Time: 3 hours   **Total marks: 250**

UNIT- I : MODERN HISTORY OF INDIA AND INDIAN CULTURE
SECTION A   4 x 10 = 40
Answer all the questions. Answer not exceeding 150 words each

1. **Pre-1857, rebellion against the British were of tribals, whose autonomy and resources were threatened by British rule - Discuss.**
   பழங்குடியினரின் தன்னாட்சி மற்றும் வளங்களுக்கு ஆங்கில அரசு அச்சுறுத்தலாக விளங்கியதால் 1857க்கு முன்பு ஆங்கிலேயர்களுக்கு எதிராக கிளர்ச்சி செய்தவர்கள் பழங்குடியினரே – விவாதி

   Introduction

   Tribal movements under British rule were the most frequent, militant and violent of all movement.

Key Facts
i.   Kol Mutiny (1831)
ii.   Munda Uprisal – Birsa Munda (1837)
iii.   Santhal Rebellion (1855-56)
iv.   Khond Uprisings (1837-1856)

   Causes of Tribal Movements

   1. Land settlement system
      i.   Affected the joint ownership tradition among the tribals

   2. Influx of non tribals (outsiders)
   3. Shifting culturation in forests was curbed
   4. Exploitation and tribal suffering
      i.   By Police, traders, moneylenders

   5. Colonial laws
      i.   Laws were intrusive in nature
      ii.   Interference into their customs and tradition

   6. Christian Missionaries Activities

Characteristics of Tribal Revolt

1. Uprising were localised
2. Use of primitive warfare materials
3. Uprising led by Messiah like figures

Kol uprising (1831-1832)

1. Inhabitants of Chotanagpur, Singhbhum region in Bihar and Odisha

2. Cause for uprising

    i.   Kols revolted against Thikadars (Tax Collectors)
    ii.   Raja of Chotanagpur leased several villages to outsiders

3. Course

    i.   By 26 January 1832 Kols and taken
    ii.   Leader of Kol – Buddha Bhagat, Bhindrai Manki

4. Kols surrendered by December 1831

Munda Uprising (1820 – 1837)

1. Led by Birsa Munda
2. Munda tribes found in South of Ranchi
3. Mundas fought against Thikadars, Money lenders
4. Birsa Munda (1874 – 9 June 1900)

    i.   He urged Munda Cultivators to not pay rent to Zamindars

Santhal Rebellion (1855-56)

1. Area – Plains of Rajmahal Hills (Bihar)
2. Santhals also called as Manji
3. Cause
   Driven away from homeland by British

4. Land of Santhals (Damin – i – Koh)
5. Battle of Mahespur were many Santhals wore red clothes and revolted against British
6. They raided Charles Indigo factory
7. Suppressed by British in 1856

Other Tribal Revolts

1. Khond Uprising (1837 – 1856)
2. Koya Revolt
3. Chauar Uprising (1772) (1795-1816)

Conclusion

The Tribal revolt were ruthlessly suppressed by the British

2. **Write a note on Salt Satyagraha in Tamilnadu**
   தமிழகத்தில் உப்புசத்தியாகிரகம் பற்றி சிறுகுறிப்பு வரைக

The Vedaranyam March (also called the Vedaranyam Satyagraha) was a framework of the nonviolent civil disobedience movement in British India. Modeled on the lines of Dandi March, which was led by Mahatma Gandhi on the western coast of India the month before, it was organised to protest the salt tax imposed by the British Raj in the colonial India.

C. Rajagopalachari, a close associate of Gandhi, led the march which had close to 150 volunteers, most of whom belonged to the Indian National Congress. It began at Trichinopoly (now Tiruchirappalli) on 13 April 1930 and proceeded for about 150 mi (240 km) towards the east before culminating at Vedaranyam, a small coastal town in the then Tanjore District. By collecting salt directly from the sea the marchers broke the salt law. As a part of the march, Rajagopalachari created awareness among the people by highlighting the importance of Khadi as well as social issues like caste discrimination. The campaign came to an end on 28 April 1930 when the participants were arrested by the police. Its leader Rajagopalachari was imprisoned for six months. The march along with the ones at Dandi and Dharasana drew worldwide attention to the Indian independence movement.

In response to a nationwide protest of the British salt tax, Mahatma Gandhi decided to initiate a march to Dandi—then a small village in the Bombay Presidency—on the western coast of India. When Gandhi's choice of salt was not welcomed by his peers, C. Rajagopalachari ably supported the idea and took part in the Salt March, which was organised on 12 March 1930.

A month later, Rajagopalachari was unanimously elected as the president of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee (TNCC) at the conference held in Vellore. T. S. S. Rajan was elected as the secretary, while Panthulu Iyer, Swaminatha Chetty, Lakshmipathi, A. Vaidyanatha Iyer and N. S. Varathachariyar were among the prominent members of the committee. In the meanwhile, the party headquarters was shifted from Madras to Trichinopoly.

A month later, Rajagopalachari intended to initiate a protest—on the lines of Dandi March—on the eastern coast to make salt at Vedaranyam, Tanjore District, Madras Presidency.[5][6] Rajaji initially thought of choosing Kanyakumari, the point where the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean confluence with each other. Since the TNCC had decided not to conduct Satyagraha in non-native states, Kanyakumari, which was then a part of the princely state of Travancore, was ruled out.

Vedaratnam Pillai, an active congressman and a resident of Vedaranyam, convinced Rajaji that his hometown be the preferred destination. Rajaji agreed with his idea as there were "convenient" salt marshes at the Agasthiampalli salt factory, which was located near Vedaranyam. Further, Pillai was also a licensee of the salt factory and had knowledge about

the manufacturing of salt. Further, Rajaji was influenced by the location of the town; it was a part of the Tanjore District, which was a Congress stronghold.

The march

As soon as the venue was finalised, Rajaji made further preparations for the march. A Government record pointed out that he was very much concerned about modeling the march on the lines of Gandhi's Dandi March. He estimated that a minimum sum of ₹20,000 was needed to organise the rally. He successfully managed to collect the funds with the help of Saurashtrians of Madurai and South Indians in Bombay and Ahmedabad. Rajaji had formulated an advance guard that consisted of T. S. S. Rajan, G. Ramachandran and Thiruvannamalai N. Annamalai Pillai. Even before the march took off, the guard traveled along the proposed route and met the villagers to ensure support from them. Rajan was in charge of fixing the halt points for the march and took care of food and accommodation at each stage. The promulgation of section 157 of the Indian Penal Code made it a difficult task for Rajan. J. A. Thorne, the district collector of Tanjore, issued a warning that those who provide food and accommodation to the marchers shall be punished. He tried his best by widely publicising his order throughout his jurisdiction.

The committee had received nearly 1000 applications for participating in the march. After scrutinising the applications, Rajaji selected a team of ninety-eight volunteers, most of them being young clerks, students and graduates. Out of the first batch, twenty-four were from Madurai, fifteen from Tirunelveli, twelve from Ramanathapuram, eleven from Madras, nine from Tiruchengodu, nine from Bombay, seven from Tanjore, five from Trichinopoly, four from Coimbatore and one each from North Arcot and Srirangam. Other prominent members included, Rukmini Lakshmipathi,[8] K. Kamaraj, Aranthangi C. Krishnaswamy, M. Bhaktavatsalam and Rajaji's son, C. R. Narasimhan. In addition, social activists like A. Vaidyanatha Iyer and G. Ramachandran joined the rally.

The march commenced on 13 April 1930, coinciding with the Puthandu (Tamil New Year), from Rajan's house in Trichinopoly Cantonment.[3][10][11] As soon as the marchers reached Tanjore, Rajaji avoided the usual route to Vedaranyam, and instead chose a "circuitous" route via Kumbakonam, Valangaiman, Semmangudi, Needamangalam and Thiruthuraipoondi as he hoped that the marchers would receive hospitality in these places. He had organised fifteen sub committees to ensure a smooth functioning of the march. The idea was to gather enough support among the people by drawing their attention. They planned to cover a stretch of 10 miles each day for a period of about 15 days, thus reaching the destination before the stipulated time.

The Madras Government took a series of measures to bring an end to the march. It ordered the district officers to organize public meetings to persuade people upon the "impracticability" of the march and issued orders to arrest the participants of the march. Other preventive measures included, censoring news items related to the march and taking actions against the editors of the nationalist newspapers. Parents were warned not to send their children to participate in the satyagraha. The telegrams of the volunteers were confiscated, and the Government servants were cautioned about the consequences of participating in the march.

Commencement of the march

A remembrance to mark the spot in Tiruchirappalli Cantonment, from where the march had begun.

The 98 volunteers assembled at Rajan's house in Trichinopoly on 12 April 1930, while Rajaji reached the venue on the previous day from Tuticorin. All of them stayed at Rajan's Bungalow in Tiruchirappalli Cantonment. At about 5 a.m. on the next day morning, Rajaji, who was 51 at the time, began the march along with the volunteers and headed for Vedaranyam. The marchers sang the hymn "Ragupathi Raagava Rajaram" and a Tamil song which was composed by Namakkal Ramalingam Pillai for the march.

Right from the beginning of the march, the volunteers faced many disruptions. When they reached Koviladi, a small village on the banks of Kaveri, they were denied accommodation at a famous inn. However, they found alternative accommodation on the banks of the river, while Rajaji stayed at a private house.[3] Rajaji also had a code of conduct for the volunteers under which consumption of coffee and tobacco products, and smoking were prohibited.

As the marchers proceeded towards Tanjore District, its "astute and energetic" Collector J. A. Thorne (ICS) found ways to prevent them from proceeding further. Using newspapers, leaflets (printed in Tamil), town-criers and press, Thorne informed the would-be hosts that anyone offering food or shelter to the marchers was liable to six-months of imprisonment and fine. When Rajagopalachari came to know about the collector's order, he said that he could understand the mindset of his own people better than a British ICS officer could and remarked, "Thorne and thistles cannot stem this tide of freedom." Panthulu Iyer, an ex-member of the Legislative Council and a resident of Kumbakonam, ignored Thorne's order and provided accommodation for the marchers for two days and arranged a grand dinner for them at his house. He was arrested and sentenced to six months of imprisonment. A few government servants who welcomed the marchers at Semmangudi lost their jobs.

On 25 April, the marchers reached Tiruthuraipoondi and had planned to stay at a choultry which was managed by Ramachandra Naidu, a close associate of Pillai. Despite the collector's warning, Naidu provided accommodation to the marchers at his choultry. His actions led to him being arrested by the police the following day. The arrest of Iyer and Naidu created fear among the people. Pillai, however, convinced the people that they could provide food without getting caught by the police. As a result, food packets were found tied to the branches of roadside trees, and when the group rested on the banks of Kaveri there were indicators where huge food containers were buried.[13] The British policemen, who were deployed to suppress the marchers, suffered from starvation when local residents refused them food and water. The Indian staff who were employed by the British stopped performing their daily activities, while barbers and washermen refused to serve the government employees.

During the march, Rajagopalachari and the marchers highlighted the importance of Civil Disobedience Movement as well as khadi and social issues like caste discrimination. They socialised with the untouchables and refrained from entering the temples in which the former were denied entry. They also swept the streets of the villages and spoke up for the unity of Hindus and Muslims.

3. **Write a note on**
   சிறுகுறிப்பு வரைக

   a. Madras Native Association
   சென்னை சுதேச சங்கம்

   i. Year – 1852
   ii. Started by Gazulu Lakshminarasu, Srinivasar and their associates
   iii. First western style political organization in South India
   iv. Consists of Merchants

   Objective

   i. Reduction of tax
   ii. Against Government support to Christian Missionary Activities

   Achievement

   Establishment of Torture Commission and Abolition of Torture Act

   b. Madras Mahajana Sabha
   மெட்ராஸ் மகாஜன சபை

   i. 1884 – established
   ii. By M. Veeraragavachari, P. Anand Charlu and P. Rengiah
   iii. P. Rengiah – 1st President
   iv. Anand Charlu – Secretary

   Training Ground for 1st generation of Nationalists

   Objective

   i. To create consensus among people of different part of presidency on various issues of Public Interest

   Demanded

   i. Conducting simultaneous civil service exam in England and India
   ii. Abolition of council of India in London
   iii. Reduction of tax, Military expenditure

4. **Why Annie Besant named her movement as 'Home Rule'? And list out its Achievements.**
அன்னிபெசன்ட் அவரது இயக்கத்திற்கு தன்னாட்சி இயக்கம் என பெயர் வைத்தது ஏன்?
இவ்வியக்கத்தின் சாதனைகள் யாது?

Home Rule 1916

i.   Annie Besant

Why

i.   Irish Model
ii.   'Home Rule' – short, better suited for popular cry
iii.   Self government within British Empire
iv.   English people – More familiar

Demand

Home Rule for all over India within British Empire

Newspaper

New India, Common Weal

Books

i.   How India wrought for freedom
ii.   India: A nation

Achievement

i.   Students joined the movement in large numbers
ii.   Beginning of new phase in India's struggle for freedom
iii.   Consolidated public opinion in favour of Home Rule
iv.   Montague Declaration
v.   Annie Besant – 1917 – INC President
vi.   Fitting tribute to Tilak's Political Career

Answer all the questions. Answer not exceeding 150 words each

5. **Write a note on child abuse in India**
   குழந்தைகளுக்கு எதிரான குற்றங்கள் பற்றி சிறுகுறிப்பு வரைக

   Child abuse is any action by another person – adult or child – that causes significant harm to a child. It can be physical, sexual or emotional, but can just as often be about a lack of love, care and attention. We know that neglect, whatever form it takes, can be just as damaging to a child as physical abuse.

   Types of Child Abuse

   1. Physical
   2. Sexual
   3. Emotional
   4. Domestic
   5. Online
   6. Neglect

   A number of explanations have been given by scholars to explain the motivational factors in child abuse. Of these, the important ones are:

   (i)   psychiatric explanation;
   (ii)   socio-cultural explanation which includes
           (a) social situational explanation,
           (b) social habitability explanation, and
           (c) social control explanation;
   (iii)   resource explanation;
   (iv)   social interactional explanation; and
   (v)   social learning explanation.

   i. Psychiatric explanation

   The psychiatric explanation was propounded by scholars like Kempe (1972), Steele and Pollock (1968), Gelles (1973) and Park and Collmer (1975).

   It links with child abuse factors such as mental illness and personality defects or intra-individual abnormalities. It also links abusive parents' own childhood experiences to the individuals' weak personality development and poor self-control.

   A parent, according to this explanation, may abuse his/her child due to unmet emotional needs (that signify discontentment, anger or irritability), an inability to balance the child's needs and capabilities with own (parental) expectations, or emotional scars from their own abusive or deprived family background affecting their ability to care for their own offspring.

   ii. Socio-cultural explanation which includes

The socio-cultural explanation, given in the 1970s, maintained that external forces or socio-demographic variables within the society caused child abuse. This explanation includes three sub-explanations: social situational, social habitability and social control.

(a) social situational explanation

The social-situational explanation proposes that abuse and violence arise out of two factors: structural stress and cultural norms. As the social structure in which a parent lives becomes more stress ridden (or is perceived as more stressful), the greater becomes the possibility that family violence will surface as an attempt to gain control over irritating, tense events.

(b) social habitability explanation

The social habitability explanation was proposed by James Garbarino in 1977. According to him, the nature of child maltreatment depends upon the quality of the environment in which the person and family live, or the level of family support in the environment. The lesser the family support the greater the risk of maltreatment of children.

(c) social control explanation

The social control explanation was propounded by Gelles in 1973. According to him, parents use violence against their children because they have no fear of being hit back, nor of being arrested (unless some neighbour lodges a complaint with the police).

iii. Resource explanation;

The resource explanation was given by William Goode in 1971. According to it, the use of force by an individual depends upon the extent to which he can command or master the resources—social, personal and economic. The more resources a person has, the less he will use force in an open manner. Thus, a father who wants to be a dominant person in the family but has little education, low prestige job, low income and lacks interpersonal skills, may choose to use violence against his children to maintain the dominant position.

iv. Social interactional explanation

The social interactional explanation was given by R.L. Burgess in 1979. It approaches the etiology of child abuse in terms of the interplay between individual family and social factors in relation to both past (for example, exposure to abuse as a child) and present (for example, a demanding child) events. The parents' learning history, interpersonal experiences, and intrinsic capabilities are regarded as predisposing characteristics presumed to be important contributors to an abusive pattern. In this explanation, the potential role of a child in provoking abuse is also acknowledged.

v. Social learning explanation.

The social learning explanation lays emphasis on the learned nature of parenting and the fact that many parents have insufficient knowledge and skill to equip them to carry out the highly complex task of child rearing. They not only lack fundamental skills (of rearing children) but there may also be an absence of coping strategies to deal with stress, giving rise to a spiraling effect of increased stress and less effective coping.

Causes of Child Abuse

Integrated Model of the Causes of Child Abuse

The major premise of this model is the interdependence between parent, child and situation. This model focuses on four factors in child abuse:

i. family environment
ii. structural stresses
iii. individual characteristics of parents, and
iv. sub-cultural learning.

The model requires knowledge in five different areas:

i. child development,
ii. socialization processes,
iii. family interactions,
iv. learning principles, and
v. sources of arousing anger, aggression, hatred, and so forth.

Effects of Abuse on Children

1. The first is the loss of self-esteem.

   The individual who maltreats them is their own parent so they cannot run away. Similarly, they have to tolerate their caretakers' and employers' hostility because of their poverty and their dependence on them.

2. The second effect is on dependency

   It was found that a child's dependency is shifted from parents/caretakers to teachers for the gratification of all his/her needs. The three indicators to operationalize dependency were: gratification of physical needs (food, clothes and medicare), emotional and social support, and need of working somewhere to earn money.

3. The third effect is on deviant behaviour.

   It was found that abuse had a great effect on a child's conformity to socio-cultural expectations and a large number of the victimized children were compelled to

indulge in activities that violated the social norms or which are labelled as 'deviance'.

e.g. absence from school, absence from work, drug addiction, stealing money, and hostile reactions towards perpetrators.

4. The fourth effect is on social and interpersonal problems.

   Child abuse results in poor communication and coping ability, failure in developing intimacy and social relationships, mistrust, isolation and withdrawal from interactional settings.

5. The last effect (of child abuse) is on revictimization, that is, the child once abused will essentially be abused time and again.

Legal measures for Child Abuse in India

Child sexual abuse is a serious and widespread problem in India as it is in many parts of the world today. The trauma associated with sexual abuse can contribute to arrested development, as well as a host of psychological and emotional disorders, that some children and adolescents may never overcome. When sexual abuse goes unreported and children are not given the protective and therapeutic assistance, they are left to suffer in silence.

Important facts and figures

- ✓ The primary reason is that only about 38% of child victims disclose the fact that they have been sexually abused.
- ✓ Nearly 70% of all reported sexual assaults (including assaults on adults) occur to children ages 17 and under.
- ✓ About 90% of children who are victims of sexual abuse know their abuser. Only 10% of sexually abused children are abused by a stranger.
- ✓ Approximately 30% of children who are sexually abused are abused by family members.

Constitutional Protection

There are various constitutional provisions that deal with Rights of Child, viz-

- ✓ **Article 21-** Provides for right to life and personal liberty.
- ✓ **Article 24-** Provides no child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in a factory or a mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.
- ✓ **Article 39(f)-** It makes it obligatory for the state to direct its policy towards security "the health and strength of children and that they are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner.

Legal Protection

- ✓ The Government had acceded to the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1992.
- ✓ Crimes against children were protected by section 354, 375, 377, 509 of Indian Penal Code, 1860, without any proper legislation until 2012.
- ✓ Finally, in the year 2012 the Parliament of India passed the Protection of Children against Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) for the victims of child sexual abuse below 18 years of age.
- ✓ The issue of pornography, affecting children, was dealt with Young Persons (Harmful Publication) Act, 1956.

About POCSO

- ✓ It protects children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography and provide for establishment of Special Courts for trial of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
- ✓ The Act defines a child as any person below the age of 18 years and provides protection to all children under the age of 18 years from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography.
- ✓ For the first time it listed aspects of touch as well as non-touch behaviour under the ambit of sexual offences (example- photographing a child).
- ✓ It incorporated child friendly procedures for reporting, recording of evidence, investigation and trial of offences.
- ✓ The attempt to commit an offence has also been made liable for punishment for up-to half the punishment prescribed for the commission of the offence.
- ✓ It also provides for punishment for abetment of the offence, which is the same as for the commission of the offence. This would cover trafficking of children for sexual purposes.
- ✓ For the more heinous offences of Penetrative Sexual Assault, Aggravated Penetrative Sexual Assault, Sexual Assault and Aggravated Sexual Assault, the burden of proof is shifted on the accused.
- ✓ The media has been barred from disclosing the identity of the child without the permission of the Special Court.

Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2018

The Parliament on Monday passed the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2018 which ensures stringent punishment for those convicted of raping girls below 12 years of age.

It proposes to:

- ✓ Amend Section 376 of Indian Penal Code. The amended provision proposes to increase the minimum sentence of rape from 7 to 10 years.
- ✓ Incorporate Section 376 (3) which provides that punishment for rape of girl below 16 years shall not be less than 20 years but may extend to imprisonment for life.
- ✓ Insert Section 376AB to provide that whoever commits rape of women below 12 years of age shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for life and with fine or with death.

- ✓ Punish gang rape of woman below 16 years of age with rigorous imprisonment for life and with fine.
- ✓ Punish gang rape of woman below 12 years of age with rigorous imprisonment for life and with fine or with death.
- ✓ The ordinance also reduces the time limit of three months of investigation under CrPC to two months and also prescribes six months for disposal of appeals.
- ✓ The Ordinance also prescribes that there will be no anticipatory bail for a person accused of rape or gang rape of a girl under 16 years.

World Health Organisation (WHO) Guidelines on Responding to Child Sex Abuse

- ✓ They put forward recommendations for the frontline health care providers who may directly receive a victim of sexual abuse or may identify sexual abuse during the course of diagnosis and treatment.

- ✓ The recommendations are in terms of disclosure made by the child, obtaining medical history, conducting physical examinations and forensic investigations, documenting findings, offering preventive treatment for HIV post exposure, pregnancy prevention, and other sexually transmitted diseases, psychological and mental health interventions among others.

Child protection in our country cannot be ensured with just having legislations and numerous guidelines. We as a country need to commit in cultivating a culture of zero tolerance for violence against children. We should be vigilant and cognizant of the fact that children are at risk with gaps in infrastructure, processes and systems as well as people.

6. **Write a detailed note on social changes in India**
   இந்தியாவில் சமூக மாற்றங்கள் குறித்து விரிவாக எழுதுக

   ### MEANING AND NATURE OF SOCIAL CHANGE

   The International Encyclopaedia of the Social Science (IESS 1972) looks at change as the important alterations that occur in the social structure, or in the pattern of action and interaction in societies. Alterations may occur in norms, values, cultural products and symbols in a society.

   Three Aspects of Social Change

   i.   Social change is essentially a process of alteration with no reference to the quality of change.

   ii.   Changes in society are related/linked to changes in culture, so that it would be sometimes useful to talk about 'socio-cultural change.

   iii. Social change can vary in its scope and in speed. Change may include continuous processes like specialisation, and also include discontinuous processes such as a particular technical or social invention which appears at some point of time.

Characteristics of Social change

i. Social change is universal or it is an essential law.
ii. Change with diff. in speed & form simple society … change was slower.
iii. Change is unpredictable in general Revolt is a process of social change. What speed & in what form the change takes place is not easily predictable.
iv. Social change is change in community
v. Social change generally changes in direction. There are 3 patterns of social change.
   a. linear change generally leads to progress (change for good) can't cycle –car – train –plain
   b. Fluctuating change – the change may be upward & downward. The demographic change is such also economic change,
   c. Cyclical change – the change is in a cycle. Fashion, sometimes also in economical aspect (Karl max gave this idea).

Three Basic Sources of Social Change

i. Discovery

A shared human perception of an aspect of reality which already exists e.g. discovery of blood circulation in biology. It is an addition to the world's store of verified knowledge. However, it becomes a factor in social change only when it is put to use, not when it is merely known.

ii. Inventions

A new combination or a new use of existing knowledge e.g. the assembling of the automobile from an already existing idea. The idea of combining them was new. Inventions can be material (technology) and social (alphabet, trade union). Each invention may be new in form (i.e. in shape or action) in function (what it does) or in meaning (its long range consequences) or in principle (the theory or law on which it is based).

iii. Diffusion

Diffusion refers to the spread of cultural traits from one group to another. It operates both within and between societies. It takes place whenever societies come into contact with each other.

Exogenous and Endogenous Origin of Change

A major part of sociological analysis consists in identifying the spheres and groups, that are principally affected, and the ways in which innovations are diffused from one sphere to another.

Acceptance of and Resistance to Social Change

When a social change occurs society may accept or it will resist to social change.

FACTORS OF SOCIAL CHANGE

Biological

Demographic factors – Population plays an important role in society it there is change in the composition of pop there is change in society by composition we mean the structure i.e. sex ratio. For balance in society the sex ratio should be 1:1 and if there is change in the ratio there is change in society if there are more females than the status & position goes down (because in Polygene more wives & the hubby now their status goes down). In the other case the females position rises. The bride –price increases (in the tribunal society).

Age group – childhood, adulthood, old age. If the population of children is most then increase of population will be slower. If adults more than there will be rapid change in society cause they are the most regulative. In case of old more there is conflict in society they don't wish for change.

Marital status in production of children. If girls are married young there will be over population & he health is also in danger. Status of women becomes lower. And if at too late a stage – a girl is married fertility is less. Changes in demography – Birth rate & Death rate. Higher birth rate creates a lot of problems. Malthus theme of population – Economics. Over population-poverty unemployment increases. Death – rate – man – power decreases.

Immigration & Emigration – 1 is coming into country, 2 – going out of the country. Causes cultural problems leads to over population. 2 – Brain – drain is the problem.

Natural factors – National calamities, floods, epidemics affect society in its social relationships and its structure. People become selfish as during scarcities they are more bothered feeding themselves.

Technological factors

Mechanization & social change – machines gave women the chance to work gave rise to women come up in the social ladder. On the other hand Unemployment and other related issues may rise because of demolition cottage industries due to technological factors.

Urbanization – changed job opportunities. Transport gave rise to social contacts. Communication gives rise to greater awareness and means of recreation too.

CULTURAL FACTORS

SANSKRITISATION

The term sanskritisation was coined by M.N. Srinivas. It may be briefly defined as the process by which a 'low' caste or tribe or other group takes over the customs, ritual, beliefs, ideology and style of life of a high and, in particular, a 'twice-born (dwija) caste'.

The impact of Sanskritisation is many-sided. Its influence can be seen in language, literature, ideology, music, dance, drama, style of life and ritual.

WESTERNISATION

M.N. Srinivas defines westernisation as "the changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule, the term subsuming changes occurring at different levels…technology, institutions, ideology and values".

MODERNISATION

The term modernisation has a long history. From the 19th and more so the 20th century the term began to be associated with positive and desirable values. People and societies wanted to be modern. In the early years, modernisation referred to improvement in technology and production processes. Increasingly, however, the term had a wider usage. It referred to the path of development that much of west Europe or North America has taken. And suggested that other societies both have to and ought to follow the same path of development.

SECULARISATION

The ancient Indian civilization was dominated by religion, but under the influence of Westernization it is becoming increasingly secular these days. Under the influence of secularisation the influence of religion over social institutions, traditions, practices and usages in declining and in its place utilitarianism and personal predilections govern human behavious. After independence the Indian government has adopted the ideal of secularism. This has given impetus to the process of secularisation.

Democratization

Democratization is 'the transition to a more democratic system of government.' economic equality, political equality, Greater education, good international relations, industrial technology, cultural values, and even the growth of a middle class have all been proposed to influence the move towards democratization.

Politization

Political factors have also play dominant role in social change. Casteism, communalism, linguistic chavanism, regionalism are mostly encouraged on account of politics involved in it.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

    i.   Industrialization
    ii.   Urbanisation

iii.   Technological Changes

THEORIES ON SOCIAL CHANGE

i. The Evolutionary Perspective

The notion of social evolution was taken from the theories of biological evolution. Spencer propounded an analogy between social and organic growth and between society and an organisation. The theories of social evolution are composed of one or more of the following principles−change, order, direction, progress and perfectibility. The principle of change states that the present system is the outcome, of more or less continuous modification from its original state. Some evolutionists add to the principles of change the notion that change must have an order.

ii. Cyclical Theories

The basic premise of the cyclical theories is: cultures and civilisations pass through stages of change, starting and often ending with the same stage. This passing through stages is called a cycle. The cycle when completed, repeats itself over and over again. The ancient civilisations in Greece, China and India for instance, can be explained by the principle of cycles.

Some cyclical theorists are pessimistic in that they think that decay is inevitable. Oswald Spengler (1945) believed that every society is born, matures, decays and eventually dies. The Roman Empire rose to power and then gradually collapsed.

The British empire grew strong, and then deteriorated. Spengler believed that social change may take the form of progress or of decay, but that no society lives for ever.
Pareto (1916) presented in his theory of the circulation of elites, an interpretation of history according to which social change is brought about, by the struggle between groups for political power. His theory was inadequate in that it was based on a limited instance of the circulation of elites in ancient Rome. His conception of political change ignored the growth of democratic government in modern times.
More recently Sorokin (1975) has presented theories which have some features of the cyclical perspective.

iii. Structural Functionalist Perspective

Structural functionalists believe that society, like the human body, is a balanced system. Each institution serves a function in maintaining society. When events outside or inside the society, disrupt the social order, social institutions make adjustments to restore stability.

They also argue that change generally occurs in a gradual, adjustive fashion and not in a sudden violent, radical fashion. Even changes which appear to be drastic, have not been able to make a great or lasting impact on the core elements, of the social and cultural systems. Change according to them comes from basically three sources:

i. Adjustment of the system to exogenous change (e.g. war, conquests),

ii. Growth through structural and functional differentiation (e.g. changes in the size of population through births and deaths),

iii. Innovations by members of groups within society (e.g. inventions and discovery in a society).

The most important and basic factor making for social integration and stability, according to this school of thought, is value consensus.

Cultural lag

The term '**cultural lag'** is often used to describe the state of disequilibrium between material and non-material aspects of a culture.

Ogburn (1886-1959) who coined this word, explained that 'cultural lag' occurs when parts of a culture that were once in adjustment with each other change at different rates, and become incompatible with each other. Ogburn (1922) pointed out how the non-material culture (values, beliefs, norms, family, religion) often lags behind material culture (technology, means of production output of the economic system).

iv. Conflict Perspective

The conflict theory takes the principle of dialectic (opposites) as central to social life. Conflict theory also has its origins in early sociology, especially in the works of Marx. Conflict theorists do not assume that societies smoothly evolve to higher or complex levels. According to this school every pattern of action, belief and interaction tends to generate an opposing reaction. Modern life is full of examples.

7. **What are the problems of minorities in India?**
   இந்தியாவில் சிறுபான்மையினர் எதிர்கொள்ளும் பிரச்சனைகள் யாவை?

   The term "Minority" has not been properly defined anywhere in the Indian Constitution.

   • But minority status has been conferred on many groups.
   According to the Article 29 of the Constitution, any group living within the jurisdiction of India is entitled to preserve and promote its own language, script or literature, and culture.

   • Article 36 states that a security group whether based on religion or language shall have the right to establish and administer educational institution of their choice.

   Problems faced by minorities in India

   ## Problem of Identity

   a) Because of the differences in socio-cultural practices, history and backgrounds, minorities have to grapple with the issue of identity
   b) This give rise to the problem of adjustment with the majority community.

Problem of Security

a) Different identity and their small number relative to the rest of the society develop feeling of insecurity about their life, assets and well-being.

b) This sense of insecurity may get accentuated at times when relations between the majority and the minority communities in a society are strained or not much cordial.

Problem Relating to Equity

a) The minority community in a society may remain deprived of the benefit of opportunities of development as a result of discrimination.

b) Because of the difference in identity, the minority community develops the perception of the sense of inequity.

Problem of Communal Tensions and Riots

a) Communal tensions and riots have been incessantly increasing since independence.

b) Whenever the communal tensions and riots take place for whatever reason, minority interests get threatened

Lack of Representation in Civil Service and Politics

a) the Constitution provides for equality and equal opportunities to all its citizens including the religious minorities
b) the biggest minority community, that is, Muslims have a feeling among them that they are neglected
c) However, such a feeling does not seem to exist among the other religious minority communities such as the Christians, Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists, for they seem to be economically and educationally better than the majority community.

Definition

"any recognisable racial, religious, or ethnic group in a community that suffers from some disadvantage due to prejudice or discrimination."

Articles

Articles 29, 30, 350A, and 350B of the Indian Constitution use the word "minority" and its plural forms, but do not define it.

These six communities are – Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Zoroastrians, and Jains.

1. Problem of Identity:

Because of the differences in socio-cultural practices, history and backgrounds, minorities have to grapple with the issue of identity everywhere which give rise to the problem of adjustment with the majority community.

2. Problem of Security:

Different identity and their small number relative to the rest of the society develops feeling of insecurity about their life, assets and well-being. This sense of insecurity may get accentuated at times when relations between the majority and the minority communities in a society are strained or not much cordial.

3. Problem Relating to Equity:

The minority community in a society may remain deprived of the benefit of opportunities of development as a result of discrimination. Because of the difference in identity, the minority community develops the perception of the sense of inequity.

4. Problem of Communal Tension

5. Problem of Providing Protection

6. problem of separatism

7. problem of lack of representation in civil service and politics

8. failure to stick on strictly to secularism

8. **Write a note on the Role of women and women's organisations. (appolo)**
   பெண்கள் மற்றும் பெண்கள் அமைப்புகளின் பங்களிப்புகள் பற்றி எழுதுக

ROLE OF WOMEN AND WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS

Many women activists, who were working with political parties, trade unions, peasant and workers movements, realised that they were hesitant to take up issues which concerned women exclusively.

These led to the emergence of separate women's organisations in various parts of the country, which seriously attempted to organise poor women for change.

Major Women Organisations

1. **Anti-dowry Movements**: Dowry murders have witnessed a sustained campaign by several women's organisations and civil rights groups. Journalists wrote extensively about the dowry problem. In the 1980s several women's and other progressive organisations formed a joint front in Delhi called "**Dahej Virodhi Chetna Manch**".

After a sustained campaign, finally a Bill was introduced in the Parliament in 1984, which made certain changes in the Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act of 1961. The Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1984 was passed.

2. **Anti-sati Movement**: In 1829 the practice of Sati was abolished through a legislation which marked the culmination of a debate initiated by the British.

3. **Anti-rape Movement**: An anti-rape movement was launched in the last decade demanding review of the Supreme Court judgment in a rape case, which acquitted the culprit. Women activists forced the government to review Rape Laws. Several women's organisations and legal and social activists held discussions with the Law Commission to amend the law and in 1983 Criminal Law (Amendment) Act was passed.

4. **Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) (Gujarat)-** SEWA is a trade union. It is an organization of poor, self-employed women workers in the unorganized sector of the country. They are the unprotected labour force as they do not obtain benefits like the workers of organized sector. SEWA's main goals are to organize women workers for full employment.

5. **Working Women's Forum (WWF) (TN)-** The forum is committed to poverty reduction and strengthening of economic, social and cultural status of poor working women, through micro-credit, training, social mobilization and other interventions to poor women.

6. **Annapurna Mahila Mandal (AMM) (Maharashtra) -** It works for welfare of women and the girl child. It conducts various activities that include educating women on health, nutrition, mother and childcare, family planning, literacy and environmental sanitation. It works for the empowerment of women and enables them to take their own decisions and fight for security and rights. The organization also promotes individual and group leadership.

7. **Shadaha Movement (Maharashtra)** : The Shahada movement, which was a Bhil tribal landless laborer's movement against the exploitation of the tribal landless laborers by non-tribal landowners. It began as a folk protest, and became militant with the involvement of the New Left party.

   It has been said that women were more active in the movement, and as their militancy increased, they demanded direct action on issues specific to them as women, such as physical violence and abuse as a result of alcoholism.

   Groups of women would go from village to village, enter liquor dens and destroy liquor pots and containers. If any woman reported physical abuse by her husband, all other women would surround him, beat him up and force him to apologize to his wife in public.

8. **Progressive Organisation of Women:** The Progressive Organisation of Women (POW), developed in Hyderabad in the year 1974, worked towards organising women against gender oppressive structures in society, namely, the sexual

division of labour and the culture that rationalised this discrimination. The organisation promoted the ideology of 'equality' and opposed the economic dependence of women on men.

9. **Chipko Movement**: Economic hardships faced by women in the Himalayan region due to cutting down of forests resulted in spontaneous mobilisation of women. They hugged the trees to prevent the contractors from felling them. This is popularly known as Chipko movement. The disappearance of forests means acute hardships to women who are primarily responsible for the collection of fuel, fodder, fruits, herbs for medicine and other forest produce which give them income and employment. This is why we find that women are even now in the forefront of these ecological agitations.

10. **Me too Movement:** The Me Too movement in India is a manifestation of the international Me Too movement that is currently taking place in parts of Indian society including government, media, and the Bollywood film industry. In India, the Me Too movement is seen as either an independent outgrowth influenced by the international campaign against sexual harassment of women in the workplace, or an offshoot of the American "Me Too" social movement.

The women's movement while being effective in bringing women's issues back into the arena of public debate, was only a beginning of the long struggle ahead for equality, justice and dignity to all women.

UNIT- III : GENERAL APTITUDE & MENTAL ABILITY (SSLC STANDARD)
SECTION A   2 x 10 = 20

Answer all the questions. Answer not exceeding 150 words each

9. **From a well shuffled pack of 52 cards, one card is drawn at random. Find the probability of getting (i) red card (ii) heart card (iii) red king (iv) face card (v) number card**
நன்கு கலைத்து அடுக்கப்பட்ட 52 சீட்டுகளைக் கொண்ட சீட்டுக்கட்டிலிருந்து சமவாய்ப்பு முறையில் ஒரு சீட்டு எடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அது i. சிவப்பு நிறச் சீட்டு ii. ஹார்ட் சீட்டு iii. சிவப்பு நிற இராசா iv. முக சீட்டு v. எண் சீட்டாக இருப்பதற்கான நிகழ்தகவைக் கண்டறிக

Explanation:

$n(S) = 52$

(i) Let A be the event of getting a red card.

$n(A) = 26$

Probability of getting a red card is

$P(A) = \frac{26}{52} = \frac{1}{2}$

(ii) Let B be the event of getting a heart card.

$n(B) = 13$

Probability of getting a heart card is

$P(B) = \frac{n(B)}{n(S)} = \frac{13}{52} = \frac{1}{4}$

(iii) Let C be the event of getting a red king card. A red king card can be either a diamond king or a heart king.

$n(C) = 2$

Probability of getting a red king card is

$P(C) = \frac{n(C)}{n(S)} = \frac{2}{52} = \frac{1}{26}$

(iv) Let D be the event of getting a face card. The face cards are Jack (J), Queen (Q), and King (K).

$n(D) = 4 \times 3 = 12$

Probability of getting a face card is

$P(D) = \frac{n(D)}{n(S)} = \frac{12}{52} = \frac{3}{13}$

(v) Let E be the event of getting a number card. The number cards are 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

$n(E) = 4 \times 9 = 36$

Probability of getting a number card is

$P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{36}{52} = \frac{9}{13}$

Suits of playing cards	Spade ♠	Heart ♥	Clavor ♣	Diamond ♦
Cards of each suit	A	A	A	A
	2	2	2	2
	3	3	3	3
	4	4	4	4
	5	5	5	5
	6	6	6	6
	7	7	7	7
	8	8	8	8
	9	9	9	9
	10	10	10	10
	J	J	J	J
	Q	Q	Q	Q
	K	K	K	K
Set of playing cards in each suit	13	13	13	13

10. **Answer the following questions**
    பின்வரும் வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளி

    a. **Wilson, Mathan and Guna can complete one round of a circular track in 10, 15 and 20 minutes respectively. If they start together at 7 a.m from the starting point, at what time will they meet together again at the starting point?**

வில்சன், மதன் மற்றும் குணா ஆகியோர் ஒரு வட்ட வடிவிலான ஓடுபாதையின் ஒரு சுற்றை முறையே 10, 15 மற்றும் 20 நிமிடங்களில் சுற்றி முடிக்கின்றனர். அவர்கள் தொடக்கப் புள்ளியில் காலை 7 மணிக்கு ஒன்றாகச் சுற்றத்தொடங்கினால், அவர்கள் மீண்டும் எப்போது தொடக்கப் புள்ளியில் ஒன்றாகச் சந்திப்பார்கள்?

Explanation:

```
2 | 10  15  20
5 |  5  15  10
  -----------
     1   3   2
```

LCM = 2 x 5 x 3 x 2

LCM = 60
They will meet together again after 60 minutes.
ie. 7.am + 60 minutes = 8 am.

b. **Explain the construction of frequency polygon without using a histogram.**
நிகழ்வுச் செவ்வகத்தைப் பயன்படுத்தாமல் நிகழ்வு பலகோணம் வரைதலை விளக்குக

Explanation:

To draw a frequency polygon without using histogram

Step 1 : Obtain the frequency distribution and compute the mid points of each class interval.
Step 2 : Represent the mid points along the X-axis and the frequencies along the Y-axis.
Step 3 : Plot the points corresponding to the frequency at each mid point.
Step 4 : Join these points, by straight lines in order.
Step 5 : To complete the polygon join the point at each end immediately to the lower or higher class marks (as the case may be at zero frequency) on the X-axis.

படி 1 : நிகழ்வெண் பரவலை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவும். ஒவ்வொரு பிரிவு இடைவெளியின் மையப் புள்ளியையும் குறிக்கவும்.

படி 2 : மையப்புள்ளிகளை X- அச்சிலும், நிகழ்வெண்களை Y-அச்சிலும் குறிக்கவும்.

படி 3 : ஒவ்வொரு மையப்புள்ளியிலும் நிகழ்வெண்ணுக்கேற்ற புள்ளிகளைக் குறிக்கவும்.

படி 4 : வரிசையாக இந்தப்புள்ளிகளை நேர்கோட்டுத் துண்டுகளால் இணைக்கவும்.

படி 5 : பல கோணத்தை முடிக்க, முதல் பிரிவு இடைவெளியின் முன் உள்ள மையப் புள்ளியையும், கடைசிப் பிரிவு இடைவெளியின் பின்னர் உள்ள மையப்புள்ளியையும் (இவை பூச்சிய நிகழ்வெண் கொண்டவாறு) X-அச்சில் இணைக்கவும்.

UNIT- I : MODERN HISTORY OF INDIA AND INDIAN CULTURE
SECTION – B   4 x 15 = 60

Answer all the questions. Answer not exceeding 250 words each

11. **The idea of Economic Swadeshi emerged by second half 19th century – discuss**
பொருளாதார சுயராஜ்ஜியம் என்ற கருத்து 19ஆம் நூற்றாண்டின் பிற்பகுதியில் எழுச்சியுற்றது – விவாதி

SWADESHI ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- The idea of *economic swadeshi* emerged by the second half of the 19th century. Gopal Hari Deshmukh was one of the firsts to advocate economic swadeshi in 1849.
- But the credit for translating it to a call to action goes to the college faction of the Arya Samajists in Punjab.
- A group of middle-class, western-educated Punjabis including Lala Lajpat Rai came together to found the **Punjab National Bank (1894)**. This was the **first major Indian-owned bank**.
- **Lala Harkishan Lal** went on to found a series of jointstock companies. These included insurance firms (**Bharat Insurance** was the first major Indian-owned insurance company), flour mills etc.
- In Bombay, a **Parsi lawyer Ardeshir Burjorji Sorabji Godrej** came to realise the importance of indigenous manufacturing. He founded Godrej & Boyce in 1897.
- Acharya **Prafulla Chandra Ray** was founder of **Bengal Chemicals** (India's first pharmaceuticals company).

Swadeshi Enterprises

- The announcement of the Partition of Bengal (1905) unleashed a surge of nationalism and rekindled the Bengali entrepreneurial spirit. Members of the Tagore family and many others were regularly organising Swadeshi fairs.
- National Insurance Company (1906) and the famous Hindustan Cooperative Insurance (1907) was established.
- Bengal's leading figures came together to launch the most high-profile swadeshi venture – Banga Luxmi Cotton Mill (1906).
- The real achievement of the Bengali swadeshi entrepreneurs was to venture into new industries based on their technical knowledge.
- Anandabazar and Jugantor emerged as two successful media companies. Most of these ventures ended in failure. o They were built on the limited finances of petty landlords and the savings of professionals.
o They had the technical knowledge but not always the business acumen.

- One of the great contributions of the swadeshi period was the promotion of science. Meritorious students were sent to Japan, Germany, and the USA for technical education. Some of them came back to set up successful businesses like Calcutta Chemicals, Calcutta Potteries etc.
- The National Education Movement (1905-1938) helped set up colleges and schools, and one of the institutions associated with it metamorphosed into Jadavpur University.

- A rejuvenated nation took great pride in the achievements of scientists like P C Ray and J C Bose, with a leading magazine calling Jagadish Chandra's plant response experiment, 'the greatest swadeshi event of 1906'.
- In Bombay, Tribhuvandas Kalyandas Gajjar set up two small factories to produce a range of chemical products. He along with B D Amin, a rich Baroda landlord started Alembic, Western India's first chemical company (1907).
- The biggest beneficiary of the prevailing swadeshi sentiment was the Tatas. Dorabji Tata's efforts to raise money in London were not successful. Returning to India, he appealed to his fellow Indians and received an incredible response. In just three weeks, the Tatas could collect a huge 16.30 lakh pounds. This helped him in the establishment of modern steel factory in India.
- With rising nationalism, there was a definite change in consumer culture too. People wanted to use India-made/local products as a badge of their patriotism.
- Business ventures also appealed to patriotic feelings or Indian sensibilities– Banga Luxmi proclaimed that they offered Bengali cloth. Godrej promoted their soap as the first vegetable soap in the world (and it was endorsed by none other than Rabindranath Tagore).
- Thus, production, distribution, advocacy, and usage of such products (even when of inferior quality and costly) became an extension of one's patriotism and a way to contribute to nation-building.
- Another wave of Swadeshi enterprises sprung up in the 1930s. This time in response to Gandhiji's call for the boycott of foreign goods.

Convergence

- The idea of trusteeship found deep resonance with the Indian business elite. Earlier, it was an alliance of interests but now it became a close personal bond. Businessmen like G D Birla and Jamnalal Bajaj emerged as Gandhiji's closest associates.
- There are two major landmarks in the evolution of this relationship: o In 1938, Congress President Subhas Chandra Bose set up a National Planning Commission under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru. This Commission had prominent industrialists like Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Walchand Hirachand, A D Shroff, and Ambalal Sarabhai as members, along with technocrat M Visvesvaraya and scientist Meghnad Saha.
- In 1944-45, eight leading industrialists – J R D Tata, G D Birla, Ardeshir Dalal, Lala Shri Ram, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, A D Shroff, Purushottamdas Thakurdas, and John Matthai came out with a blueprint for independent India's economic development. ▪ This 'Bombay Plan' outlined the strategy for doubling of the agricultural output and fivefold increase in the industrial sector within 15 years. They accepted that without State support this would not be possible.
- Though it was never officially accepted but the post-independence economic planning did follow the same path of State interventions and a mixed economy with large-scale public sector.

Conclusion

- Bengal during the Swadeshi days saw for the first time, a concerted effort by educated middle-class entrepreneurs to build businesses based on their technical

knowledge. Similarly, modern banking in India developed due to the efforts of these Swadeshi-inspired entrepreneurs.

- It was the swadeshi phase of Indian entrepreneurial history that showed a way to shift from traditional commerce to modern industrial and financial sectors

12. Explain Gandhi's experiments of Satyagraha in India, which led to a new phase of mass struggle.

இந்தியாவில் காந்தியின் சத்தியாகிரக பரிசோதனைகள் மக்கள் போராட்டத்தில் எவ்வாறு ஒரு புதிய சகாப்த்ததிற்கு வழிவகை செய்தது என்பதனை விளக்குக

Introduction

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi is considered as the Father of Nation. He was social reformer, humanist and practical idealist.

Key facts

1. Born on October 2, 1869 in Gujarat
2. INC President in 1924 Belgaum Session
3. Dandi March (March 12 to April 6)
4. Gandhi Irwin Pact (February 14, 1931)

Gandhi's Experiments in India

1. Gandhi returned to India

i. Returned to Bombay from South Africa in 1915
ii. Established Satyagraha Ashram at Ahmedabad

2. Champaran Satyagraha (1917)

i. First Civil Disobedience Movement
ii. Against growth of Indigo on 3/20th part of total land (Tinkathia System)

3. Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918)

i. First Hunger Strike
ii. Gandhi demanded 35% increase in wages

4. Kheda Satyagraha (1918)

i. First Non Co-operation
ii. Gandhi fought for remission due to drought in Kheda District (Gujarat) in Failure of crops

5. Rowlett Act and Jallian Wala Bagh Massacre (1919)

i. "Black Act" by Gandhi

ii.   All India Hartal on April 6, 1919

iii.   Jallianwala Bagh Massacre on April 13, 1919

iv.   Gandhi gave up the title Kaiser-i-Hind

6. Non Co-operation Movement (1920)

i.   Boycott of British established institution and British manufactured goods

ii.   Chauri Chaura incident on February 3rd 1922

iii.   Suddenly withdrawal of movement by Gandhi

7. Gandhi – 21 day fast (1924)

i.   In house of Muhammad Ali in September 1924

8. Dandi March (1930)

i.   78 members Salt March from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi

ii.   Gandhi was arrested on May 5th 1930

9. Gandhi Irwin Pact (1931)

i.   Signed on February 14, 1931 known as Delhi Pact

ii.   Commutation of Bhagat Singh was turned down

10. Second Round Table Conference (1931)

i.   Gandhi demanded Poorna Swaraj in the Conference

ii.   Gandhi was the sole representative of INC

11. Communal Award (1932)

i.   Gandhi went on fast unto death from September 20 in Yervadi Jail against communal award

ii.   Poona Pact – reserved seats to Harijans

12. Gandhi and Harijans

i.   All India Anti-untouchability League in (1932)

ii.   Started weekly Harijan in January 1933

13. Gandhi and Two Nation Theory

i.   Opposed Two Nation Theory in all aspects

ii.   Supported C. Rajaji Plan in 1944

Conclusion

The personality of Gandhiji was build on the rock foundation of truthfulness, service and sacrifice.

13. **Role of women in Tamilnadu Freedom Movement**
தமிழக விடுதலை போராட்டத்தில் பெண்களின் பங்களிப்பு குறித்து விவரிக்க

- Velunachiyar
- Anjalai ammal
- Ambuthammal
- Padmashini ammal
- Rukmini Lakshmipathy
- Durgabai Deshmukh
- Thillaiyadi Valliyammai
- Nagammai and
- Kannamal
- Captal Lakshmi Sehal

14. **Discuss the contribution of Ambedkar to Nation Building**
தேச உருவாக்கத்தில் அம்பேத்கரின் பங்களிப்பு பற்றி விவாதி

Dr. BHIMRAO RAMJI AMBEDKAR (1891 – 1956)

Introduction

- Bodhisatva Bhimrao Ambedkar (14th April 1891 - 6th December 1956) also known as Babasaheb was a Jurist, philosopher, thinker, anthropologist, historian, orator, prolific writer, economist, scholar, editor, revolutionary and a revivalist for Buddhism in India.

Ambedkar's Education Qualification

- ❖ **Elementary Education**, 1902 Satara, Maharashtra
- ❖ **Matriculation**, 1907, Elphinstone High School, Bombay Persian etc.,
- ❖ **Inter** 1909, Elphinstone College, Bombay
- ❖ B.**A**, 1913, Elphinstone College, Bombay, University of Bombay, Economics & Political Science
- ❖ **M.A**, 1915 Majoring in Economics and with Sociology, History Philosophy, Anthropology and Politics as the other subjects of study.
- ❖ **Ph.D**, 1917, Columbia University conferred a Degree of Ph.D.
- ❖ **MSc**. 1921 June, London School of Economics, London. Thesis – 'Provincial Decentralization of Imperial Finance in British India'
- ❖ **Barrister-at- Law** 30-9-1920 Gray's Inn, London Law
- ❖ (1922-23, Spent some time in reading economics in the University of Bonn in Germany.)
- ❖ **DSc.** 1923 Nov London School of Economics, London 'The Problem of the Rupee – Its origin and its solution' was accepted for the degree of DSc. (Economics).
- ❖ **L.L.D** (Honoris Causa) 5-6-1952 Columbia University, New York For HIS achievements, Leadership and authoring the constitution of India
- ❖ **D.Litt** (Honoris Causa) 12-1-1953 Osmania University, Hyderabad For HIS achievements, Leadership and writing the constitution of India
- ❖ **NO 1 scholar in the World 13/9/2015 Columbia University, New York**

➢ **Ambedkar and his Career**
- He worked as private Tutor, as an accountant investment consulting business, but it failed when his clients learned that he was an untouchable.
- In 1918, he became Professor of Political Economy in the Sydentan college of Commerce and Economics in Bombay.
- As a leading Indian Scholar, Ambedkar had been invited to testify before the south borough committee, which was preparing the Government of India Act 1919.
- At this hearing, Ambedkar argued for creating separate electorated and reservations for untouchables and other religious communities.
- In 1920, he began the publication of the weekly Mooknaya (Leader of the silent) in Mumbai with the help of Shahu I (1884-1922) Maharaja of Kulhapur.
- Ambedkar used this journal to criticise orthodox Hindu Politicians and a perceived reluctance of the Indian Political community to fight caste discrimination.
- In 1922, Ambedkar PhD Degree in economics to the University of London. He got Law Degree also.

➢ **Political Career**
- In 1935, Ambedkar was appointed principal of the Government Law college, Mumbai. Ambedkar over saw the construction of a house and stocked his personal library with more than 50,000 books. His wife Ramabai was died.
- In 1936, Ambedkar founded to Independent Labour party, which won 15 seats in the 1937 elections to the Central Legislative Assembly.
- Ambedkar served on the Defence Advisory Committee and the Viceroy's Executive council as minister for labour.
- Ambedkar oversaw the transformation of his political party into the All India Scheduled castes federation, although it performed poorly in the election held in 1946 for the Constituent Assembly of India.

➢ **Partition of the Country**
- Ambedkar between 1941 and 1945, he published a number of books and pamplets, including thoughts of Pakistan.

➢ **Role in Drafting Constitution**
- Upon India's Independence on August 15, 1947 the new congress had Govt. invited Ambedkar to serve as the nation's first law minister, which he accepted.
- On August 29, Ambedkar was appointed Chairman of the constitution. Drafting Committee, charged by the Assembly to write free India's new constitution Ambedkar won great praise from his colleagues and contemporary observers for his drafting work.
- The text prepared by Ambedkar provided constitutional guarantees and protections for a wide range of civil liberties for individual citizens including freedom of religion, the abolition of Untouchability and the outlawing of all forms of discrimination.
- Ambedkar argued for extensive economic and social rights for women. Ambedkar won the Assembly's support for introducing a system of reservations of jobs in the civil services and scheduled tribes a system a kin to affirmative action.
- The constitution was adopted on November 26, 1949 by the Constituent Assembly.

- Ambedkar resigned from the Cabinet in 1951 following the stalling in Parliament of his draft of the Hindu code Bill, which sought to expound gender equality in the laws of inheritance, marriage and the economy.
- Ambedkar independently contested an election in 1952 to the lower house of Parliament, the Lok Sabha but was defeated.
- He was appointed to the upper house of Parliament, the Rajya Sabha in March 1952 and would remain a member until his death.

➢ Conversion to Buddhism

- As a student of anthropology Ambedkar made the discovery that the Mahar people are originally ancient Buddhist people of India.
- They have been forced outside a village to live like an outcast as they refused to leave Buddhist practices and eventually they were made into untouchables.
- Ambedkar studied Buddhism all his life and around 1950's Ambedkar turned his attention fully to Buddhism and travelled to Sri Lanka to attend a convention of Buddhist scholars and monks.
- Ambedkar twice visited Burma in 1954, the second time in under to attend the third conference of the world fellowship of Buddhist in Rangoon.
- Ambedkar in 1955, founded the Buddhist society of India. He wrote a book namely Buddha and his Dhamma.
- Ambedkar organised a formal public ceremony for himself and his supporters in Nagpur in October 14, 1956. He then proceeded to convert a large number 5,00,000 of his supporters who were gathered around him.
- Ambedkar then travelled to Kathmandu in Nepal to attend the fourth world Buddhist conference.
- Ambedkar wrote a Book, the Buddha or Karl Marx and Revolution and counter revolution in ancient India.
- Ambedkar's rise to eminence was facilitated by various social and political forces.
- Ambedkar, ultimately found solace in the teachings of Buddha.
- According to Ambedkar, the Hindu scheme of social structure based on the four varnas or chaturvarna breeds in equality and has been the parent of the caste-system and untouchability which are merely forms of inequality.
- Ambedkar criticised Gandhi's role in the Second Round Table conference.
- Ambedkar was not satisfied with the constitutional provisions for the untouchables in the Indian constitution.
- Dr. Ambedkar was a social prophet of the untouchables. Ambedkar died in his sleep on December, 1956 at his home in Delhi.
- A memorial for Ambedkar was established in his Delhi house at 26, Alipur Road.
- His birth date is celebrated as a public holiday known as Ambedkar Jayanthi.
- He was posthumously awarded India's highest civilian honour, the Bharat Ratna in 1990.

➢ Conclusion

- In the history of modern Indian political thought, Ambedkar will have a significant place because through his scholarly writings, speeches, leadership and constructive work, he made significant the awareness of the political, economic and social problems of the vast untouchable community whose members may be now more than eight crores. Ambedkar the crusade against manusmriti.

Answer all the questions. Answer not exceeding 250 words each

15. **Write an essay on population explosion**

மக்கள்தொகை வெடிப்பு பற்றி ஒரு கட்டுரை வரைக

Population

Population is defined as the total number of individuals of a species present in a particular area at a given time.

Demography

The scientific study of human population is called demography. It deals with three phenomena;

(1) Changes in population size (growth or decline)

(2) The composition of population and

(3) The distribution of population in space.

It deals with five 'demographic processes' namely fertility, mortality, marriage, migration and social mobility. These five processes are continually at work within a population determining size, composition and distribution.

Population Explosion

The **rapid increase in population over a relatively short period** is called population explosion.

The geometric expansion of a biological population, especially the unchecked growth in human population resulting from a decrease in infant mortality and an increase in longevity.

A rapid increase in population attributed especially to an accelerating birthrate, an increase in life expectancy.

Population Growth:

- **Four basic processes** are involved in increase or decrease in the population size. Natality and immigration contribute an increase in population and mortality and emigration decrease the population. The population density is the number of individuals of a species per unit area/space at a given time.

$$\text{Population Density (D)} = \frac{Number\ of\ individuals(N)}{Space\ (S)} \text{ Or } D = \frac{N}{S}$$

(i) Natality:
It refers to the **birth rate.**

(ii) Mortality:
It refers to the **death rate**.

(iii) Immigration:
It is the number of individuals that have **come into** the habitat.

(iv) Emigration:
It is the number of individuals of the population who **left** the habitat.

Malthus Theory of Human Population Growth:

- In 1798 T.R. Malthus, a British economist, put forward a theory of human population growth,

  (i) He stated that **population grows geometrically (1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32….) when unchecked, whereas the means of its subsistence like food grow only arithmetically (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7….).**

  (ii) Naturally, after some time an imbalance would occur in the population and the environment,

  (iii) When the imbalance reaches a certain value, some factors like hunger, epidemics, floods, earthquakes, war, etc. will bring the population to a desired level.

- Such a population "crash" is called catastrophic control of population. These factors were called "positive checks" by Malthus.

Theory of Demographic Transition

A country passes through four stages of demographic transition:

Stage 1: When the country is in the low-income agrarian phase and both **birth and death rates are high**. The population is, therefore, more or less stable.

Stage 2: There is a sharp **decline in death rates** due to better nutrition and hygiene and measures taken to reduce the preventable causes of death. At the same time, birth rates remain high due to poor contraceptive awareness, high fertility and poor social development. The net result is a spurt in population.

Stage 3: **Birth rates fall** but population continues to grow, as the persons in the reproductive age group are still in large numbers.

Stage 4: The population stabilizes with **low birth and death rates** but at a higher level of economic and social development. Although stable, the population may still be higher than at Stage One.

India is now at Stage Three of this transition, although some states have already moved on to Stage Four.

The Four Distinctive Stages of Indian Demographic History

i. Period of Stagnant Population (1901-1921):

Before 1921, India witnessed sporadic irregular and slow growth of population. The population was more or less stagnant, the high birth rate was counterbalanced by high death rate due to epidemics like influenza, plague, small pox, and shortage of food caused by severe droughts.

ii. Period of Steady Growth (1921-1951):

After 1921, population started growing at a rate of more than 1 per cent per year. The cause of this increased growth rate was not a rise in fertility but a decline in mortality that set in due to a better health facilities sanitation, education and overall development. These developments helped controlling epidemics likes plague, cholera and malaria. The combined effects were that the population started increasing steadily.

iii. Period of Rapid High Growth (1951-1981):

After 1951, there was a steep fall in the mortality rate but the fertility remained high. Therefore, this period experienced very high rate of population growth (growth rate of over 2%) and is often referred to as the period of population explosion.

iv. Period of High Growth with definite signs of slowing down (1981-2011):

The last phase of 20th century i.e., the period between census years 1981 and 2011 is known as the period of high growth with definite sigh of slowing down. Although the growth rate was still very high, it started declining after 1981.

- The highest ever growth rate of 2.22 per cent was recorded in 1971 which continued in 1981 also, it declined to 2.14% in 1991 and further to 1.95% in 2001 and 1.64% in 2011 although it is still higher than the world population growth rate of 1.23% but this declining trend marks the beginning of the new era in the demographic history of India and country has now reached a take off stage in its demographic transition.

Causes for the Rapid Growth of Population in India

- The causes of population growth can be grouped into two parts which account for this rapid increase—
  (i) Natural Growth and
  (ii) Migration.

(i) Natural Growth:

Natural growth of population is defined as the difference between the birth-rate and the death-rate prevailing in India. In India, the natural growth rate has been increasing by each passing year.

(ii) Migration:

Migration and the influx of refugees from other neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Nepal, Myanmar, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh, in particular, has also been responsible for increasing the number of people in our country. However, total influx of such population, as proportion of the total population, has never been significant.

The following major factors are responsible for the prevailing high birth-rate in the country.

(i) *Peaceful Conditions:* India enjoyed comparative peace without involving herself in major inter-conflicts or wars. Peaceful conditions provided an impetus for over-population.

(ii) *Excess of Birth Over Death* : Growth of population depends on the excess of births over deaths. Birth rate means the number of children born per thousand of living population. Death rate has been falling in recent years.

(iii) *Progress in Medical Knowledge* and its application has considerably reduced the death rate. It has helped us to control the spread of diseases like Malaria, T.B., Cholera, Plague, Influenza, Smallpox, etc., and protected the lives of people from the jaws of death. Positively, it has contributed to greater population, because, those persons saved from the death also produced children add to the existing numbers.

(iv) *Improvement in Transport Facilities* has helped people to avail of medical and health facilities without much difficulty. These have saved countless lives and added to the size of the population.

(v) *Improvements in the field of Agriculture and Industry* also contributed to an increase in population. Uncertainties in the field of agriculture have largely been removed with the help of science and technology. Food production has considerably increased. Industries have been providing employment opportunities to thousands of persons. These developments have given people the confidence that they can afford to feed more people if they beget.

(vi) *Certain Social Factors like Universal Marriage, Child Marriage, Early Marriage.*

(vii) *Social Attitudes of Indians* also favour an increase in population. Poverty, illiteracy, ignorance, absence of recreational facilities, attitudes of conservatism, orthodoxy, feeling of impendence on God, a sense of resignation towards life, looking upon children as old age pension, *ac,* are all responsible for the rapid growth of population.

(viii) *Lack of Conscious Family Planning* : There is the lack of conscious family planning. The use of contraceptives is unknown to the illiterate masses, people feel that more children are wanted for economic purposes. Further, blind faith in fate and the existence of joint family system induce thoughtlessness in the matter of begetting children.

(ix) *The Climatic Conditions of India are,* also very conducive to the growth of population. The tropical climate stimulates sex urge. **Montesquieu** said that people of warm land are more sex-indulgent. Further, girls become physically mature at an early age ranging from 11 to 15 years of age. Immediately after puberty they are pushed into marriage and they begin to bear children. Child-rearing capacity of women lasts in the tropical places.

Consequences of Overpopulation:

(i)	*Population and Poverty*
(ii)	*Unemployment and Under Employment*
(iii)	*Low Per Capita Income*
(iv)	*Shortage of Food*
(v)	*Increased Burden of Social Overheads*
(vi)	*Population and Labour Efficiency*
(vii)	*Population and the Standard of Living*
(viii)	*Population and Pressure on Land*
(ix)	*Increased Unproductive Consumers*
(x)	*Slow Economic Development*
(xi)	*Political Unrest*
(xii)	Housing problem
(xiii)	Pollution
(xiv)	Education problem:

It becomes difficult for the government to provide education to all.

Measures to Control and Reduce Population

1. *Family Planning Measures* : The motto of family planning is - "*child by choice and no: chance*" or "*child by desire not by accident.*" The size of the family must be limited voluntarily can be done in two ways :
   (a) Birth control methods,

   (b) Other family planning methods.

   (a) *Birth control methods* include - use of rubber contraceptives by males, use of pills by females, use of loops by females, sterilisation for both males and females that is, vasectomy for males and tubectomy for females, abortion, *i.e.,* medical termination of pregnancy.

   (b) *Other family planning methods* include - practice of celibacy [that is, practising *brahmacharya* or self-restraint], postponement of marriage [or resorting to late marriage], observant of moral or self-restraint.

2. *Providing Education Facility to the People* : Education helps to increase the earning capacity of males and females. It improves the status of women, it creates awareness regarding family planning.

3. *Rise in the Age of Marriage* : In order to reduce the child-bearing period of women [reproductive span of women], it is necessary to rise the minimum age of marriage from 18 to 20 for females and from 21 to 24 for males. Child marriages should be strictly prohibited.

4. *Improving Status of Women* :

5. *Propaganda in Favour of Small Family :*

6. *Provision of Incentives* : -to those adopt family planning.

7. *Increasing the Standard of Living of the Masses* :

8. *Providing Enough Recreational Facilities* :

9. *Internal Migration* : Unequal distribution of population in different parts of the nation can be dealt with if internal migration is allowed. It means people must be encouraged to move from the densely populated areas towards the thinly populated

areas. This is not, however, easy. As **Adam Smith** observes, *"Of all sorts of luggage, man is the most difficult to be transported."*

10. *Provision of Social Security*: In the absence of comprehensive social security [especially, in old age, sickness, unemployment and accident] people have tended to depend on large families for security. The poor, in particular, consider children as their wealth. It is necessary to introduce various social insurance and social security schemes to help the poor to develop confidence to face the future.

11. *Reduction in Infant Mortality* :

12. *Changes in the Tax Structure*: **Dr. S. Chandrashekhar,** a noted Indian demographer, is of the opinion that by introducing a change in the taxation policy, especially that of income tax, die problem can be reduced a little. In stead of going concessions to married people with more children, he has suggested, **it is better to give such concessions to the unmarried, and also to those couples Without children or with only one child.**

National population policy

The population policy of India has gone through numerous changes over the past sixty ears. The perspective in **1951** was vastly different from that in 2000 and later. To understand shift, it is necessary to demarcate various stages of evolution of population policy in India.

Stages of National population policy

1. Clinical approach stage
2. 'Community extension' approach
3. Cafetaria approach
4. Camp approach
5. Voluntary acceptance approachs
6. Bottom-up, holistic and integrative approach.

Population Policy & Five year Plans

- The Indian approach to population during *first* and *second plan* period were anti-natalist (but not coercive) in nature.
- Strategy was shifted to community extension approach in *third plan* period.
- During the *fourth plan (1969-74)* period, focus again shifted; this time from cafetaria approach to camp approach with greater emphasis on a time-bound programme of sterilization: this was conducted in 'mass vasectomy camps' set up all over the country.
- A *National Population Policy* was drafted in *1976* and incorporated in *fifth five year plan.*
- Its major recommendations are :

1. To control population growth by enacting legislation for compulsory sterilization.
2. To achieve a target of **1.4%** growth in population annually.
3. To use incentives as well as disincentives for sterilization.
4. To raise the age of marriage to **18 for girls and 21 for boys.**

- It was supposed to make a transition from camp approach to target-oriented approach.
- The Janata Party Government of 1978 shifted its focus from compulsory to voluntary acceptance approach, although the anti-natalist policies continued.
- In the *sixth plan*, some attempts were made to launch an integrated family welfare package, including maternal and child health services

M.S.Swaminathan Commission

The Government of India in order to enable it to formulate a population policy appointed an Expert Group with **Dr. M.S. Swaminathan** as chairperson which made the following recommendations on **21st May 1994.**

1. The objective of the policy will continue to be population stabilization, but it should be achieved through a stronger emphasis on social development with the involvement of decentralised institutions.
2. Family planning strategies should be linked with the provision of minimum needs.
3. Greater emphasis on removal of child-marriage, down and other social evils.
4. Dispensing with national method of specific targets and cash incentives.
5. Allowing locally elected bodies to set social development-cum-demographic targets.
6. Establishment of an apex body called the Population and Social Development Commission similar to the Space Commission and the Atomic Energy Commission, which will replace the departments dealing with health and family welfare.

India's Demographic Achievement

1. The Crude Birth Rate has come down from **40.8 in 1951 to 25.8 in 2000.**
2. Infant Mortality Rate has decreased from **146 per 1000 live births in 1951 to 68 per 1000 live births in 2000.**
3. The Crude Death Rate has come down from **25 in 1951 to 8.5 in 2000**.

4. The life expectancy of an average Indian has increased from **37 in 1951 to 67 years in 2000.**
5. Total Fertility Rate (TFR - the average number of children born to a woman during her life time) has reduced from **6.0 in 1951 to 2.8 in 2000**

National Population Policy 2000

- A draft population policy was submitted to government by an expert group led by *M.S. Swaminathan.*

- The policy makes a shift from the family planning to socially holistic and integrative planning. Also, it seeks to replace the top-down approach followed earlier by bottom-up approach to population control. Fourteen goals have been set, which can be grouped as :

  1. *Immediate objectives* : To address the needs of healthcare, infrastructure, and health personnel and to provide institutional facilities for delivery and child health.

  2. *Medium-term objectives* : Bring the total fertility rate (TFR) to replacement level by 2010 through vigorous implementation of inter sectoral strategies.

  3. *Long-term objectives* : To achieve a stable population by 2045.

  4. *NPP* has accepted the recommendation of the Swaminathan Committee regarding the extension of the freezing of seats in legislature and the Parliament on the basis of the 1971 Census. Parliament has passed the necessary legislation approving the freezing of seats upto 2026.

  5. Special emphasis on the weaker states (called Empowered Action Group -EAG states) of Bihar, Jharkhand, M.P., Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, U.P., and Orissa.

National population policy 2002

- National population policy 2002 The overriding objective of economic and social development is to improve the quality of lives that people lead, to enhance their well-being, and to provide them with opportunities and choices to become productive assets in society.
- *National Population Commission* is a commission of the Indian government. **It is Chaired by the Prime Minister** with the Deputy Chairman Planning Commission as Vice Chairman. Chief Ministers of all states, Ministers of the related Central Ministries, secretaries of the concerned Departments, eminent physicians, demographers and the representatives of the civil society are Members of the Commission.
- This commission of more than 100 members will oversee and review the implementation of the policy.
- Also, the policy emphasizes the pivotal role of, urban and rural local bodies in implementing it. Rewarding the local bodies for exemplary performance, cash incentives to mothers and couples who undergo sterilization and the like are some of the promotional and motivational measures suggested in the policy.

Different Indices of Fertility & Mortality

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) = $\dfrac{\textit{Total No. of life births in a year}}{\text{Mid year population}} \times 1000$

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) = $\dfrac{\text{Summation of age specific fertility rates}}{\text{Female Population of that age group at mid year}} \times 1000$

Fertility Ratio = $\dfrac{\text{No. of children of 5 yrs of age}}{\text{Mid year population of women in reproductive age}} \times 1000$

Crude Death Rate (CDR) = $\dfrac{\text{Total no. of death in a year}}{\textit{Mid year population}} \times 1000$

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) = $\dfrac{\text{No. of deaths of child in 1st year of life}}{\text{Total no. of life births in that year}} \times 1000$

Neo Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR) = $\dfrac{\text{No. of deaths in 1st 28 days}}{\text{Mid year population of that group}} \times 1000$

Child Mortality Rate (CMR) = $\dfrac{\text{No. of death by 5 yrs of age}}{\text{Mid year population of that group}} \times 1000$

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) = $\dfrac{\text{Women dying during child birth}}{\text{Total no. of life births (Index of status of women)}} \, 1000$

To measure the rate of population there are two indices

- Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR) — No. of daughters born to women of every 1000 while passing through reproductive stage
- Net Reproduction Rate (NRR) — No. of women who are going to replace the existing women

    If   NRR = 1   =   population is stable

    NRR > 1   =   population increase

    NRR < 1   =   population decline

16. Enumerate the importance of rural and urban sanitation in India. (appolo)

RURAL SANITATION

- **Rural Sanitation** traces the evolution of the rural sanitation sector.

- Beginning with ad hoc initiatives in the initial Five Year Plans after independence, India's first national program to increase access to rural sanitation at scale, the Central Rural Sanitation Program, was launched in 1986.

- Despite considerable investment, this approach failed to motivate and sustain high levels of sanitation coverage as it was based on the erroneous assumption that provision of sanitary facilities would lead to increased coverage and usage. Recognizing the limitations of this approach, the Total Sanitation Campaign was launched in 1999.

- The Total Sanitation Campaign moves away from the infrastructure focussed approach of earlier programs and concentrates on promoting behaviour change.

- In addition, it includes a fiscal incentive scheme, Nirmal Gram Puraskar, that promotes the role of Gram Panchayats and local communities in achieving community-wide total sanitation status

Policy Framework for Sanitation and Hygiene

- The responsibility for provision of sanitation facilities in the country primarily rests with local government bodies – municipalities or corporations in urban areas and Gram Panchayats in rural areas.

- The State and Central Governments act as facilitators, through enabling policies, budgetary support and capacity development.

- In the Central government, the Planning Commission, through the Five Year Plans, guides investment in the sector by allocating funds for strategic priorities.

- While the first five plan periods were characterized by relatively negligible investments in sanitation, it received a major fillip from the *Sixth Plan* (*1980-85*) onwards and the launch of the *International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade in 1980.*

- Responsibility for rural sanitation was also shifted from the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization to the Rural Development Department.

- *In 1986, the Rural Development Department initiated India's first nation-wide program, the Central Rural Sanitation Program (CRSP).*

- The CRSP focused on provision of household pour-flush toilets and relied on hardware subsidies to generate demand.

- This approach failed to motivate and sustain high levels of sanitation coverage as it was based on the erroneous assumption that provision of sanitary facilities would lead to increased coverage and usage.

- It also did not include adequate attention to 'total' sanitation which includes improved hygiene behavior, school and institutional sanitation, solid/liquid waste management and environmental sanitation.

- Despite an investment of more Rs. 6 billion and construction of over 9 million latrines in rural areas, rural sanitation grew at just 1 per cent annually throughout the 1990s and the Census of 2001 found that only 22 per cent of rural households had access to a toilet.

Sector Reforms and their Impact

- In the light of the relatively poor performance of the CRSP, Government of India restructured the program with the launch of the *Total Sanitation Campaign in 1999.*

- TSC advocates a participatory and demand driven approach, taking a district as a unit with significant involvement of Gram Panchayats and local communities.

- It moves away from the infrastructure focussed approach of the earlier programs and concentrates on promoting behaviour change.

- Some key features of the TSC include:
  - ➢ A community led approach with focus on collective achievement of total sanitation.

  - ➢ Focus on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) to mobilize and motivate communities towards safe sanitation.

  - ➢ Minimum capital incentives only for BPL households, post construction and usage

  - ➢ Flexible menu of technology options

  - ➢ Development of supply chain to meet the demand stimulated at the community level

  - ➢ Fiscal incentive in the form of a cash prize – **Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP)** – to accelerate achievement of total sanitation outcomes.

Convergence with Related Sectors

- Integrating sanitation programs with initiatives to improve water availability and health care would increase the likelihood of achieving public health outcomes such as reduction in diarrheal diseases.

- Parallel to the implementation of the TSC, Government of India is also implementing the rural water supply programs and the *National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)* program.

- Rural water program seeks to address issues of access to water and its quality in 55,067 habitations, while the main aim of NRHM is to provide accessible, affordable and reliable primary health care in rural areas.

- The *RGDWM, NRHM* and *TSC* are all identified as social sector flagship programs by the Government of India.

- In principle, all three programs are implemented through the same district-level institutions.

- Many activities of the programs are complementary, such as community mobilization, IEC campaigns, capacity development and others, and there are many complementarities e.g. Anganwadi (crèche) workers are included as motivators for taking up interpersonal communication at the grassroots level.

- Since school sanitation and hygiene education is an integral part of TSC, convergence is established with *Department of School Education and Literacy (DSEL)* and the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)*, the flagship program of GoI to achieve universal elementary education.

- The emphasis is on providing a school environment equipped with necessary inclusive sanitary facilities as well as ensuring these facilities are safe and well maintained and help to inculcate improved hygiene behaviours in children. Training of teachers is also organised at district and sub-district levels to impart hygiene education in the schools.

Private initiatives

- Private initiatives play a major role in achievement of household and institutional sanitation coverage. Under the TSC, Above Poverty Line (APL) households are expected to build household toilets without any household incentives.

- To date, more BPL household toilets (DDWS 2008). The trend in APL toilet coverage is shown in the graph below. In addition, the private sector is predominantly involved in the supply of sanitary materials and services, and to an increasing extent in maintenance.

URBAN SANITATION

- **Urban Sanitation** begins with a look at existing coverage in Indian cities, noting that while a third of India's urban population does not have access to adequate sanitation, the situation is even more grim with respect to the urban poor.

- To address this situation and building on earlier initiatives, the Government of India has formally approved the *National Urban Sanitation Policy in 2008* which envisions the creation of totally sanitized cities and towns.

- The policy articulates the following goals:

  ➢ Awareness generation and behavior change

  ➢ Open defecation free cities in which all urban dwellers have access to safe sanitation

  ➢ Integrated city wide sanitation planning and sanitary and safe disposal of urban wastes.

  ➢ The policy promotes community and local government participation in the planning, implementation and management of urban sanitation services.

  ➢ In urban sanitation too, the importance of sustainability is highlighted, specifically addressing the issue of 'willingness to charge' for services and the impact on environmental   health.

Policy Framework

- Under the *Constitution of India*, *water supply and sanitation* is a *State subject*.

- *Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)* have the responsibility for planning, design, implementation, operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation services in cities and towns.

- At the Central level, the *Ministry of Urban Development* is the *nodal agency* for formulation of policies, strategies and guidelines and assists the States by providing financial assistance for the development of urban water supply and sanitation schemes in cities and towns.

- The *Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO)* is the technical arm of the Ministry and assists in preparation of policy guidelines, technical manuals etc. related to urban water supply and sanitation.

- To achieve 100 per cent population coverage for sewerage, sewage treatment and low cost sanitation facilities in urban areas during Eleventh Plan, the following steps have been identified:

  ➢ Install more plants to treat, recycle and reuse sewage.

➢ Industrial and commercial establishments must reuse and recycle treated sewage to reduce fresh water demand.

➢ ULBs should amend their by-laws to make it mandatory for all residents to connect their toilets to the existing sewerage system.

➢ Fringe areas of cities and colonies of economically weaker sections and slum dwellers be covered with low cost sanitation facilities, either on individual household basis or community basis with "pay and use system" with adequate maintenance arrangements.

➢ Targeted subsidy may be given to urban poor for taking water supply/sewerage house service connections, metering, to and construction of toilets.

➢ Comprehensive storm water drainage system be developed in all cities and towns in order to avoid water logging during monsoon.

Sector Reforms: National Urban Sanitation Policy, 2008

- The Government of India, in discussion with the States, constituted a *National Urban Sanitation Task Force in 2005* .

- Based on the recommendations of this task force, a *National Urban Sanitation Policy* has been *approved* by the *Government of India* in *October 2008*.

Policy Vision and Goals

- The vision of the policy is that all Indian cities and towns become totally sanitized, healthy and livable and ensure and sustain good public health and environmental outcomes for all their citizens with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the urban poor and women.

Goals:

Awareness Generation and Behavioral Change

- Generating awareness about sanitation and its linkages with public and environmental health amongst communities and institutions.

- Promoting mechanisms to bring about and sustain behavioral changes aimed at adoption of healthy sanitation practices

Open Defecation Free Cities

- The ultimate objective is that all urban dwellers will have access to and be able to use safe and hygienic sanitation facilities and arrangements so that no one defecates in the open. In order to achieve this goal, the following activities shall be undertaken:

  a. Promoting household access to safe sanitation facilities (including proper disposal arrangements)

  b. Promoting community-planned and managed toilets wherever necessary, for groups of households who have constraints of space, tenure or economic constraints in gaining access to individual facilities

  c. Adequate availability and 100 per cent upkeep and management of public sanitation facilities in all urban areas, to rid them of open defecation and environmental hazards

Integrated City Wide Sanitation

Re-orienting institutions and mainstreaming sanitation by

  a. Mainstreaming thinking, planning and implementing measures related to sanitation in all sectors and departmental domains as a cross-cutting issue, especially in all urban management endeavors

  b. Strengthening national, state, city and local institutions (public, private and community) to accord priority to sanitation provision, including planning, implementation and Operation & Maintenance (O&M) management.

  c. Extending access to proper sanitation facilities for poor communities and other un-served settlements

Sanitary and Safe Disposal

- 100 per cent of human excreta and liquid wastes from all sanitation facilities including toilets must be disposed-of safely.

Proper Operation and Maintenance of all Sanitary Installations:

  a. Promoting proper usage, regular upkeep and maintenance of household, community and public sanitation facilities.
  b. Strengthening Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to provide or cause to provide, sustainable sanitation services delivery

Strategy

- Providing assistance for the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) as per city sanitation plan as and when requests for funding are received

- Promote public-private partnership in respect of key projects/activities identified in the city sanitation plan

- Provide technical assistance and support for awareness generation and capacity building to states and cities within this financial year

- Periodic rating of all Class 1 cities (423) in respect of Sanitation and recognition of best performers by instituting a National Award within this financial year.

- The award scheme will take into account output related parameters such as complete elimination of open defecation, elimination of open scavenging and personal protection to sanitary workers, safe collection and disposal of total human excreta, recycling and reuse of treated wastewater for non-potable applications,   efficient

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of Sanitation

- The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (Goal No.7) enjoin upon the signatory nations requiring them 'to halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015" and 100% access by 2025.

India and Sustainable Development Goal of Sanitation

- ✓ Nearly 33 million people are affected drought in India.
- ✓ Over 50% of rural household defecate in the open.
- ✓ 1/5 of child death in the world are in India due to diarrhoea.

SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

According to the World Bank, more than 520 million in India were defecating in the open – the highest number in the world. This figure is expected to have reduced significantly given that improving sanitation is a key priority of the government which has introduced several flagship programmes including the **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan to clean India, the National Rural Drinking Water Programme, and Namami Gange,** which aims at the conservation of the River Ganga.

Targets

- By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
- By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.
- Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

17. **Providing accessible, affordable and quality healthcare, especially to the marginalised and vulnerable sections of the society is the key objective of the Government – Discuss**
எளிதில் அணுகக்கூடிய மற்றும் தரமான சுகாதார சேவையை வழங்குவது குறிப்பாக சமூகத்தின் விளிம்புநிலை மற்றும் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட பிரிவனருக்கு வழங்குவது அரசாங்கத்தின் முக்கிய நோக்கமாகும் - விவாதி

- Rural Health Infrastructure
- Sub Centres
- Primary Health Centres
- Community Health Centres
- National Health Mission
- Goals
- National rural Health Mission
- National Urban Health Mission
 New national health policy
- national health profile
- icds
- Pradhan Mandhiri Ujjawala Yojana
- Ayusman Bharat
- Pradhan Mandhiri Matriya Vandana Yojana
- Pradhan Mandhiri Surakshith Matriya Abhiyan
- National Ayush Mission
- National Digital Health Mission
- Ayusman Bharat Health Infrastructure
- Family Welfare Programmes
- Poshan Abhiyan Mission

18. **Elaborate the recent measures of the central government for the development of education and skill development in India**
இந்தியாவில் கல்வி மற்றும் திறன் மேம்பாட்டிற்கான மத்திய அரசின் சமீபத்திய நடவடிக்கைகள் குறித்து விவரித்து எழுதுக

- Education Human Development
- Five Thrust Areas
    a. Primary Education
    b. Female literacy among minorities
    c. Marginalized groups
    d. Adult literacy
    e. Decentralization of management education and Technical Education
- National Education Policy
- Education for all
- Right to education act 2009
- Sarvashikha Abhiyan
- Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat
- Inclusive education
- SAMAGRA Shiksha Scheme
- Nishtha Scheme
- National Digital Education Architecture
- PM Poshan Sakthi Nirman Scheme
- Kasthuri Bai Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

- Higher Education
- Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsha
- Technical Education
- Saksham – Scholarship for Differently Abled children
- Adult Education – Sakshar Bharat
- Skill Development – PMKVY, Atal Mission
- Nipun Bharat

Answer all the questions. Answer not exceeding 250 words each

19. **2 men and 3 women working 7 hours a day finish a work in 5 days. 4 men and 4 women working 3 hours a day do the same work in 7 days. Find the number of days in which the work is done by 7 men only working 4 hours a day.**

    2 ஆண்கள் மற்றும் 3 பெண்கள் ஒரு வேலையை முடிக்க தினமும் 7 மணி நேரம் வீதம் 5 நாட்கள் வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். 4 ஆண்கள் மற்றும் 4 பெண்கள் அதே வேலையை செய்ய தினமும் 3 மணிநேரம் வீதம் 7 நாட்கள் வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். 7 ஆண்கள் தினமும் 4 மணி நேரம் மட்டும் வேலை செய்தால் அந்த வேலையை முடிக்க எத்தனை நாட்கள் ஆகும்.

    Explanation:

    Case 1 :- 2 men and 3 women working 7 hours a day finish a work in 5days .
    Case 2 :- 4 men and 4 women working 3 hours a day finish same work in 7 days .

    $M_1D_1H_1 = M_2D_2H_2$
    Here, M denotes number of people
    D denotes number of days
    H denotes hours

    Given, $M_1 = (2m + 3w)$, $D_1 = 5$ days and $H_1 = 7$ hrs
    $M_2 = (4m + 4w)$, $D_2 = 7$ days and $H_2 = 3$ hrs

    Now, $(2m + 3w) \times 5 \times 7 = (4m + 4w) \times 7 \times 3$
    $\Rightarrow 70m + 105w = 84m + 84w$
    $\Rightarrow 21w = 14m$
    $\Rightarrow 3w = 2m$

    Now, apply , $M_3D_3H_3 = M_1D_1H_1$
    $M_3 = 7m$, $D_3 = ?$ And $H_3 = 4$ hrs
    $M_1 = (2m + 3w) = (2m + 2m) = 4$ m [$\because 3w = 2m$]
    $D_1 = 5$ days and $H_1 = 7$ hours

    Now, $7 \times D_3 \times 4 = 4 \times 5 \times 7$
    $D_3 = 5$ days

20. **Answer the following questions**
    பின்வரும் வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளி

    a. **The ratio of income of two persons is 9 : 7 and the ratio of their expenditure is 4 : 3. If each of them manages to save ₹2000 per month, find their monthly income.**

       இரு நபர்களின் வருமானங்களின் விகிதம் 9 : 7. ஆவர்களின் செலவுகளின் விகிதம் 4 : 3. ஒவ்வொருவரும் மாதமொன்றுக்கு ₹2000 சேமிக்க முடிந்தால், அவர்களுடைய மாதாந்திர வருமானத்தைக் காண்க

       Explanation:

Let their salaries be 9x and 7x.
Let their expenditure be 4y and 3y.
Both save 2000 per month

According to the question,
9x−4y=2000   −(1)
7x−3y=2000   −(2)

Multiplying (1) with 3	Multiplying (2) with 4
3 (9x − 4y) = 3(2000)	4(7x − 3y) = 4(2000)
27x − 12y = 6000 ...(3)	**28x − 12y = 8000** ...(4)

27x − 12y = 6000
28x − 12y = 8000
(−)   (+)   (−)
─────────────────
−x   = −2000

−x = −2000

x = 2000

Putting value of x in (1)

9x − 4y = 2000

9(2000) − 4y = 2000

18000 − 4y = 2000

−4y = 2000 − 18000

−4y = −16000

$y = \frac{16000}{4}$

y = 4000

Income of first person =9×2000=Rs. 18000
Income of second person =7×2000=Rs. 14000

b. Two identical cubes of side 7 *cm* are joined end to end. Find the Total and Lateral surface area of the new resulting cuboid.
7 செ.மீ பக்க அளவுள்ள ஒரே மாதிரியான இரண்டு கனச்சதுரங்கள் ஒன்றுடன் ஒன்று பக்கவாட்டில் இணைக்கப்படும்போது கிடைக்கும் புதிய கனச்செவ்வகத்தின் மொத்தப்பரப்பு மற்றும் பக்கப்பரப்பு ஆகியவற்றைக் காண்க.

Explanation:

Side of a cube = 7 *cm*

Now length of the resulting cuboid (*l*) = 7+7 =14 *cm*

Breadth (*b*) = 7 *cm*, Height (*h*) = 7 *cm*

So, Total Surface Area= $2(lb + bh + lh)$

$$= 2\left[(14 \times 7) + (7 \times 7) + (14 \times 7)\right]$$

$$= 2(98 + 49 + 98)$$
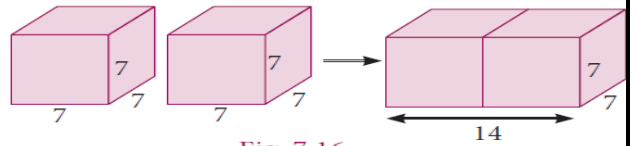
$$= 2 \times 245$$

$$= 490 \ cm^2$$

Fig. 7.16

Lateral Surface Area $= 2(l + b) \times h$

$$= 2(14 + 7) \times 7 = 2 \times 21 \times 7$$

$$= 294 \ cm^2$$