1870
- b. 1878
- c. 1865
- d. 1861

Ans : (b)

4. Which one of the following is a fundamental right?

- a. Right to freedom of religion
- b. Right to property
- c. Right to work
- d. All of these

Ans : (a)

5. The right provided by constitution are called

- a. Governmental Right
- b. Optional Right
- c. Economic Right
- d. Fundamental Right

Ans : (d)

6. In which year Bengal was divided into two parts?

- a. 1905
- b. 1910
- c. 1915
- d. 1920

Ans : (a)

7. Bengal was divided as a result of:-

- a. Do or die
- b. Divide & rule
- c. Both (1) & (2)

d. None of these

Ans : (b)

8. Who was the first governor general of independent India?

- a. Dr.RajenderParsad
- b. Dr. S. Radhskishna
- c. Mahatma Gandhi
- d. Mount Batan

Ans : (d)

9. Who was nominated as a permanent member of constitutional assembly?

- a. Dr.RajenderParsad
- b. Dr. S. Radhskishna
- c. Mahatma Gandhi
- d. Dr. B.R. Amedkar

Ans : (d)

10. Muslim league demand for _____ constitutional assembly

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

Ans : (b)

11. Constitution was made in

- a. 2 years 11 months 18 days
- b. 1 years 11 months 18 days
- c. 3 years 11 months 18 days
- d. None of these

Ans : (c)

12. Secularism is added in constitution by the amendment of :-

- a. 42th
- b. 62th
- c. 47th
- d. 73th

Ans : (a)

13. After 42th amendment the first line of Indian preamble is "we people of India _____"

- a. Sovereign
- b. Secularism
- c. Democratic
- d. All of these

Ans : (d)

14. Secularism means-

- a. State is against to all religious
- b. State accept only one religion
- c. State will not give any special concern with any religion
- d. None of these

Ans : (c)

15. Right to freedom of religion is written in

- a. Act 25 – 29
- b. Act 14 – 18
- c. Act 56
- d. Act 51 1

Ans : (a)

6. According to act 28, which type of education is resisted in educational institution?

- a. Education of specific religion
- b. Navy Education
- c. Moral Education
- d. Sex Education

Ans : (a)

17. On the basis of _____ right to freedom of religion can be resisted?

- a. Public arrangement
- b. Morality
- c. Health
- d. All of these

Ans : (d)

18. In which country Non-Muslim are not allowed?

- a. USA
- b. Saudi Arabia
- c. India
- d. None of these

Ans : (b)

19. The most important aspect of secularism is its _____ of religion from state

- a. Include
- b. Separation
- c. Both (1) & (2)
- d. None of these

Ans : (b)

20. Who supports Untouchability?

- a. Hindu
- b. Muslim
- c. Christian
- d. All of these

Ans : (a)

21. How many language are mentioned in the 8th schedule

- a. 14
- b. 15
- c. 13
- d. 22

Ans : (d)

22. Which of the following are included in right to freedom of religion?

- a. Right to freedom of conscience
- b. Freedom against forced religious instructions
- c. Practice & propagation of religion

d. All of these

Ans : (d)

23. Non-interference means:-

a. Respect the sentiments of all religion

b. Respect only one religion

c. Both (1) & (2)

d. None of these

Ans : (a)

24. History provides many examples of discrimination, exclusion and persecution on the ground of

a. Exclusion

b. Religion

c. Law

d. Caste

Ans : (b)

25. Can there be different views with in the same religion?

a. yes

b. No

c. Can't say

d. may be

Ans : (a)

26. Is India a secularism country?

a. yes

b. No

c. Can't say

d. may be

Ans : (a)

27. Separation of same religion from the state in democratic societies is because of-

a. To interrupt religious teaching

b. To protect the freedom of individual exit from their religion

c. Both (1) & (2)

d. None of these

Ans : (b)

28. India constitution mandates that Indian state is

a. Socialist

b. Secular

c. Tyranny

d. None of these

Ans : (c)

29. The Indian state is

a. Ruled by the religious group

b. Supports one religion

c. Both (1) & (2)

d. None of these

Ans : (a)

30. Indian constitution grants the right to freedom of religious communities to set up their own school & colleges

- a. Yes
- b. no
- c. Can't Say
- d. None of these

Ans : (b)

31. Most children in govt. schools have to begin their school day reciting the 'pledge of allegiance'. The children are of:-

- a. USA
- b. Brazil
- c. New Zealand
- d. None of these

Ans : (a)

32. In USA, separation between state & religion means

- a. Prohibition free exercise of religion
- b. Respect an religion
- c. Neither the state nor the religion can interfere in affair of one another
- d. None of these

Ans : (c)

33. France passed a law banning students from wearing any conspicuous religious signs or symbols in year

- a. Feb 2004
- b. Jan 2007
- c. Dec 2006
- d. Dec 2007

Ans : (a)

34. France had faced a shortage of workers in year:-

- a. 1972
- b. 1960
- c. 1970
- d. 1947

Ans : (b)

35. 'Id' is a festival of

- a. Muslim
- b. Hindu
- c. Sikh
- d. None of these

Ans : (a)

36. Coercion means:-

- a. Freedom of speech
- b. Freedom of religion
- c. Force someone to do something
- d. All of these

Ans : (c)

37. There are maximum number of

- a. Hindu
- b. Muslim
- c. Both (1) & (2)
- d. None of these

Ans : (b)

38. Democracy means:-

- a. Rule of people
- b. Rule of minister
- c. Rule of speaker
- d. All of these

Ans : (a)

39. Who is the present prime minister of India?

- a. Mahatma Gandhi
- b. Indra Gandhi
- c. Manmohan Singh
- d. Sonia Gandhi

Ans : (c)

40. Is castism should be there?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Can't say
- d. may be

Ans : (b)

41. Christian belongs to which religion

- a. Hindu
- b. Muslim
- c. Sikh
- d. Christian

Ans : (d)

42. Scared book of Muslim is:-

- a. Ved
- b. Kuran
- c. Namaj
- d. All of these

Ans : (b)

43. Where the Hindu worship their God?

- a. Temple
- b. Masjid
- c. Both (1) & (2)
- d. None of these

Ans : (a)

44. India is a :-

- a. Religion based country
- b. Religion free country
- c. Both (1) & (2)

d. None of these

Ans : (b)

45. Our unity lines in our

a. Diversity

b. Castism

c. Religious

d. None of these

Ans : (a)

46. Is there provision of Indian secularism in constitution

a. No

b. Yes

c. Can't say

d. May be

Ans : (b)

47. Wearing a _____ is central to a Sikh's religious practice

a. Pugri

b. suit

c. Having Bike

d. All of these

Ans : (a)

48. India constitution guarantees _____ to

a. Fundamental duty

b. Fundamental right

c. Both (1) & (2)

d. None of these

Ans : (b)

49. Separation of religion from the state means

a. Socialism

b. Democracy

c. Secularism

d. All of these

Ans : (c)

50. There are mainly four religion practiced in India, they are

a. Arabic

b. Christian

c. Jainism

d. Buddhism

Ans : (b)

1. All persons are equal before _____

a. Police

b. Minister

c. Law

d. Court

Ans : (a)

2. To enforce the rule we have :-

- a. Courts
- b. Judiciary
- c. Minister
- d. Police

Ans : (b)

3. 'Right to health' is included in :-

- a. Act 21
- b. Act 42
- c. Act 356
- d. Act 29

Ans : (a)

4. 26 January was a day to establish :-

- a. Supreme Court
- b. High Court
- c. panchayati raj
- d. Lower courts

Ans : (b)

5. Supreme court is located in :-

- a. Chandigarh
- b. Punjab
- c. Haryana
- d. New Delhi

Ans : (d)

6. To protect people from exploitation – government make certain _____

- a. laws
- b. police
- c. Courts
- d. Ministers

Ans : (a)

7. It is _____ to deny workers their wages

- a. Legal
- b. justice
- c. Illegal
- d. All of above

Ans : (c)

8. Market has basically _____ parties.

- a. Three
- b. One
- c. Two
- d. Four

Ans : (a)

9. Do you think the wages given to workers is _____.

- a. Adequate
- b. Low
- c. High

d. None of these

Ans : (b)

10. power looms are :-

a. Small units with 4 – 6 looms

b. Workers of textile mill

c. Both (a) & (b)

d. None of these

Ans : (c)

11. Many workers are denied fair wages by their employers because :-

a. They badly need work

b. Workers has no bargaining power

c. paid low wages.

d. All of these

Ans : (d)

12. Enforcement of law become important :-

a. When law seeks to protect the rich persons

b. When law seeks to protect the ministers

c. When law seeks to protect the weak from strong

d. All of these

Ans : (c)

13. Fundamental law was guaranteed by :-

a. Minister

b. Government

c. President

d. Indian constitution

Ans : (d)

14. 'Right against exploitation' says that :-

a. Every person is free to chose any religion

b. No one can interrupt constitution

c. No one can forced to work for low wages

d. All of these

Ans : (c)

15. No child below the age of _____ shall be employed to work in any factory.

a. Fourteen

b. Twenty

c. Ten

d. Three

Ans : (a)

16. Children labour prevention act was amended by the government in :-

a. September 2007

b. October 2006

c. January 2002

d. October 2005

Ans : (b)

17. Child Labour prevention means :-

a. Child under 14 of age banned for working in dhabas

- b. Child under 14 of age banned for working in Restaurants
- c. Child under 14 of age banned for working in tea shops
- d. All of these

Ans : (d)

18. Violating child labour prevention act must be :-

- a. Penalized with the punishment of 3 months.
- b. Fine of rupee 10,000 to 20,000
- c. Both (a) & (b)
- d. None of these

Ans : (c)

19. Only three states published the plan of child labour prevention act these are :-

- a. Maharastra, Karnataka & Tamil Naidu
- b. Punjab, Haryana & Maharastra
- c. Both (a) & (b)
- d. None of these

Ans : (a)

20. The world's most industrial tragedy took place in :-

- a. Punjab
- b. Haryana
- c. Karnataka
- d. Bhopal

Ans : (d)

21. Bhopal gas tragedy was took place :-

- a. 24 years ago
- b. 22 years ago
- c. 20 years ago
- d. 10 years ago

Ans : (a)

22. UC means :-

- a. Unit calorie
- b. Union commission
- c. Union Carbide
- d. None of these

Ans : (c)

23. UC is a _____ company.

- a. African
- b. American
- c. Arabian
- d. None of these

Ans : (b)

24. Bhopal gas tragedy occurs at :-

- a. 12 December 1984
- b. 17 December 1984
- c. 14 December 1984
- d. 2 December 1984

Ans : (d)

25. Name the poisonous gas released from the industry at Bhopal.

- a. Methyl – isocyanide
- b. Methyl – Alcohol
- c. Methyl – chloride
- d. Methanol

Ans : (a)

26. With in three days, about how many people were dead.

- a. About 8,000
- b. Below 8,000
- c. More than 8,000
- d. None of these

Ans : (c)

27. Give only one reason why foreigners come India?

- a. Cheap labour
- b. Hard working labour
- c. Both (a) & (b)
- d. None of these

Ans : (c)

28. Lower working conditions include :-

- a. Cheap labour
- b. Hard working labour
- c. low wages labour
- d. All of these

Ans : (d)

29. One worker can easily replace another because of :-

- a. Too much unemployment
- b. Work in unsafe condition
- c. Low wages
- d. All of these

Ans : (a)

30. In India incident occurs rapidly because of :-

- a. Safety laws are less in India
- b. Safety laws are not enforcement
- c. Both (a) & (b)
- d. None of these

Ans : (c)

31. New law on environment are introduced due to :-

- a. Bhopal gas tragedy
- b. UC factory tragedy
- c. Both (a) & (b)
- d. None of these

Ans : (a)

32. The environment is treated as 'free' entity because :-

- a. Any industry can pollute air
- b. Any industry can pollute water without restrictions
- c. Both (a) & (b)

d. None of these

Ans : (c)

33. 'Right to life' is a fundamental right under :-

a. Act 42

b. Act 76

c. Act 1

d. Act 21

Ans : (d)

34. In 1998 onwards, Supreme court had ordered all the public transport vehicles using diesel were switch to :-

a. CNG

b. LPG

c. Petroleum

d. Coal

Ans : (a)

35. CNG means :-

a. Common Nation gas

b. Compressed Natural gas

c. Both (a) & (b)

d. None of these

Ans : (b)

36. Which countries hosts for industries producing pesticides, Zinc or Lead.

a. China, Pakistan & Cochin

b. Nepal, Burma & China

c. Cochin, Shimla & Burma

d. India, Pakistan & Bangladesh

Ans : (d)

37. Another hazardous industry that is growing rapidly in South Asia is :-

a. Ship shaping

b. Ship shaping

c. Ship breaking

d. All of these

Ans : (c)

38. Laws are necessary :-

a. To make people happy

b. To make people enjoy

c. To protect people from unfair means

d. All of these

Ans : (c)

39. A major role of government is :-

a. Is to control the activities of private companies

b. Enforcing law

c. Ensure social justice

d. All of these

Ans : (d)

40. Social law means :-

- a. There is special provision for rich persons
- b. there is special job facilities for ladies
- c. All the people are equal before law
- d. All of these

Ans : (c)

41. Workers right means :-

- a. Right to work
- b. Right to fair wages
- c. Right to decant conditions
- d. All of these

Ans : (d)

42. Do you think that the workers of Bhopal gas tragedy got justice :-

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. May be
- d. Can't say

Ans : (b)

43. What are the main sources of environmental pollution?

- a. Air
- b. Water
- c. Soil
- d. All of these

Ans : (c)

44. Consumer means :-

- a. An individual who buys goods for personal use.
- b. An individual who sells goods for personal use.
- c. Both (a) & (b)
- d. None of these

Ans : (a)

45. Producer means :-

- a. An individual who buys goods for personal use.
- b. An individual who sells goods for personal use.
- c. An individual that produces goods
- d. None of these

Ans : (c)

46. What do you mean by the term 'Investment'?

- a. Money spent to purchase new machinery
- b. Money spent to purchase new building
- c. Money spent to increase production in future.
- d. All of these

Ans : (d)

47. Workers are :-

- a. An association of child
- b. An association of people working for wages
- c. An association of leaders

d. None of these

Ans : (c)

48. Act of breaking law means :-

a. Violation

b. Infringement of fundamental rights

c. Both (a) & (b)

d. None of these

Ans : (b)

49. Making law is not enough government has to ensure that these laws are :-

a. Implemented

b. Enforced

c. Both (a) & (b)

d. None of these

Ans : (c)

50. Safety measures at work place means :-

a. Alarm system

b. Emergency exits

c. Properly functioning machinery

d. All of these

Ans : (d)