Foundation Course in Humanities and Social Sciences

TMA

Course Code: BSHF-101
Assignment Code : BSHF-101/AST/TMA/2026-27
Total Marks: 100

Note: All questions are compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question.

DCQ: Answer any two in about 500 words each.

1. Did post industrial society move only towards the service sector? Discuss. 20

2. Discuss the differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles enshrined in our Constitution. 20

3. How has the nature of peace and conflict changed in the current phase of globalisation? 20

4. What do you understand by the term 'human security'? Discuss. 20

MCQ: Answer any four questions in about 250 words each.

5. What is the importance of communication in an administrative organization?Discuss. 12

6. What do you understand by the term 'reformation'? Discuss. 12

7. What do you understand by the term social change? 12

8. How has globalisation affected the Indian economy? Discuss. 12

9. Discuss the nature of bharatnatyam as an art form. 12

10. Who are the Scheduled Tribes? 12

11. What was the contribution of Gandhiji to freedom movement of our country? Briefly discuss. 12

12. Briefly comment on the evolution of human being as a thinking animal. 12

SCQ: Write short notes on any two in about 100 words each: 6+6

13. (i) The Bronze Age
    (ii) Denotified Tribes
    (iii) Family as an institution
    (iv) The first Five Year Plan

1. Did post industrial society move only towards the service sector? Discuss. 20

Answer

A post-industrial society is one in which the importance of large-scale manufacturing as a source of employment and economic growth declines in comparison with services, information and knowledge-based activities. Sociologist Daniel Bell popularised the idea in the 1970s. He argued that advanced industrial societies were moving towards an economy in which professional knowledge, scientific research and technical expertise would have a growing influence. The expansion of services is central to this change, but it does not describe the whole process. Post-industrial society also transforms industry, technology, work, education and social relationships.

Why the service sector expanded

Industrial economies depended heavily on factories, machinery and the mass production of goods. As productivity increased, fewer workers were needed to produce the same quantity of manufactured products. At the same time, rising incomes created greater demand for education, healthcare, communication, banking, entertainment, tourism and public services. These activities provided new employment opportunities. In many developed economies, services eventually accounted for the largest share of employment and national output.

Bell distinguished the post-industrial stage by the movement from a goods-producing economy towards a service economy. He also emphasised the importance of professional and technical occupations, especially scientists, engineers, teachers, managers, health workers and researchers. Unlike work based mainly on physical effort, many of these occupations depend on specialised education and the handling of information. Universities and research institutions therefore became important centres of social and economic development.

Changes beyond a simple shift to services

The first major development was the rise of information and communication technologies. Computers, digital networks, software, telecommunications and data processing altered how almost every sector operates. Banks adopted electronic transactions, hospitals developed digital records, and governments expanded online services. Information became both an economic resource and a means of organising work. This technological revolution affected factories and farms as well as service organisations.