



Rehearsal 2 EXAMINATION (Answer Key)

Subject: SOCIOLOGY (039)

Class: XII 2025-26

Time: 3 Hours

Date: 01/02/2026

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be only one answer.
4. Section B includes question No.17-25. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words. An internal choice has been provided in No.18 & No.22
5. Section C includes question No. 26-32. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words. An internal choice has been provided in No.32
6. Section D includes question No. 33-35. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each. Question no. 33 is to be answered with the help of the given graphics.

Sr No.	SECTION A	Marks
1.	<p>Which of the following statements correctly reflect the challenges faced by differently-abled persons?</p> <p>a) Differently-abled persons are considered disabled solely because of their physical or mental impairments.</p> <p>b) Society contributes to disability by not catering to the needs of differently-abled persons, making them socially invisible.</p> <p>c) The rights of the differently-abled have been recognized for centuries, similar to Dalits, Adivasis, and women.</p> <p>d) The term 'disabled' refers only to medical conditions and does not challenge public perceptions.</p>	1
2.	<p>Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes matrilineal and matriarchal systems?</p> <p>a) Matrilineal societies pass property from mother to daughter, but women do not necessarily exercise dominance or decision-making power.</p> <p>b) Matriarchal societies are historically common and involve women exercising dominance over men.</p> <p>c) Matrilineal and matriarchal systems are the same, both giving women full authority in society.</p> <p>d) In patrilocal societies, the newly married couple stays with the woman's parents.</p>	1

3.	<p>Which of the following statements about India’s National Family Planning Programme is correct?</p> <p>a) The programme has always relied on coercive sterilisation methods to control population.</p> <p>b) The programme targets only urban populations for family planning measures.</p> <p>c) The programme was highly successful during the Emergency (1975–76) with full public support.</p> <p>d) Its main objectives are to influence population growth, improve public health, and raise awareness about population and health issues.</p>	1
4.	<p>Which of the following statements best describes the outcome and significance of the Bombay Textile Strike of 1982?</p> <p>a) The strike succeeded in securing higher wages and union rights for all workers involved.</p> <p>b) The strike failed to achieve its goals, leading to large-scale job losses and forcing many workers to return to villages or take up casual labour.</p> <p>c) The strike led to rapid industrial modernisation as mill owners invested heavily in new machinery.</p> <p>d) The strike resulted in the government taking over all textile mills to protect workers’ interests.</p>	1
5.	<p>Assertion (A): For scheduled castes, tribes, and backward castes, caste identity often becomes the most visible and defining aspect of their social identity.</p> <p>Reason (R): Due to historical disadvantages, lack of inherited social and educational capital, and continued discrimination, these groups rely on their caste as a collective asset, and state policies like reservations reinforce this visibility.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c) A is true, but R is false.</p> <p>d) A is false, but R is true.</p>	1
	<p>There is no necessary relationship between any specific form of community and the modern form of the state. Any of the many bases of community identity (like language, religion, ethnicity and so on) may or may not lead to nation formation – there are no guarantees. But because community identities can act as the basis for nation-formation, already existing states see all forms of community identity as dangerous rivals. That is why states generally tend to favour a single, homogenous national identity, in the hope of being able to control and manage it.</p> <p>Based on the given passage, answer Q6 and 7.</p>	

6.	<p>Assertion (A): States generally promote a single, homogeneous national identity. Reason (R): Community identities such as language, religion, or ethnicity can become potential bases for nation formation and may be seen as rivals to the state.</p> <p>a). Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.</p>	1
7.	<p>Which of the following best explains why allowing cultural diversity is considered a good policy?</p> <p>a) It prevents states from forming a national identity. b) Suppressing cultural diversity reduces community identity and promotes unity. c) Suppressing cultural diversity can alienate minority communities and may strengthen their identity instead. d) Cultural diversity weakens administration and increases conflict.</p>	1
8.	<p>Which of the following statements best describes the historical context of the caste system in India?</p> <p>a) Castes were assigned occupations, and people born into a caste had no choice in their profession, with each caste also ranked in a social hierarchy. b) Caste determined only social status, while occupation was entirely a matter of personal choice. c) Brahmins held both the highest social and secular power in society. d) The caste system allowed individuals to freely change their caste and occupation according to their ability.</p>	1
9.	<p>Which of the following correctly describes the key aspects of untouchability in India?</p> <p>a) Untouchability affects all low castes equally, without any special restrictions or exclusions. b) The term ‘Harijan’ was used historically to demean Dalits further. c) Untouchability involves exclusion, humiliation-subordination, and economic exploitation, with forms of exclusion unique to Dalits. d) Untouchability is limited to specific regions in India and is no longer found elsewhere.</p>	1
10.	<p>Assertion (A): Industrialization and the rise of knowledge-based sectors like IT do not necessarily lead to uniformly higher skill levels in society. Reason (R): According to Harry Braverman, increasing use of machinery and technology <i>skills</i> workers by taking over tasks that previously required specialized human abilities.</p> <p>a) A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false and R is true.</p>	1

	<p>As you read about the various dimensions of social change in India, you would have been struck by the fact that globalization has been re-shaping peoples' lives in industry and agriculture, culture and media. Often firms are transnational. Often legal arrangements that are binding are international such as the regulations of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Environmental and health risks, fears of nuclear warfare are global in nature. Not surprisingly therefore many of the new social movements are international in scope. What is significant, however, is that the old and new movements are working together in new alliances such as the World Social Forum that have been raising awareness about the hazards of globalization.</p> <p>Based on the text above, answer Questions 11 & 12.</p>	
11.	<p>Assertion (A): The emergence of international alliances like the World Social Forum indicate that local social issues are increasingly shaped by global economic and political structures.</p> <p>Reason (R): Globalisation has resulted in transnational firms, international legal regulations such as those of the WTO, and global-scale risks, prompting both old and new social movements to collaborate beyond national boundaries.</p> <p>a) A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false and R is true.</p>	1
12.	<p>Which of the following best reflects the nature of new social movements?</p> <p>a) They focus primarily on economic inequality and are organised strictly along class lines. b) They arise mainly from class-based struggles and exclude identity-related concerns. c) They include issues of identity, culture, and aspirations, often uniting people across different class backgrounds. d) They consist only of urban, middle-class groups who share similar social identities.</p>	1
	<p><i>Social exclusion refers to ways in which individuals may become cut off from full involvement in the wider society. It focuses attention on a broad range of factors that prevent individuals or groups from having opportunities open to the majority of the population. In order to live a full and active life, individuals must not only be able to feed, clothe and house themselves, but should also have access to essential goods and services such as education, health, transportation, insurance, social security, banking and even access to the police or judiciary. India like most societies has been marked by acute practices of social discrimination and exclusion.</i></p> <p>Based on the text above, answer Questions 13 & 14.</p>	

13.	<p>Assertion (A): Legislation alone is sufficient to eliminate social exclusion in society.</p> <p>Reason (R): Social exclusion is systematic, rooted in deep-seated structural features and persistent prejudices that require continuous social awareness and sensitivity campaigns to overcome.</p> <p>a) A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false and R is true</p>	1
14.	<p>Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes Transgender and Third Gender identities as examples of groups who face social exclusion and experience inequalities?</p> <p>a) Transgender refers to persons who voluntarily or compulsorily change their gender from male to female or vice versa, while Third Gender refers to persons who are neither fully male nor fully female. b) Transgender and Third Gender both refer to persons who are neither male nor female. c) Transgender refers only to surgical changes in gender, while Third Gender refers only to social recognition. d) Transgender and Third Gender are the same and used interchangeably in legal recognition.</p>	1
15.	<p>Which of the following best illustrates an unintended consequence of colonial policies in India?</p> <p>a. Introduction of western education to train Indians to assist in colonial administration. b. Construction of new railways and roads for administrative efficiency. c. Growth of nationalist and anti-colonial consciousness among Indians d. Imposition of British legal and cultural systems across India.</p>	1
16.	<p>Which of the following statements correctly describes the contributions of nineteenth-century social reformers in India?</p> <p>i) Raja Rammohun Roy campaigned against sati using both Western rationality and Hindu shastras, and founded the Brahma Samaj. ii) M.G. Ranade advocated widow remarriage using both Western moral philosophy and Hindu shastras. iii) Jyotiba Phule, from a socially excluded caste, focused on fighting both caste and gender discrimination through the Satyashodak Samaj. iv) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wanted girls to step out of their homes and go to schools</p> <p>OPTIONS:</p> <p>a) i,ii,iv b) ii,iii,iv c) i,ii,iii d) i,iii,iv</p>	1

	SECTION-B	
17.	<p><i>Historically, all over the world it has been found that there are slightly more females than males in most countries.</i></p> <p>Explain the combination of which two factors leads to this occurrence in most contexts/countries of the world?</p> <p>Ans: This seems to be due to two reasons. First, girl babies appear to have an advantage over boy babies in terms of resistance to disease in infancy. At the other end of the life cycle, women have tended to outlive men in most societies, so that there are more older women than men.</p>	2
18.	<p>Bourdieu's 3 forms of capital overlap and one can be converted into the other. Explain</p> <p>Ans: In every society, some people have a greater share of valued resources- money, property, education, health and power- than others. These social resources can be divided into 3 forms of capital- economic, cultural and social. Often this overlaps or can be converted into the other. Someone with influential relatives and friends (social capital) may – through access to good advice, recommendations or information- manage to get a well- paid job.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><i>'Often we discuss social exclusion and discrimination as though they pertain to differential economic resources alone. This however is only partially true'.</i></p> <p>Explain</p> <p>Often we discuss social exclusion and discrimination as though they pertain to differential economic resources alone. This however is only partially true. People often face discrimination and exclusion because of their gender, religion, ethnicity, language, caste and disability. Thus women from a privileged background may face sexual harassment in public places. A middle class professional from a minority religious or ethnic group may find it difficult to get accommodation in a middle class colony even in a metropolitan city. People often harbour prejudices about other social groups. Each of us grows up as a</p>	2
19.	<p><i>Local commentary increasingly contrasts the sampurna (wholeness) of the organic produce with that of the hybrid produce. An elderly woman, Bhargawa Hugar, in the village of Madbhavi, said: What...they used to grow some wheat, red sorghum...plant a few tubers, chilli plants... cotton. Now there's only hibrad (hybrid)...where's the javari (organic/local)? Hybrid seeds...hybrid crops...even the children are hybrid. Hybrid seeds are sown on the earth...the children born are also hybrid. (Vasavi 1994: 295–96)</i></p> <p>Why are some scientists and farmers' movements in India advocating a return to traditional seeds and cultivation methods, in light of the negative consequences of the Green Revolution?</p> <p>Answer (expected): Because traditional seeds and methods are environmentally and socially sustainable, preserve farmers' knowledge, and are considered healthier than hybrid or genetically modified varieties.</p>	2

20.	<p>Differentiate between western and Indian meaning of secularism</p> <p>Ans: Western meaning - · Separation of church and state. · Separation of religious and political authority. · Related to the arrival of modernity and the rise of science and rationality. Indian meaning - · Secular state / person is one that doesn't favour any particular religion over others. · Equal respect for all religions, rather than separation and distancing.</p>	2
21.	<p><i>A state like Tripura had the tribal share of its population halved within a single decade, reducing them to a minority. Similar pressure is being felt by Arunachal Pradesh.</i></p> <p>Explain how this happens in regions/states where earlier there was a tribal majority existing and why is this a cause of concern?</p> <p>Ans: Many tribal concentration regions and states have been experiencing the problem of heavy in-migration of non-tribals in response to the pressures of development. This threatens to disrupt and overwhelm tribal communities and cultures, besides accelerating the process of exploitation of tribals. The industrial areas of Jharkhand for example have suffered a dilution of the tribal share of population.</p>	2
22.	<p><i>There is a very strong tendency for the dominant group to assume that their culture, language or religion is synonymous with the nation state. However, for a strong and democratic nation, special constitutional provisions are required to ensure the rights of all groups and those of minority groups in particular.</i></p> <p>In light of the above, how can commitment to minorities also be a challenge for the state?</p> <p>Ans: The protection of minorities requires that they be given special consideration in a context where the normal working of the political system places them at a disadvantage vis-à-vis the majority community. But providing such protection immediately invites the accusation of favouritism or 'appeasement' of minorities. Opponents argue that secularism of this sort is only an excuse to favour the minorities in return for their votes or other kinds of support.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Who are minorities in a sociological sense?</p> <p>Ans: Minorities in the sociological sense involve some sense of relative disadvantage. The sociological sense of minority implies that the members of the minority form a collectivity i.e. they have a strong sense of group solidarity, a feeling of togetherness and belonging. Minorities may be subjected to prejudice and discrimination too. Thus, groups that may be minorities in a statistical sense, such as people who are left- handed or those born on 29th February are no minorities in the sociological sense as they do not form a collectivity</p>	2
23.	<p><i>'Discrimination can be very hard to prove because it may not be openly or explicitly stated'. Explain</i></p> <p>Ans: Discriminatory behaviour or practices may be presented as motivated by other, more justifiable reasons rather than prejudice. For example, the person who is refused a job because of their caste may be told that they were less qualified than others, and that the selection was done purely on merit.</p>	2
24.	<p><i>Economists and others often make a distinction between the organized or formal and unorganized or informal sector. There is a debate over how to define these sectors. According to one definition, the organized sector consists of all units employing ten or more people throughout the year. These have to be registered</i></p>	2

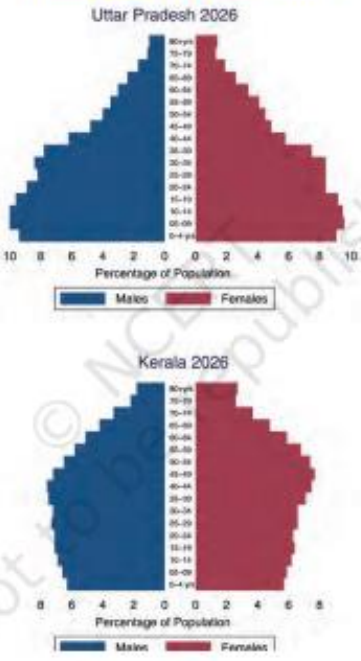
	<p><i>with the government to ensure that their employees get proper salaries or wages, pension and other benefits. In India, over 90% of the work, whether it is in agriculture, industry or services is in the unorganized or informal sector.</i></p> <p>What are the social implications of this small size of the organized sector for a country like India?</p> <p>The social implications of this are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First, it means that very few people have the experience of employment in large firms where they get to meet people from other regions and backgrounds. - Second, very few Indians have access to secure jobs with benefits. Of those who do, two- thirds work for the government. The rest are forced to depend on their children in their old age. - Third, since very few people are members of unions, a feature of the organized sector, they do not have the experience of collectively fighting for proper wages and safe working conditions. 	
25.	<p>Define Social Movements.</p> <p>Ans: A social movement essentially involves <i>sustained collective mobilization</i> through either <i>informal or formal organization</i> and is generally <i>oriented towards bringing about change</i> in the existing system of relationships. <i>Ideology</i> is an important component of a social movement. This organization may include a <i>leadership</i> and a <i>structure</i> that defines how members relate to each other, make decisions and carry them out.</p>	2
SECTION-C		
26.	<p>Explain the agrarian structure of Rural society.</p> <p>The term agrarian structure is often used to refer to structure or distribution of land holding. Agricultural land is the single most important resource and form of property in rural society. There is no straightforward relationship between caste and class in rural India.</p> <p>The points below highlight the main components of the agrarian structure in rural society:</p> <p>Large and medium landowners: Own large amount of land, earlier known as zamindars.</p> <p>Small and marginal landowners: these are small farmers who have less land. They are only able to produce grains for their family's consumption. They do not have additional products to sell in the market.</p> <p>Tenants: These are the cultivators who lease the land from landowners.</p> <p>Landless agricultural labourers: Have no land of their own, work for others.</p> <p>Status of women: Law gives equal land rights to women. But the women's name is only a formality as men have authority over the land.</p>	4
27.	<p>What was the impact of British industrialization on Indian industries?</p> <p>Impact of British industrialization on Indian industries...as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -British industrialization led to deindustrialization in some sectors -Old urban centres declined: Just as manufacturing boomed in Britain, traditional exports of cotton and silk manufactures from India declined in the face of Manchester competition. - Further decline of cities such as Surat and Masulipatnam while Bombay and 	4

	<p>Madras grew.</p> <p>-Unlike Britain where the impact of industrialization led to more people moving into urban areas, in India the initial impact of the same British industrialization led to more people moving agriculture.</p>	
28.	<p>Explain the characteristics of communalism and state whether it is a threat to Indian state</p> <p>ANS: Communalism is about politics not about religion. Although, communalists are intensely involved with religion, there is no necessary relationship between personal belief and communalism. A communalist may or may not be a devout person, and devout persons may or may not be communalists.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Communalists cultivate an aggressive political identity and are prepared to condemn or attack everyone who does not share their identity. •One of the most important features of communalism is that religious identity overrides everything else, it, also, constructs large and diverse groups as singular and homogenous. •Examples of communal riots in our country- Anti Sikh riots of 1984; the Gujarat riots. •But, India also has a long tradition of religious pluralism, ranging from peaceful co-existence to actual mixing or syncretism. This syncretic heritage is reflected in the devotional songs and poetry of the Bhakti and Sufi movements. 	4
29.	<p>Explain the relationship between modernization and secularization</p> <p>Modernization refers to the improvement in technology, production processes; path of development taken by much of west Europe or north America.</p> <p>In the west modernization seems to have led to secularization- a process of decline in the influence of religion especially in the public sphere.</p> <p>Rituals have a secular dimension as it provides occasions to socialize with friends and kin to show off wealth and style to enhance social status.</p> <p>M.N Srinivas says that “the term secularization implies that what was previously regarded as religious now ceases to be. The effect of religion is decreasing in daily life and the impact of science and objectivity is increasing day by day.</p>	4
30.	<p><i>Land reforms are necessary not only to boost agricultural growth but also to eradicate poverty in rural areas and bring about social justice.</i></p> <p>In light of the above sentence, access the impact of the Land Ceiling Act and its effectiveness in the Indian context.</p> <p>Ans: (Introduction about the Act): The Land Ceiling Act imposed an upper limit on the amount of land that can be owned by a particular family. The ceiling varies from region to region, depending on the kind of land, its productivity, and other such factors. Very productive land has a low ceiling while unproductive dry land has a higher ceiling limit. According to these acts, the state is supposed to identify and take possession of surplus land (above the ceiling limit) held by each household, and redistribute it to landless families and households in other specified categories, such as SCs and STs. But in most of the states these acts proved to be toothless.</p> <p>While the Land Ceiling Act was implemented to bring about certain reforms after independence, there were certain loopholes mentioned below:</p>	4

	<p>- Most landowners were able to escape from having their surplus land taken over by the state.</p> <p>- Some very large estates were broken up and, in most cases, landowners managed to divide the land among relatives and others, including servants, in so-called 'benami transfers' which allowed them to keep control over the land (in fact not in name).</p> <p>In some places, some rich farmers actually divorced their wives (but continued to live with them) in order to avoid the provisions of the Land Ceiling Act which allowed a separate share for unmarried women but not for wives.</p>	
31.	<p>Which cities were developed by the British in India? Why?</p> <p>Ans: Cities had a key role in the economic system of empires. Coastal cities such as Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai were favoured. From here primary commodities could be easily exported and manufactured goods could be cheaply imported. Colonial cities were the prime link between the economic centre or core in Britain and periphery or margins in colonised India. Cities in this sense were the concrete expression of global capitalism. In British India for example Bombay was planned and re-developed so that by 1900 over three-quarters of India's raw cotton were shipped through the city. Calcutta exported jute to Dundee while Madras sent coffee, sugar, indigo dyes and cotton to Britain. OR</p> <p>Urbanization and industrialization are linked processes. Justify</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrialization involves machine-based production using power sources like steam or electricity, shifting employment from agriculture to factories, offices, and shops, and driving urbanization. • During the colonial period, some old urban centers (e.g., Surat, Masulipatnam) declined while new colonial cities (e.g., Bombay, Madras) emerged, and traditional Indian textile industries suffered due to competition from British factories. • Mechanized factories concentrated populations in few towns, while village crafts survived longer, especially in regions with limited British penetration, until the spread of railways. • Post-independence and recent policies: The Indian government promoted industrialization, and liberalization and globalization further expanded cities. 	4
32.	<p><i>'Scholars have agreed that all major social institutions and specially the institution of caste underwent major changes during the colonial period. In fact, some scholars argue that what we know today as caste is more a product of colonialism than of ancient Indian tradition. Not all of the changes brought about were intended or deliberate.'</i></p> <p>Explain the changes that took place in the Caste system in the colonial period.</p> <p>Present status of caste in India is more a product of colonialism than of ancient Indian tradition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonial Impact on Caste: The present status of caste in India is shaped more by British colonial policies than by ancient traditions, as the British sought to understand caste to govern efficiently. • Census and Social Hierarchy: The British conducted censuses starting in the 1860s, with the 1901 census under Herbert Risley focusing on caste hierarchy. This official recording made caste identities more rigid. 	4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land and Legal Policies: Land revenue settlements and laws gave legal recognition to caste-based rights, particularly favoring upper castes. Large irrigation and settlement projects also had caste dimensions. • Key Areas of British Initiative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census: Counting and classifying castes and sub-castes. • Ethnography: Understanding values, beliefs, and customs of different groups. • Land settlement: Reinforcing caste-based privileges through legal and economic policies. 	
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SECTION-D		
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33.	<p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Indian Society</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHART 4: AGE STRUCTURE PYRAMIDS, KERALA AND UTTAR PRADESH, 2026</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Based on the reading of the above data, please answer the following questions.</p>	6
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a)	<p><i>Based on the population pyramid above, we see that while a state like Kerala is beginning to acquire an age structure like that of the developed countries, Uttar Pradesh presents a very different picture with high proportions in the younger age groups and relatively low proportions among the aged</i></p> <p>In relation to the above, what is TFR and name the states with high and low TFR's? [2]</p> <p>Ans: Total Fertility Rate (TFR)'s refers to the total number of live births that a hypothetical woman would have if she lived through the reproductive age to give birth to children all through this period.</p> <p>The BIMARU states namely Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh along with the newly formed states of Jharkhand and Chattisgarh have very high</p>	
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	<p>TFR's in India. States with low TFR'S: Kerala, Tamil Nadu Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka, Maharashtra;</p>	
b)	<p>What are the reasons for the regional difference in population in India? (in this context with regard to Uttar Pradesh and Kerala) [4]</p> <p>Ans: Reasons of regional differences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Difference in Literacy Percentage in different states. •Societal conditions vary in different states. Terrorism, war-like conditions and insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir and North-East. <p>•Socio-Economic conditions vary in different states.</p> <p>(i) Number of BPL people are highest among states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha.</p> <p>(ii) Socio-cultural formation: A belief that more children mean more hands to earn or religious beliefs.</p>	
34.	<p>Discuss the changes brought about in the Indian industry due to the impact of globalization and liberalization.</p> <p>Ans: In India's mixed economy policy, where some sectors were reserved for government, while others were open to the private sector. But within that, the government tried to ensure, through its licensing policy, that industries were spread over different regions.</p> <p>Before independence, industries were located mainly in the port cities like Madras, Bombay, Calcutta. But since then, we see that place like Baroda, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Pune, Faridabad and Rajkot have become important industrial centres.</p> <p>The government also tried to encourage the small-scale sector through special incentives and assistance. Many items like paper and wood products, stationery, glass and ceramics were reserved for the small-scale sector. In 1991, large-scale industry employed only 28 per cent of the total workforce engaged in manufacture, while the small-scale and traditional industry employed 72 per cent.</p> <p>Since the 1990s, however, the government has followed a policy of liberalization. Private companies, especially foreign firms, are encouraged to invest in sectors earlier reserved for the government, including telecom, civil aviation, power etc. Licenses are no longer required to open industries. Foreign products are now easily available in Indian shops.</p> <p>As a result of liberalization, many Indian companies have been bought over by multinationals. At the same time some Indian companies are becoming multinational companies. An instance of the first is when, Parle drinks was bought by Coca Cola. Parle's annual turnover was Rs. 250 crores, while Coca Cola's advertising budget alone was Rs. 400 crores. This level of advertising has naturally increased the consumption of coke across India replacing many traditional drinks. The next major impact of liberalization was in the retail industry.</p>	6
35.	<p>Explain the issues taken up by the women's organization in India.</p> <p>Ans. The early 20th Century saw the growth of women's organizations such as 'Women's India Association (WIA) (1917)' All India Women's Conference (AIWC) (1926), 'National Council for Women in India (NCWI) (1925)'. While many of them began with a limited focus, their scope extended overtime. It is often assumed that only middle class educated women were involved in social movements. But part of the struggle is to remember the forgotten history of women's participation. Women participated along with men in struggles and the revolt</p>	6

originated in tribal and rural areas in the colonial period. Thus, not only urban women but also rural and tribal women participated in political agitations struggles, gradually empowering themselves.

Key Issues Taken Up by the Women's Movement in India

1. **19th Century Social Reform (Pre-Independence):** Reformers raised issues like **women's education, abolition of sati, child marriage, and widow remarriage**, aiming to improve women's social position.

2. **Formation of Early Women's Organizations (Early 20th Century):** Organizations such as the **Women's India Association (1917), National Council for Women in India (1925), and All India Women's Conference (1926)** focused on **women's welfare and education**, later linking these to **national freedom**.

3. **Participation in Agrarian and Tribal Struggles (Colonial Period):** Women took part in **grassroots revolts** like the **Tebhaga movement (Bengal), Telangana struggle, and Warli revolt (Maharashtra)**, highlighting women's role in **economic and rural justice** movements.

4. **Post-Independence Lull (Late 1940s–1960s):** After 1947, women's activism declined as leaders turned to **nation-building tasks** and society faced the **trauma of Partition**, causing a temporary pause in organised women's movements.

5. **Renewal and the Second Phase (Mid-1970s onwards):** The **autonomous women's movement** emerged, focusing on **violence against women, dowry deaths, and sexual harassment**, and demanding **legal reforms** and recognition of women's rights.

6. **Focus on Equality and Gender Justice (Contemporary Phase):** The movement began addressing **land rights, employment, and intersectional discrimination**, recognising that women's experiences differ by **class, caste, and background**, and promoting a **gender-just society** for both men and women.