



8. 'Sociology can help us to map the links and connections between 'personal troubles' and 'social issues'. Discuss.

Ans: C. Wright Mills a famous American Sociologist has mentioned, "Sociology can help us to map the links and connections between personal troubles and social issues." As far as personal troubles are concerned Mills means the kinds of individual worries, problems or concerns that everyone has.

9. How colonial rule facilitated Indian consciousness to emerge? Discuss.

Ans:

1. Colonial rule unified all of Indian for the first time politically and administratively.
2. Colonial rule brought in the forces of modernization and Capitalist economic change.
3. However this economic, political and administrative unification of India under colonial rule was got at great expense.
4. Colonial exploitation and domination scared the whole Indian society in different ways.
5. Colonialism also gave birth to its own enemy—nationalism. The concept of modern Indian nationalism took shape under British Colonialism.
6. The rampant exploitation and the shared experience of colonial domination helped unity and exercise different sections of the Indian society. It also created new classes and communities. The Urban middle classes were the prime carrier of nationalism.

10. What steps were taken by colonial rules for the smooth functioning of its rule?

Ans: The steps taken by colonial rules for the smooth functioning of its rule were that they:

- (i) Used new mechanical techniques in production.
- (ii) Started new market system in trade.
- (iii) Developed means of transport and communication.
- (iv) Formed bureaucracy based on civil service of all India nature.
- (v) Established formal and written law.

11. Which social reformers carried out social reform movements during the British colonialism in India?

Ans: The prominent leaders of the reform movements were Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Dayanand Saraswati, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi and others.

12. State the processes the began during the British colonialism in India.

Ans: This was the period when modern period began in India and the external forces of modernization, westernization, industrialization entered.

13. State main differences between Sociology and other subjects.

Ans:

1. Sociology is a subject in which no one starts from Zero, as everyone already knows about society. However, other subjects are taught at school, at home or elsewhere.
2. Being an integral part of the process of growing up, knowledge about society seems to be got naturally or automatically.

In case of other subjects, no child is expected to already know something.

3. It means we know a lot about the society in which we live and interact.

As far as other subjects are concerned, prior knowledge is almost negligible.

4. However, this prior knowledge or familiarity with society is both an advantage and disadvantage for sociology.

In the absence of prior knowledge there is no question of advantage or disadvantage in case of other subjects.

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