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FOUNDATION COURSE IN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

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**Sample Preview
of the
Solved
Sample Question
Papers**

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QUESTION PAPER

(June – 2019)

(Solved)

FOUNDATION COURSE IN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Time: 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 100

Note: All sections are compulsory. Choice of questions is indicated at each section.

SECTION-I

Answer the following questions:

Q. 1. Give a brief account of tool making from stone tools to iron. How did these changes lead to the growth of culture?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-2, Page No. 4, 'Tool Making/Using : An Evolutionary Perspective' and Page No. 5, 'Tool Making/Using and March of Culture'.

Q. 2. Discuss in brief the land revenue settlement policies under colonial rule. What was their impact on agriculture?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-5, Page No. 21, 'Agriculture Under the Colonial Rule Impact on Agriculture'.

Q. 3. What do you mean by marginalized groups? Discuss the constitutional provisions for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe groups.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-11, Page No. 46, 'Introduction', Page No. 48, 'Let Us Sum Up' Page No. 47, 'Scheduled Caste' and 'Scheduled Tribes'.

Q. 4. Discuss the policies of economic reforms in India after 1991. What is their impact on the economy?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-20, Page No. 92, Q. No. 1, Page No. 90, 'Constituents of Economic Reforms' Page No. 91, 'Assessment of Economic Reforms' and 'Let Us Sum Up'.

SECTION-II

Answer the following questions:

Q.5. Discuss in brief the growth of art and architecture in Europe during the renaissance.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-3, Page No. 13, Q.No. 4 and Page No. 10, 'Art and Architecture'.

Q. 6. Analyse the legacy of National Movement in India.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-7, Page No. 29, 'Legacy of National Movement'.

Q. 7. Write a short note on marriage as an institution.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-10, Page No. 41, 'Marriage'.

Q. 8. Discuss the administrative processes in governance.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-15, Page No. 65, 'Important Administrative Processes' and 'POSDCORB'.

Q. 9. Analyse the strategies of economic planning in India from 1950 to 1990.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-18, Page No. 81, 'Plan Strategy'.

Q. 10. Write a brief note on Bharatanatyam as an Indian Classical Dance form.

Ans. Bharatanatyam was the dance technique in India which evolved in the South of India in Tamil Nadu and practiced in the temples of Shiva. For many centuries Bharatanatyam has been performed only by certain families in the district of Tanjore, these inheritors of the craft being known as 'Nattuvans'.

The chief exponents of this particular dance were the Devadasis or temple dancers. They would perform the dance daily at the time of worship or on festive occasions. It came to be patronized by the Rajas and princes. In course of time Devadasis started dancing in the royal courts and thus its religious sanctity was lost.

Bharatanatyam is among the oldest of the classical dance forms in the country with a history that goes

back more than two thousand years. The dance integrates elements of music, theater, poetry, sculpture, and literature, this multi-dimensional art has come down through the centuries, as part of a dynamic, vital, living tradition, that offers infinite scope for understanding and exploring the body, mind and spirit.

Bharatanatyam is a classical dance style of South India that combines artistic expression with a sense of spirituality. There are highly trained dancers who perform precise hand gestures, use intricate footwork, vivid facial expression and fluid movement. The Bharatanatyam dancers wear traditional costumes consisting of specially made saris, jewellery and hair ornaments and specifically applied facial and body make-up. The dancers generally dance to a traditional south Indian Carnatic orchestra consisting of voice, strings, percussion and flute.

Q. 11. Discuss in brief the concept of human security with special reference in health and food security.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-25, Page No. 106, 'Health and Food Security'.

Q. 12. Write a brief note on environmental reforms initiatives in India.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-29, Page No. 122, 'Environmental Reforms Initiatives in India'.

SECTION -III

Q. 13. Write short notes on the following:

(a) Modern Indian Paintings

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-22, Page No. 97, 'Modern Indian Painting'.

(b) Minorities

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-11, Page No. 48, 'Minorities'.

(c) Bureaucracy

Ans. A bureaucracy is a way of administratively organizing large numbers of people who need to

work together. Organizations in the public and private sector, including universities and governments, rely on bureaucracies to function. The term bureaucracy literally means "Rule by desks or offices," a definition that highlights the often impersonal character of bureaucracies. Even though bureaucracies sometimes seem inefficient or wasteful, setting up a bureaucracy helps ensure that thousands of people work together in compatible ways by defining everyone's roles within a hierarchy. The job of a bureaucrat is to Implement government policy, to take the laws and decisions made by elected officials and put them into practice. Some bureaucrats implement policy by writing rules and regulations, whereas others administer policies directly to people (such as distributing small business loans or treating patients at a veterans' hospital). The task of running the government, and providing services through policy implementation, is called Public Administration.

(d) Human Rights

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-25, Page No. 106, Q. No. 2.

(e) Non-governmental Organizations

Ans. Besides the government some state organisation also play a vital role in the functioning of the deomcratic process. These include NGO's, Pressure Groups and lobbies and People's Movements.

Non-government organisations function outside the government domain. They have supported the government as well as vested authorisation tendencies. They get funds from the government for their day-to-day functioning.

Also, Ref.: See Chapter-14, Page No. 62, 'NGOs.'



Sample Preview of The Chapter

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FOUNDATION COURSE IN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

HUMAN SOCIETY AND ITS EVOLUTION

Studying Human Society



INTRODUCTION

The chapter helps us in understanding society. It also helps us in understanding the methodology to study social reality. In studying society a need for healthy and constructive criticism is required. It discusses the illustrations and analogies drawn from current events to understand the methodology of studying society. It also discusses the evolution of human society to the post-industrial phase.

This chapter helps us in understanding many aspects of Social Phenomenon. It also helps the student understanding logical tools which give a way out of conventional mode of viewing. It helps us in understanding the criticism of the study of society and gives essential tips to understanding its meaning.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

SOCIETY: AN INTRODUCTION

The society comprises of agricultural and industrial community. The study of society began in the 19th century. Prior to that the society was discussed by travellers in their accounts. Emile Durkhiem a famous French Sociologist stated that society should be treated as a reality in its own right.

The study of society was given more emphasis on in the enlightenment period. The nature of society varied from different meanings in different times. At one place it emphasised on order at other rationality and later materialism.

Marxists believed society was a soul formation of relationships i.e economic, ideological and political. Sir **Anthony Gidden** defined it as social systems.

Human beings: At the Centre of Study of All Disciplines

The concept of society has been simplified with the emergence of other disciplines such as history, political science, sociology etc. Our study of society keeps the hope of humanity a flame.

Knowledge has always led to the growth of humankind. It has curbed our belief on superstitions and religious fears. **Mary Douglas** has worked on the concept of development of society and she has worked on questions as to how society organised itself and how people relate to each other.

Naom Chomsky emphasised on knowledge rather than propaganda. According to him the knowledge should allow healthy criticism.

SOME TOOLS OF ENQUIRY TO UNRAVEL MEANINGS

Society is individuals living together. These individuals add value to social living values such as freedom, equality, mutual respect, toleration for others, progress etc. other values such as love, affection, good neighbours is also emphasised. The biggest challenge is to prioritise these values. Distributive justice is possible only through growth. Leadership should emphasise on both.

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The study of society requires:

- (a) Recognition of social reality at several levels.
- (b) Representative of reality as a whole.
- (c) Social phenomenon is possible only if we take care of all the aspects.

Society should be thus viewed from all angles.

SOME LIMITATIONS IN STUDIES OF SOCIETY

Growth and distribution are both important for the development of society. The national struggle against the British Empire was because of its repressive measures. Through effective leadership and virtues like non-violence and non-cooperation they were overthrown. Another example is the overthrowing of Shah of Iran of Pahlavi dynasty.

It was difficult to imagine the overthrow of autocratic dynastic regimes before the advent of popular movements. Hitler and Mussolini came to power through democratic institutions. Today, however democratic elections can be manipulated through money and mafia. Thus, democracy should allow genuine participation of people.

SOME DIFFICULT QUESTIONS

Sometimes a social phenomena occupies popularity through publicity events. The cartoons of Prophet Mohammed are sometimes considered as a freedom of expression by few individuals. But this is a sensitive phenomenon. Some countries have banned anti-semitic policies through legislations. Today, humanitarian ground is considered as an important points of view. Therefore, showing Prophet Mohammad's cartoons in light of terrorism is wrong.

Another aspect that in violence has become an important tool of Social change for example 9/11 terrorists attacks. Such acts should be condemned throughout the world. Social solidarity and human peace should be the main aims of governments through the world.

Today, the study of society raises some difficult questions for example, Democracy is good thing but should not be exported to countries like Haiti, Iraq etc. This is because of America's ulterior motives. When lies and myths encourage global misadventures without worldwide protests the situation becomes a media powered propaganda, knowledge is a process which has encouraged debates and dialogues and not imposed by a dominant nation.

TIPS TO KNOW

Knowledge v/s Propaganda

One studies society to gain knowledge. But the question arises that how is true knowledge learnt and created. The answer is knowledge is distinct from propaganda of powerful people. As these propagandas are right while some are sensational. It is the media which has made people accept invasion of Iraq as real. But the same media declared that Iraq did not possess the weapons of mass destruction. Thus, today people are aware of true information. The problem of Iraq was highlighted by Media everywhere and many nations are using media to propogate their version of truth.

Many-sided Nature of Social Reality

Another aspect of knowledge is recognition as phenomena. This can be understood by the study of nature. Snow melting is a phenomenon. It is snow moving and formation of water. A balanced study understands the phenomenon from many aspects. Today we are all solving various dilemmas. We are keen in resolving these dilemmas.

Two Essential Ingredients

Knowledge is based on information and data collected. Two main important ingredients of Knowledge are:

- (a) Objectivity and
- (b) Uniformity.

But these ingredients are more ideal than real.

Gandhiji's Advice

Gandhiji's advice has given to students who are pursuing knowledge a new perspective.

He says that people have no idea what education is. The assessment of education is done in the similar fashion like assessing value of land. Not much emphasis is given to the improvement of character of educated. The questions raised are that girls do have to earn then why should they be educated. If such ideas persist the value of true knowledge would loose its significance.

LET US SUM UP

This unit helps us in understanding the methodology to study human societies. It unravels the meaning of social phenomena and it is multisided and multi-layered in nature. The importance of the study of democratic movement have not been studied. Democracy promotes participation of people. Knowledge de-generates through media propaganda. Knowledge should be objective and uniform but this is impossible task in todays world.

KEY WORDS

Autocratic Regimes	: Repressive government under the dictatorship of an individual.
Blasphemy	: Against the religion.
Futuristic Studies	: Studies which help in understanding the future patterns.
Levels of Reality	: A method which distinguishes the different levels of Social Phenomenon.
Neo Fascist	: A new development in the ideology of Fascism.
Unfolding Form	: Rooted in emerging form.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Q. 1. What do you understand from the fact that society is made up of social levels of reality?

Ans. Society is a social phenomenon that requires the understanding of social reality at various levels. The top visible level need not be representative of reality as a whole. The true picture of social phenomenon is possible only if we take care to consider all aspects of that phenomenon. **Karl Marx** rightly points out 'if the apparant were real then there would be no need for a science society, therefore, should be renewed from all levels of reality'.

Q. 2. What has been the common themes underlying the meanings of Society?

Ans. Unity among people and discouragement of a feeling of hatred between people is the only way to

hold a society together. One must give importance to values such as freedom, equality, mutual respect etc. for the development of society. Other values such as love, affection, friendship, ethical conduct are important for the growth and development of society.

Q. 3. Describe more than one side of difficult situation you may have faced.

Ans. The attacks on the twin towers in America was an extremely difficult situation faced by America. Violence is considered as an important tool for social change according to many theorists. It was condemned as a terrorist act sabotaging social solidarity and peace. Others could not understand the irrational thought behind the bombing of these twin towers. If this was act of condemnation so was the attack on Iraq by America an act of condemnation since they did not have arms of mass destruction.

Q. 4. In the study of society, what sort of safeguards one should maintain?

Ans. Propaganda of knowledge should be avoided by media. Media should play an important role in giving correct information to people. Two important ingredients should be understood while studying society:

- (a) Objectivity and
- (b) Uniformity.

One should assess the value of information and then impart it to others. One should speak honestly as far as possible in favour of the deprived and down trodden people.





Evolution of Humankind

INTRODUCTION

The study of human society is done by applying different scientific methods. They include natural and cultural techniques. The evolution of human beings is studied from stone age to the modern man. Human beings have contributed to the cultural and technological advancements passing through different phases of evolution. Some of the important elements of the evolutionary process in division of labour and development of industry, agriculture and tool making. It has also led to the growth of various religions ideologies and philosophies. The exploitation of nature has led to the change of balance in the relationship between nature and man.

Several aspects have contributed towards the evolution of human civilisation.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

The main objective of this unit is to understand how tool making played a vital role in evolution of culture and civilisation. It describes the various cultural evolutionary stages. It also discusses the different patterns of adaption adopted by human beings and interaction of human beings with nature. It gives an evolutionary perspective of tool making and how it led to the evolution of mankind. Lastly, it discusses the evolution of human being a thinking animal and the emergence of modern man.

TOOL MAKING/USING:

AN EVOLUTIONARY PERSPECTIVE

The stone age saw the usage of bones and stones as tools. **Homo sapiens** were the first to formulate tools. Tool making has improved with the growth of human beings.

The first human being can be traced back to 50,00,000 years. He was known as the 'Peking Man'. On the basis of tool making skills man has divided the emergence of human civilisation into three stages. The Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age. The development from one stage to another did not take place simultaneously throughout the world.

The Old Stone Age

The old stone age also known as the *Paleolithic Age* dates back to 5,00,000 to 2,50,000 years ago. Human beings were dependent on hunting, fishing and gathering their means of subsistence. They had no control over nature. This was a stage of savagery. The tools used were roughly chipped flint.

The New Stone Age

The New Stone age is also known as the *Neolithic period*. It dates back to 10,000 to 12,000 years ago. In this period human beings cultivated land and resorted to a human breeding for their subsistence. There was surplus production of food grains which is evident from the presence of grainaries. The cultural characteristics were barbaric. Pottery and spinning wool were important facets of Neolithic age. Tools were in the form of stoneaxes.

The Bronze Age

The Bronze Age dates back to 5000 BC. This period saw the emergence of urban population. Metal was used for tool making. The Bronze Age saw the ability of human beings to melt and fuse copper. The wheel was also discovered in this period. This revolutionalised transportation.

Wind was also used as a source of energy. Sail boats came into usage. The making of bricks in Mohenjodaro and Harrapa civilisation show the ability of artisans to control high temperature. Artificial water ways also came into being.