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Q. P. Code: 82201

F. Y. B. Sc. Biotechnology Semester I Examination

Model Answers

Societal Awareness

Time: 2 1/2 Hrs

Total Marks: 75

Q1. Do as directed (any 15)

(15)

1. Demographic
2. Multiculturalism means the appreciation, acceptance or promotion of multiple cultures.
3. Guru Nanak
4. Bible
5. Gender
6. 70 %
7. Social stratification
8. Sati
9. Social
10. Dyslexia
11. Untouchability
12. Female foeticide
13. Estate
14. Sachidanand Sinha
15. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
16. Preamble means preface, preliminary statement or an introduction to any literary work or scholarly work.
17. Fraternity refers to assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.
18. 22 parts
19. Parliament
20. Languages

Q2 A) Elaborate on – India as a multicultural society.

(08)

- Introduction
- Multi – Lingual
- Multi – Religion

- Caste system
- Intra – group cultural differences
- Influence of the Western Culture
- Contributions from various races

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Q2 B) What are the characteristics and problems of tribal areas?

(07)

- Isolated and nomadic settlements
- Distinct dialects
- Animism, totemism and magic
- Geographical distribution
- Low literacy
- Low per capita income and uneconomic land holding
- Impact of industrialization and commercial agriculture

OR

Q2 C) Explain in detail Gender – a demographic analysis.

(08)

- Sex ratio and child sex ratio
- Declining trend of sex ratio
- Reasons of declining child sex ratio
- Reasons of declining sex ratio

Q2 D) What are the characteristics of urban establishment?

(07)

- Density of population
- Literacy
- Occupation
- Unemployment
- Pollution and lack of sanitation

Q3 A) What measures would you recommend to solve problems of women in India? (08)

- There are several government and non-government organizations working towards gender equality and fighting against all forms of violence against woman. Following are some of the landmark legal measures and acts pertaining to woman's rights.
- There are several articles in the Indian Constitution which promise equal rights and liberties to each and every woman in India. There are special provisions for woman in terms of positive discrimination or affirmative action in terms of reservation of woman in local self - government, educational institutions, job opportunities and public transport.
- There are a number of government bodies, NGOs and civil society organizations helping women to gain justice and equality in the society. They work in the areas of research, sensitization, awareness, law making or amendment in the existing law, campaigns for empowerment of woman. There is a special ministry for women and child welfare at the center and state to look into the policies and programmes for woman in the nation. The National Commission for Woman (NCW) is the statutory body of Government of India at the central level that looks in to the matters pertaining to gender justice.
- Role of media

Q3 B) Discuss the causes of regionalism in India.

(07)

The causes of regional disputes basically lie in the interstate disparities and are briefly explained as follows:

- There are interstate disparities in the per capita incomes of various states. Certain states like Maharashtra, Punjab and Gujarat enjoy higher levels of Per Capita Income while the BIMARU states i.e. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have low levels of PCI. The gap in purchasing power creates discontent.
- There are disparities in degree of urbanization of states. A higher level of urbanization implies higher industrial development and therefore greater economic, social and political progress.
- Disparities in Agricultural production brought about by erratic rainfall in some and heavy monsoons as well as sufficient irrigation facilities in other regions imply a huge gap in their annual produce and hence farmers in Punjab are richer to those in Rajasthan.
- The industrial growth across states differs widely leading to better employment opportunities and greater economic progress of certain states over others.
- The cities and townships in developed states have far more and sophisticated infrastructural facilities compared to states lagging in development.
- The states with a rich historical background may look down upon other states which tends to stir regional conflicts. Furthermore there are prejudices and stereotypes that increase the interstate divide.

OR

Q3 C) Explain meaning and forms of violence against women.

(08)

- Meaning
- Three categories of violence against women
- Wife beating and battering
- Dowry deaths and bride burning
- Discrimination and Sexual harassment at the work place
- Rape and molestation
- Eve – teasing
- Trafficking of woman

Q3 D) Explain the causes and consequences of communalism.

(07)

Causes –

- Vested political interests
- Flexibility in religion's civil code
- Rise of communal organizations
- Religious fundamentalism
- Conversions
- Politicization of local problems
- Law and Order
- External threats

Consequences –

- Communalism leads to hatred and aggression against others.
- It creates prejudices and builds stereotypes about certain communities.
- It encourages hostility and provokes violent behavior causing clashes and riots.

- It does not extract the maximum potential out of each individual of each community from society.
- Riots lead to disruption of economic and social activities and affects the smooth functioning of businesses.
- It tarnishes the image of the country affecting the country's international trade, investments and other interests.
- It hinders the objective of social harmony, national unity and security.
- It alienates and isolates members of certain communities making the atmosphere suspicious and difficult.

Q4 A) Write on - Basic features of Indian constitution. (08)

- The lengthiest written constitution in the world
- Popular sovereignty
- Partly rigid and Partly flexible
- Provision of fundamental rights and fundamental duties
- Federal system
- Parliamentary democracy
- State policy
- Secularism
- Single citizenship
- Independent judiciary
- Judicial review
- End of old order and rise of new order
- Adoption of good principles from others

Q4 B) Explain in brief - Classification of political parties in India. (07)

- National parties
- State parties

OR

Q4 C) Discuss about rural local self - government. (08)

- Introduction
- Zilla Parishad
- Panchayat Samiti
- Gram Panchayat

Q4 D) What are the fundamental duties of the Indian citizen? (07)

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India. The fundamental duties are:

- To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
- To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom
- To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
- To defend the country and render national services when called upon to do so

- (5)
- To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practice derogatory to the dignity of women
 - To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
 - To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life and to have compassion for living creatures
 - To develop the Scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform
 - To safeguard public property and to abjure violence
 - To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavor and achievement
 - Who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or as the caste may be ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

Q5) Write short notes on (any 3)

a. Demographic composition of India.

(15)

- Definition
- Demographic variation

b. Inter – group conflicts in society.

A group plays a very important role in the development of an individual's personality. A group is formed when two or more people come together as they may possess some common characteristics, for Ex. they may speak the same language or belong to the same community. While most groups come together out of a common purpose or goal, some groups get formed coincidentally.

Given that man is a social being who cannot do without interaction and communication with his fellow human beings, it is only natural that a person belongs to several groups at any given time. Thus formations of groups makes man realize not only his full potential but also achieve what is best for everyone and this leads to development of society.

While some groups work towards improvement and positive change for all, others engage in destructive activities. When there are many groups, they may have conflicting interests. It is when these groups attain extreme positions and are willing to sacrifice common and national good for fulfilling their own selfish interests that it culminates into social chaos. Such imbalances lead to violence and aggression for ex. communal tension, linguistic riots, regional strife and even terrorist activities.

To mention a few causative factors for intergroup conflicts, there are the stereotypes where a person is slotted as belonging to a certain category about which there are fixed perceptions and mistaken ideas. For ex. an urban dweller may look at a person coming from rural areas as lacking

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in education and sophistication. A religious person may be skeptical about ideas and practices of people belonging to other religions. Also one often distinguish between 'in-groups' ('my friends', 'my family', 'my country') and the 'out-groups' ('his friends', 'their family'). It is when these feelings are motivated and encouraged aggressively that it affects the harmony of society. Furthermore groups, as a whole, may suffer from superiority or inferiority complex and be made intensively aware of inequalities through discrimination. For ex. certain positions in a business organization may be held by male candidates only. There may also be differences in political and philosophical leanings of an individual. Some or all of these become reasons for inter-group conflicts.

c. Inequalities caused by caste system in India.

- Introduction
- Classification of caste system
- Inequalities related to education
- Reservation of jobs
- Seats in the Parliament
- Economic and social gains


d. Indian political structure.

The Constitution of Independent India came into effect on 26 January, 1950. With its adoption India officially became a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic. The Indian Constitution has established a parliamentary form of government both at the Centre and the State.

Though the President is the head of the executive, the real powers are vested with the Cabinet and the Prime Minister who are responsible to the Loksabha. Similarly Governor is the executive head of the States, but the real powers are exercised through Chief Minister and his Council of Ministers, who are responsible to the Legislative Assembly. The members of Loksabha and State legislative assemblies are elected through elections by citizens of the country. Hence elections are the base for the formation of governments. Therefore the political parties who contest the elections become part and parcel of political system of the country. In India we have multi - party system to ensure the representation of varied variety of people who reside in it.

e. Importance of tolerance.

- Tolerance is necessary value to understand the nature (human nature) of the individual.
- Tolerance lead the person to behave in the society with compromise and adjustment.
- Tolerance can stop quarrels and conflicts among the people and establish peace.
- The composite society like India, it is the prime requirement to strive for harmonious relationships and hence, only tolerance can maintain it.
- Tolerance helps the democratic society to flower and flourish.
- It also inculcates liberal thinking in the person about the differences of opinion.
- Person can have respect for other's viewpoints though they are opposing to his own beliefs.

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- If we want India to prosper economically and become World power, tolerance is the important value to be attained.
 - Tolerance can establish equality between human beings and allow to enforce Constitutional Provisions.
 - Tolerance can help reduce the inter-group conflicts like Communalism, Casteism, Linguism and Regionalism and lay communal harmony as possible goal of the Indian Constitution.
- Therefore, tolerance can promote National Integration, establish national unity and inculcate patriotism among the citizens.

(8)