

**CLASS XII**  
**SOCIOLOGY (039)**  
**MARKING SCHEME 2018-19**

**TIME ALLOWED: 3HOURS**

**MAX. MARKS: 80**

1. What is mass-media? 2

- The mass media include a wide variety of forms, including television, newspapers, films, magazines, radio, advertisements, video games and CDs.
- They are referred to as ‘mass’ media because they reach mass audiences – audiences comprised of very large numbers of people.

2. State any one set of principles on which caste system is based. 2

The caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles, one based on difference and separation and the other on wholism and hierarchy.

- Each caste is supposed to be different from – and is therefore strictly separated from – every other caste. Many of the scriptural rules of caste are thus designed to prevent the mixing of castes – rules ranging from marriage, food sharing and social interaction to occupation.
- These different and separated castes do not have an individual existence – they can only exist in relation to a larger whole, the totality of society consisting of all castes. Further, this societal whole or system is a hierarchical rather than egalitarian system. Each individual caste occupies not just a distinct place, but also an ordered rank – a particular position in a ladder-like arrangement going from highest to lowest.  
(EXPLAIN ANY 1)

3. What are the various occupations followed in rural society? 2

- Agriculture is the single most important source of livelihood. Many activities that support agriculture and village life are also sources of livelihood. For example, a large number of artisans such as potters, carpenters, weavers, ironsmiths, and goldsmiths are found in rural areas.
- Rural life also supported many other specialists and crafts persons as storytellers, astrologers, priests, water-distributors, and oil-pressers.  
(Any one)

**OR**

What do you understand by the term ‘Benami Transfers’?

- Divide the land among relatives and others, including servants to keep control over the land.
- Some rich farmers actually divorced their wives (but continued to live with them) as it allowed them to have a separate share for unmarried women but not for wives.

4. What are counter movements? 1+1

- While social movements seek to bring in social change, counter movements sometimes arise in defence of status quo.
  - For example-formation of Dharma Sabha against Sati
- =2**

5. Why is falling dependency ratio a source of economic growth and prosperity? 1+1  
=2
- Falling dependency ratio can be a source of economic growth and prosperity due to larger proportion of workers relative to non-workers.
  - This is also referred to as Demographic Dividend.

**OR**

On what basis have the three phases of population growth been classified in the Theory of Demographic Transition.

- Population growth is linked to overall levels of economic development.
  - Every society follows a typical pattern of development related population growth.
6. What are the sources of revenue for the Panchayats? 2
- The main income of the Panchayats is from tax levied on property, profession, animals, vehicles, cess on land revenue and rentals.
7. Bring out the difference between assimilationist and integrationist policies. 2
- Policies that promote assimilation are aimed at persuading, encouraging or forcing all citizens to adopt a uniform set of cultural values and norms whereas policies promoting integration insist that the public culture be restricted to a common national pattern, while all 'non-national' cultures are to be relegated to the private sphere.

**OR**

How is the outcome of a vibrant civil society different from an authoritarian state.

- In an authoritarian state, people have no voice and those in power are not accountable to anyone whereas as a result of a vibrant civil society, the state is kept under watch and forced to obey the law.
8. Why was Dharma Sabha formed? 2
- Orthodox members of the Hindu community in Bengal formed an organisation called Dharma Sabha and petitioned the British arguing that reformers had no right to interpret sacred texts.
9. Justify the importance of Silk Route for the Indian traders during the early years. 2
- The famous Silk route, centuries ago connected India to the great civilisations, which existed in China, Persia, Egypt and Rome.
  - People from different parts came to India as traders, conquerors, migrants in search of new lands and settled down here.
10. Why does cultural diversity present tough challenges? State any two reasons. 2
- Cultural diversity can present tough challenges. The difficulties arise from the fact that cultural identities are very powerful – they can arouse intense passions and are often able to mobilise large numbers of people.

**OR**

How does regionalism get established in the Indian context?

- It is encouraged by the geographical concentration of identity markers such as languages, culture, religion in a particular region.

- It is fuelled by a sense of regional deprivation.

11. Green revolution led to regional inequalities. Give examples.

1+1  
=2

- Areas that underwent technological transformation became more developed while others stagnated.
- Green revolution was promoted more in western and southern parts of the country than in the eastern parts of the country

**OR**

Feminisation of agricultural labour force leads to greater insecurity among women. Give reasons.

- Women earn lower wages than men for similar work.
  - Women were hardly visible in official statistics as earners and workers.
  - Prevailing patrilineal kinship systems and other cultural practices excludes women from land ownership.
- (ANY TWO)

12. Establish the connection between circulation of labour and Footloose Labour.

2

- Wealthy farmers often prefer to employ migrant workers for harvesting and other such intensive operations, rather than the local working class, because migrants are more easily exploited and can be paid lower wages. This preference has produced a peculiar pattern in some areas where the local landless labourers move out of the home villages in search of work during the peak agricultural seasons, while migrant workers are brought in from other areas to work on the local farms.
- These migrant workers have been termed 'footloose labour' by Jan Breman.

13. Caste has become all too visible for the scheduled castes and tribes. Give two examples from daily life to support this statement.

1+1  
=2

- For the scheduled castes and tribes, caste has become all too visible because they have no inherited educational and social capital, and because they must compete with an already entrenched upper caste group, they cannot afford to abandon their caste identity for it is one of the few collective assets they have.
- Moreover, they continue to suffer from discrimination of various kinds. The policies of reservation and other forms of protective discrimination instituted by the state in response to political pressure serve as their lifelines.

14. Change in social structure leads to changes in the family structure. Justify the given statement.

1+1  
=2

- The migration of men from the villages of the Himalayan region can lead to an unusual proportion of women-headed families in the village.
  - The work schedules of young parents in the software industry in India may lead to increasing number of grandparents moving in as care-givers to young grandchildren.
  - Sometimes these changes occur accidentally, as when a war takes place or people migrate in search of work.
  - Sometimes these changes are purposely brought about, as when young people decide to choose their spouses instead of letting elders decide.
  - Or when same sex love is expressed openly in society.
- (Any two)

15. Evaluate the outcomes of family planning programme during emergency. 4

Family planning programme-

- As a result of the family planning programme, growth rate of the population decreased and people started appreciating small family norms.
- The family planning programme suffered a setback during the years of national emergency.
- Government tried to intensify the effort to bring down growth rate through coercive measures of mass sterilization (tubectomy for females and vasectomy for males).
- Massive pressure on lower level government officials to bring people for sterilization in the camps that were organized for this purpose. As a result there was widespread opposition to this programme and the new government elected after emergency abandoned it. National Family planning programme was renamed National family welfare programme.

(ANY 4)

16. How is India an example of a state-nation? 4

India an example of a State nation-

- State-nation where 'nations' -be they ethnic, religious, linguistic or indigenous identities-coexist peacefully and cooperatively in a single state polity.
- Indian state has ruled out both assimilationist and integrationist model from the very beginning after independence.
- The constitution declares India as a secular state but religion language and other factors are not banished from the public sphere. Citizens are given the institutional and political space to identify with both their country and their cultural identities.
- Thus a successful strategy is to build state-nations that accommodate diversity constructively.

17. State any two theories of social movements. 2+2  
=4

Theory of relative deprivation-

- Social conflict arises when a social group feels that it is worse off than another around it.
- Role of psychological factors such as resentment and rage.
- The limitations of this theory are that while perceptions of deprivation may be necessary condition for collective action but not a sufficient reason in themselves.

The logic of collective action-

- Mancour Olson's book argues that a social movement is an aggregation of rational individual actors pursuing their self-interest.
- A person will join a social movement only if there was something to be gained from it.
- MCarthy and Zald rejected Olson's assumptions that social movements are made up of individuals pursuing their self interest

Resource mobilization theory-

- It depends on ability to mobilize resources or means of different sorts.
- Critics argue that a social movement is not limited by existing resource. It can create resources such as new symbols and identities.
- Scarcity of resources need not be a constraint

(EXPLAIN ANY TWO)

18. Identify how mass media is a part of our everyday life. 4

Mass media is a part of our life-

- In many middle class households across the country people wake up to put on the radio switch on the TV look for the morning newspaper.
- The younger generation of the same household may first glance at their mobile phones to check missed calls.
- Plumbers, electricians carpenters and other service providers in urban centers have a mobile phone where they can be easily connected.
- Indians abroad keep regular touch with friend and families back home over the internet and telephones.

**OR**

What are the reasons for the amazing growth in Indian language newspapers?

- 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 Indian language newspaper cater to their needs by adopting advanced use of printing technologies.
- Provides supplements, pull out literary booklets.
- Consumer contact programmes e.g. by Dainik Bhasker group.
- Door to door surveys and research. (ANY 4)

19. Discuss the impact of globalisation on culture.

4

Impact of Globalization on culture-

- Globalisation of culture refers to mixing of the global with the local. Foreign firms use this globalization to deal with local traditions to enhance their marketability.
- Cultural consumption (arts, food, fashion, music, tourism) shapes the growth of the cities to a large extent.
- Corporate culture increases productivity and competitiveness through the creation of a unique organizational culture involving all the members of firm.
- Threat to indigenous craft and literary traditions.

**OR**

Do you think that globalisation is a threat to many indigenous crafts and literary traditions and knowledge systems? Give reasons.

Threat to indigenous craft and literary traditions-

- Modern development even prior to the stage of globalization made inroads into the traditional cultural forms and occupations based on them.
- Traditional crafts of weaving are dying out, unable to compete with power looms.
- There were a large number of suicides by traditional weavers.
- Similarly, attempts to patent the use of Haldi, rudraksh, basmati by multinational companies have highlighted the need for protecting the base of its indigenous knowledge systems.

20. Process of sanskritisation encourages inequalities and discrimination. Explain with examples.

4

- Assumption that upper caste as being superior hence to be imitated.
- Justification of the practice of inequality and exclusion as marked privileges of upper castes hence a discriminatory system.
- Process that is gendered – though progressive for men, upper caste practices like purdah system, low age of marriage dowry in place of bride price are regressive as far as women are concerned.
- Erosion of Dalit culture would be an expected outcome.

21. Competing interests do not always reflect clear class divide. Exemplify

4

- Operate interest on the India social scene and clamour for control of the state resources.
- Empowerment of the poor and the marginalized, poverty alleviation and ending of the caste.
- The issue of the closure of factory because it emits toxic waste and affect the health of those around. This is a matter of life which the constitution protects.
- Closure of the factory will render people jobless. Livelihood again is a matter of life that the constitution protects

**OR**

Many tribal areas have rich tradition of grass-root democracy. Illustrate with example.

- Tribal groups like Khasi, Jaintia and Garo have their own traditional political institutions.
- These institutions are fairly well developed and function at various tiers such village, clan and state level.
- In the traditional political system of the Khasis each clan has its own council called Durbar Kur presided over by the clan headman.
- A large chunk of tribal areas lie outside the provision of 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment as the policy makers did not wish to interfere with the traditional tribal institutions.

22. Highlight the state and non-state initiatives addressing caste and tribe discrimination.

6

State initiatives-

- Reservation of seats in state and central legislatures
- Reservation of jobs in government services
- Reservation of seats in educational institutions
- Abolition of Untouchability – Article 17
- Caste Disabilities Removal Act 1850
- Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes (Prevention of Atrocities Act) 1989

Non-state initiatives – (movements and struggles)

- In pre-independence time efforts made by Jyotibha Phule, Periyar, Ambedkar and others
- In contemporary times efforts made by political organisations like Bahujan Samaj Party in UP, Dalit Sangharsh Samiti of Karnataka
- Literary contributions creating Dalit awareness specially in Marathi, Tamil Kannada Telugu and Hindi

(3+3)(elaborate)

**OR**

What are the major issues of concern to adivasis today?

- It connotes the political awareness and the assertion of rights
- Living in impoverished and exploited circumstances
- Denied access to forest and forced them to migrate in search of wage labour
- Government's monopoly over forests continued even after independence.
- 'internal colonialism ' faced by the tribals in the name of national development, mining industries
- Displaced from their land without appropriate compensation or rehabilitation, (projects such as Sardar Sarovar dam, Polavaram dam etc)

23. Colonial rule in India brought about structural changes in the legal, industrial and architectural spheres. Give examples. **6**

- Legal-
  - Forest acts changed the lives of the pastoralists. They were prevented from entering the forest because the colonial forest policy changed from laissez faire to active intervention. The demand for railway sleepers transformed the forests.
  - Colonial administrators introduced harsh measures against the labourers by introducing penal sanctions against them in case of non-fulfilment of the contract. The recruitment of labourers was carried out by the Transport of Native Labourers Act 1863.
- Industrial-
  - Deindustrialisation took place because traditional exports of cotton and silk manufactures declined in the face of Manchester competition.
  - Decline of cities like Surat and Masuliptanam while Bombay and Madras grew. The British took over Indian states like Dhaka and Murshidabad who lost their court gentry and this led to the decline if indigenous artisans and craftspersons.
- Architectural-
  - Job Charnock leased three villages Sutanuti, Kolikata and Gobindapur in order to set up trading posts. Fort William was established for military engagements.
  - The European town had spacious bungalows, elegant apartments and so on. When domestic water supply, electric connection and sewage links were available the Europeans residents utilised them fully whereas their use was quite restricted to the native town.

**OR**

Exemplify the different kinds of urbanisation witnessed in India in the first two decades after independence.

M.S.A.Rao identified the impact of urban influence on many Indian villages.

- Villages where sizeable population are employed in far off cities or in overseas towns, leaving behind the members of their families in their natal villages. For example many overseas migrants from villages of Gujarat living in African or British towns have built fashionable houses in their natal villages and invested money on land and industry.
  - Villages situated near industrial towns like Bhilai and Bokaro are totally uprooted while the lands of others are partially acquired. When an industrial town like Bhilai comes up in midst of the villages some villages are totally uprooted while the land of many others are partially acquired.
  - The growth of metropolitan cities impacts the surrounding villages where few are totally absorbed in the process of expansion only the land of many others, excluding the inhabited area, is used for urban development. For example Delhi, Mumbai.
24. “There is a whole range of work settings from large companies where work is automated to small home-based production.” Analyse. **6**

- task of the manager to control workers and get more work out of them
- extending the working hours and organising work
- production is speeded up through scientific management and assembly line
- work is broken down into its smallest repetitive elements and divided between workers
- use of machinery actually deskills workers
- time slavery in IT sector
- Home-based work is an important part of the economy. This includes the manufacture of lace, zari or brocade, carpets, bidis, agarbattis and many such products. This work

is mainly done by women and children. An agent provides raw materials and also picks up the finished product. Home workers are paid on a piece-rate basis, depending on the number of pieces they make.

- Mining-bas working conditions, dangerous for both overground and underground mines

**OR**

Enlist the changes brought about by Globalisation and Liberalisation in the Indian industrial set up.

- Private companies especially foreign firms are encouraged to invest in sectors earlier reserved for the government including telecom, civil, aviation, etc.
- Licenses are no longer required to open industries.
- Foreign products are now easily available in Indian shops.
- Privatization of public sector or government companies.
- The government is trying to sell its share in several public sector companies. This process is known as disinvestment. For example Modern Foods.
- More and more companies are reducing the number of permanent employees and outsourcing their work.
- Liberalisation and privatization appears to be associated with rising income inequality.

25. **Passage based question**

6

When a market becomes a commodity: The Pushkar camel fair

“Come the month of Kartika ... , Thar camel drivers spruce up their ships of the desert and start the long walk to Pushkar in time for Kartik Purnima ... Each year around 200,000 people converge here, bringing with them some 50,000 camels and cattle. The place becomes an extraordinary swirl of colour, sound and movement, thronged with musicians, mystics, tourists, traders, animals and devotees. It’s a camel-grooming nirvana, with an incredible array of cornrows, anklets, embroidery and pom poms.” “The religious event builds in tandem with the Camel Fair in a wild, magical crescendo of incense, chanting and processions to dousing day, the last night of the fair, when thousands of devotees wash away their sins and set candles afloat on the holy water.”

(From the Lonely Planet tourist guidebook for India, 11th edition)

What is commodification?

2

- transformation of a non-commodity into a commodity
- things that were earlier not traded in the market became commodities eg sale of kidneys, labour skills etc.

Explain how a market becomes commodity.

4

- The growing market for international tourism suggests how culture itself may become a commodity.
- Annual fair at Pushkar, pastoralists and traders come to from distant places to buy and sell camels and other live stocks.
- It is also marketed internationally as a major tourist attraction.
- Hindu pilgrims, camel traders and foreign tourists mingle at this event exchanging not only livestock and money but also cultural symbols and religious merit.