MARKING SCHEME
SOCIOLOGY (039)
CLASS XII

	SECTION-A	
1.	The term Demography is of Greek origin and is composed of two words demos meaning **people** and graphien implying **describe**.	**1**
2.	According to Robert Malthus, population rises in **geometric** progression whereas agricultural production grows in **arithmetic** progression.	**1**
3.	Correct the given incorrect statement. The National Family Planning Programme was renamed as the National Population Programme. The National Family Planning Programme was renamed as the **National Family Welfare Programme**	**1**
4.	The changing age structure offers a demographic dividend for India. Identify from the following choices, the relevant age range that allows for demographic dividend- a) 0-14 b) **15-64** c) 64-75 d) 75 and above	**1**
5.	A bill of exchange which allowed merchants to engage in long distance trade during pre-colonial period in India is called **Hundi**..	**1**
6.	The goods that people buy and useconveys their socio-economic status. **Status-symbol** is the term coined to refer to this relationship by Max Weber.	**1**
7.	There is a controversy about the sale of kidneys by the poor to cater to rich patients who need kidney transplants. This refers to the negative social effects of the process of **commodification**.	**1**
8.	**Subsidies** lower the cost of farming because the government pays part of the price charged for inputs	**1**
9.	Correct the given statement. A nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to describe and easy to define. A nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to describe and **hard** to define.	**1**
10.	"Privileged minorities such as extremely wealthy people are not usually referred to as minorities." Is this statement true or false?- **True**	**1**
11.	Sanskritisation has been criticised for which of the following reasons? a) **It allows for positional change.** b) It allows for structural change. c) It stops exclusion and discrimination. d) It accepts characteristics of Dalit culture.	**1**

12.	In the 19th century, orthodox members of the Hindu community in Bengal formed an organisation called **Dharma Sabha** debating the issue of **Sati**.	**1**
13.	A system of democracy in which the members of a group or community participate collectively in decision making. This is called- a) dictatorship b) monarchy c) representative democracy d) **participatory democracy**	**1**
14.	**Law**carries the means to coerce whereas the essence of **justice** is fairness.	**1**
15.	Democratic values and institutions are purely western. Is this statement true or false?-**False**	**1**
16.	**Nyaya Panchayat** can impose fines but cannot award a sentence.	**1**
17.	The Land Ceiling Act proved to be toothless as some rich farmers actually divorced their wives but continued to live with them under **Benami Transfers**	**1**
18.	Farmer suicide is a matrix event. Which of the following options is not responsible for farmer suicide? a) educational expenses b) agricultural loans c) **diversification** d) marriage and dowry	**1**
19.	A situation where people do not enjoy the work but continue to do it only in order to survive is called **Alienation**.	**1**
20.	Earlier architects and engineers had to be skilled draughtsmen but now computer does a lot of work for them. This phenomenon is called **De-Skilling**.	**1**
	SECTION-B	
21.	Identify the reasons for the rapid growth of metropolises. • The metros attract migrants from the rural as well as from small towns. • With the mass-media's primary focus on these cities, the public face of India is becoming more and more urban rather than rural.	**2**
22.	What are the two sets of principles to understand the theoretical interpretation of caste? • Difference and separation: the scriptural rules ranging from marriage to food sharing. Wholism and hierarchy: higher and lower in status based on purity and pollution	**2**
23.	What do you understand by the phrase Invisible Hand? • Proposed by Adam Smith • Individual transactions & own self-interest leads to looking after the interests of all, referred as unseen force. OR	**2**

	What is marketisation? • Use of markets or market based processes rather than government regulations, • Policies to solve social, political & economic problem for e.g. privatization	
24.	Illustrate the correlation between disability and poverty. • Malnutrition, mothers weakened by frequent child birth, inadequate immunization, accidents in overcrowded homes etc. • Disability also creates poverty by increasing isolation & economic strain, not only for the individual but for the family also. OR State the meaning of the term 'Social' in the phrase Social Inequality and Exclusion. • Not about individual but groups. • Not just economic though a link is found between social & economic inequality. It is systematic & structured.	**2**
25.	Examine how cultural diversity presents tough challenges. • Cultural identities are very powerful & can arouse intense passion. • Able to mobilize large nos. of people. • Sometimes cultural differences are accompanied by economic & social inequalities that provoke oppositions from other communities. • Situation becomes worse when scarce resources like river waters, jobs of Govt., have to be shared.	**2**
26.	How has English language impacted our society? • Widely used and created a middle class of educated Indians. • A major contributor to growth of nationalism. • Its knowledge has given Indians an edge over others in the job market (Post Globalization).	**2**
27.	How can we say that rituals have secular dimensions as distinguished from secular goals? • Provides occasion to socialize with friends and kin, to show off wealth and style to enhance social status. Rituals have a new dimension of social, economic and political status for e.g. no. of VIPs attending wedding provide the index to the household's standing in the local community	**2**
28.	Exemplify how sanskritisation is a gendered process. • Upper caste practices like purdah system, low age of marriage. Dowry in place of bride price is regressive as far as women are concerned	**2**
29.	What was the significance of 73rd Amendment? • Monumental in bringing voice to the people. • Reservation of 1/3 rd seats for women.	**2**

	• 17% seats reserved for SC women & tribes. • Local resources controlled by local bodies. OR What was the argument given by Dr. Ambedkar against the institution of Panchayati Raj? • Local elites and upper castes would continue to exploit lower caste through power given to Panchayats. • Leading to further exploitation of lower castes & downtrodden.	
	SECTION-C	
30.	Tribals have paid a disproportionate price for the development of the rest of the Indian Society. Identify the reasons. • This kind of development benefitted the mainstream at the expense of the Tribes. • National Development particularly in the Nehruvian Era involved building of large Dams. • Dispossessing tribal of their land resulted as a necessary by-product of the exploitation of minerals and utilisation of favorable sites for setting up hydroelectric power plants in Tribal areas. • Loss of forests was a major blow to the tribal communities. The coming in of private property adversely affected the tribal community based forms of collective ownership. Forests were systematically exploited in British times and continued after Independence. • Series of Dams built on Narmada where most of the costs and benefits seem to flow disproportionately to different communities and regions. • Tribal community regions started experiencing problem of heavy in migration of Non Tribals due to pressure of Development. This threatens to disrupt and overwhelm tribal communities and cultures besides accelerating exploitation. OR Show your understanding of the concept of role conflict using the case study of Khasi tribes. • The intense contradiction in the matrilineal system arises from the separation of line of descent and inheritance on one hand and structure of authority and control on the other. • The former which links mother to the daughter comes in conflict with the latter which links the mother's brother to the sister's son. • This generates role conflict for men, they are torn between their responsibilities of their natal house on one hand and to their wife and children on the other. • The situation generated by such a conflict affects khasi women as they can never be fully assured that her	**4**

	husband can never find his sister's house more congenial place than her own. • Sister is apprehensive of her brother's commitment for her welfare because the wife with whom he lives can pull him away from his natal responsibilities. • Women are more adversely affected by this role conflict than men because system is more lenient for men and there is a transgression of rules.	
31.	What is social stratification? Explain its key principles. • Social stratification is a system by which categories of people is a society are ranked in hierarchy. Key Conepts: • Social stratification is a characteristic of society and not simply a function of individual differences. • Social Stratification persists over generations. • Social stratification is supported by the patterns of belief and ideology.	**4**
32.	Elucidate the Western and Indian meaning of secularism. • In the western context the main sense of secularism has to do with the separation of church and state. • The separation of religious and political authority marked a major turning point in the social history of the west. • This separation was related to the process of "secularization" or the progressive retreat of religion from public life, as it was converted from a mandatory obligation to a voluntary personal practice. • The Indian sense of secularism implies equal respect for all religions, rather than separation or distancing. For example, the secular Indian state declares public holidays to mark the festivals of all religions. OR Outline the Assimilationist and Integrationist policies of nation building. Give suitable examples for the same. **Policy of Assimilation**: Outright suppression of the ethnic religious or linguistic groups.try to erode cultural differences between the groups. **Policy of Integration**: seek to assert a single national identity by attempting to eliminate ethno national and cultural differences from public and political arena while allowing them in private domain. • Centralising all policies to forums where dominant group constitutes the majority and eliminating the autonomy of local or minority groups. • Imposing a unified legal and judicial system based on the dominant groups traditions and abolishing alternative systems used by other groups. • Adopting the dominant groups language and culture through national institution including state controlled media. • Adoption state symbols celebrating the dominant groups	**4**

	history, heroes and culture.	
33.	What facts can you compile to show the hypocrisy of colonial administration in the context of Tea plantations they made in India? • Harsh measures were taken against the labourers to make sure they benefited the planters. • They were also fully aware that the laws of a colonized country did not have to stick to the democratic norms that the British back home had to follow in Britain. • The labour system in Assam was essentially that of indenture by which the labourers went to Assam under contract for a number of years. • The government helped the planters by providing for penal sanction in case of non-fulfillment of the contractby the labourers.	**4**
34.	What examples can you find to show that Green Revolution strategies created regional inequalities? • The areas that underwent this technological transformation became more developed while other areas stagnated. • For instance, the Green Revolution was promoted more in the western and southern parts of the country, and in Punjab, Haryana, and western U.P., than in the eastern parts of the country. • As a result, states such as Bihar and in eastern U.P., and dry regions such as Telengana, were relatively undeveloped. • The sharp caste and class inequalities, together with exploitative labour relations, in these regions has given rise to various kinds of violence (including inter-caste violence) in recent years.	**4**
35.	"The more mechanised an industry gets, the fewer people are employed." Justify the statement with suitable examples. • The more mechanized an industry gets, the fewer people are employed however they too have to work at the pace of the machine. • For example, In Maruti Udyog Ltd. two cars roll off the assembly line every minute. • Workers get only 45 minutes rest in the entire day. Two tea breaks of 7.5 minutes each and one lunch break of half an hour. • Most of them are exhausted by the age of 40 and take voluntary retirement. • While production has gone up, the number of permanent jobs in the factory has gone down. • The firm has outsourced all services like cleaning, and security, as well as the manufacture of parts. Outsourcing and just-in-time keeps costs low for the company, but the workers are very tense, because if the supplies fail to arrive, their production targets get delayed, and when they do arrive they have to run to	**4**

	keep up. Thus, they get exhausted and they leave their jobs.	
	SECTION-D	
36.	Infer the reasons for the emergence of Post-Fordism and the new international division of labour with suitable example. • A new international division of labour has emerged in which more and more routine manufacturing production and employment is done in the Third World cities. • Nike grew as an importer of shoes. • The company grew to a multinational enterprise, a transnational corporation. • As costs increased production shifted to South Korea in mid-1970s. Labour costs grew in South Korea, so in the 1980s production widened to Thailand and Indonesia. In the 1990s we in India produce Nike. • However, if labour is cheaper elsewhere production centers will move somewhere else. • This entire process makes the labouring population very vulnerable and insecure. • This flexibility of labour often works in favour of the producers. • Instead of mass production of goods at a centralised location (Fordism), we have moved to a system of flexible production at dispersed locations (post-Fordism).	**6**
37.	In what ways has globalisation affected Print Media? • In India we have seen the circulation of newspapers grow. • New technologies have helped boost the production and circulation of newspapers. • A large number of glossy magazines have also made their entry into the market. • There is a rise in the number of literate people who are migrating to cities. • the needs of the readers in the small towns and villages are different from that of the cities and the Indian language newspapers cater to those needs. Dominant Indian language newspapers such as MalayalaManorama and the Eenadu launched the concept of local news in a significant manner by introducing district and whenever necessary, block editions using simplified and colloquial language. • The Indian language newspapers have adopted advanced printing technologies and also attempted supplements, pullouts, and literary and niche booklets. • Marketing strategies like consumer contact programmes, door-to-door surveys, and research have marked the growth of circulation. OR What is the impact of liberalisation on Television as a form of mass	**6**

	media. • Privately run satellite channels have multiplied rapidly since the mid-1990s. • The growth of private satellite television has been one of the defining developments of contemporary India. • The Gulf War of 1991 and the launching of Star-TV in the same year by the Whampoa Hutchinson Group of Hong Kong, signalled the arrival of private satellite Channels in India. • By 2000, private cable and satellite channels were available including several that focused exclusively on regional-language broadcasting like Sun-TV, Eenadu-TV, etc. • The VCR greatly multiplied entertainment options for Indian audiences, providing alternatives to Doordarshan's single channel programming. Video viewing at home and in community-based parlours increased rapidly. • Transnational television channels have through research realised that the use of the familiar is more effective in procuring the diverse groups that constitute Indian audience. • Most television channels are on throughout the day, 24X7. News has been made far more immediate, democratic and intimate. • There are a growing number of news channels in Hindi and English, a large number of regional channels and an equally large number of reality shows, talk shows, Bollywood shows, family soaps, interactive shows, game shows and comedy shows.	
38.	a) Define any two types of social movements. They can be classified as: (i) redemptive or transformatory; (ii) reformist; and (iii) revolutionary. A **redemptive social movement** aims to bring about a change in the personal consciousness and actions of its individual members. **Reformist social movements** strive to change the existing social and political arrangements through gradual, incremental steps. **Revolutionary social movements** attempt to radically transform social relations, often by capturing state power. **(Any two)** b) Dalit movements belong to all types of social movements. Explain. • It was revolutionary in terms of society and redemptive in terms of individuals. • The 'post Ambedkar Dalit movement' has had revolutionary practice. It has provided alternative ways of living, at some points limited and at some points radical and all-encompassing, ranging from	**2+4=6**

	changes in behaviour such as giving up eating beaf to religious conversion. • It has focussed on changes in the entire society, from radical revolutionary goal of abolishing caste oppression and economic exploitation to the limited goals of providing scope for members of Scheduled Caste to achieve social mobility. On the whole, this movement has been a reformist movement. It has mobilized along caste lines; it has attempted and achieved societal changes with gains especially for the educated sections amongDalits.	