

COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2017-2018**SOCIOLOGY****ANSWER KEY****CLASS-XII**

1	An ability to reflect upon oneself or to do introspection in depth.	2
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Structural change is an economic condition that occurs when an industry or market changes how it functions or operates. A structural change will shift the parameters of an entity, which can be represented by significant changes in time series data. ➤ In sociological terms changes in the social relationships are called Structural change. It is the transformation in the network of social relationship. Caste, kinship, a family and occupational groups are some examples of structural realities. Changes in these relationships is termed as Structural change 	1+1=2
3	Constitution has the capacity to help people because it is based on basic norms of social justice. It has the potential for the meaning of social justice to be extended. Social movements have also aided the Courts and authorities to interpret the contents of rights and principles in keeping with the contemporary understanding social justice. For instance, the Directive Principle on village panchayats was moved as an amendment in the Constituent Assembly. After forty years it became a Constitutional imperative after 73rd Amendment in 1992.	2
4	Frederick Winslow Taylor was an American mechanical engineer who sought to improve industrial efficiency. Scientific management is a theory of management that analyzes and synthesizes workflows. Its main objective is improving economic efficiency, especially labor productivity. It was one of the earliest attempts to apply science to the engineering of processes and to management.	2
5	<p>Sociologist Satish Saberwal elaborates upon the modern context by sketching three aspects to the modern framework of change in colonial India: -modes of communication, -forms of organization, and -the nature of ideas</p> <p>New technologies speeded up various forms of communication. The printing press, telegraph, and later the microphone, movement of people and goods through steamship and railways helped quick movement of new</p>	1+1=2

	ideas. Within India, social reformers from Punjab and Bengal exchanged ideas with reformers from Madras and Maharashtra. Keshav Chandra Sen of Bengal visited Madras in 1864. Pandita Ramabai travelled to different corners of the country. Some of them went to other countries. Christian missionaries reached remote corners of present day Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya.	
6	Globalisation of finance takes place due to the information technology revolution. Globally integrated financial markets undertake billions of dollars' worth transactions within seconds in the electronic circuits. There is a 24-hour trading in capital and security markets.	2
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The term 'Sanskritisation' was conceived by M.N. Srinivas. It helps to describe the process of cultural mobility in the traditional social structure of India. ➤ Sanskritisation seems to justify a model that rests on inequality and exclusion. It appears to suggest that to believe in purity and pollution of groups of people is justifiable or all right. Therefore to be able to look down on some groups just as the 'upper castes' looked down on the 'lower castes' is a mark of privilege. 	1+1=2
8	<p>Formal demography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It is a largely quantitative field, ➤ It is primarily concerned with the measurement and analysis of the components of population change. ➤ It has a highly developed mathematical methodology suitable for forecasting population growth and changes in the composition of population. <p>Social demography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It focuses on the social, economic or political aspects of populations. ➤ It enquires into the wider causes and consequences of population structures and change. ➤ Social demographers believe that social processes and structures regulate demographic processes; like sociologists, They seek to trace the social reasons that account for population trends. 	1+1=2
9	Dominant caste was those which had a large population and were granted land rights. They were politically, socially and economically dominant in their regions for example: the Yadavs of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, Jats of Punjab, Haryana, and Western Uttar Pradesh and the Patidars of Gujarat.	2
10	<p>Commoditisation / Commodification: Transformation of a non-commodity into a commodity Eg. Sale of kidney, Labor, Skills, marriage bureau etc.</p> <p>Commodification occurs when things that we are earlier not traded in the market become commodities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ For instant, labour or skills, the sale of human body organs like kidney by the poor to cater to rich ➤ In contemporary India, things or processes that earlier were not part of market exchange have become 	2

	<p>commodified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Traditionally, marriages were arranged by families, but now there are professional marriage bureaus and websites that help people to find brides and grooms for a fee ➤ In earlier times, social skills such as good manners and etiquettes were imparted mainly through the family. Now, there are many private institutes that offers courses in 'personality development', spoken English, and so on, that teach students (mostly middle class youth) the cultural and social skills required to succeed). ➤ There are also growing members of privately owned schools and colleges and coaching classes as a process of commodification of education. 	
11	The division of a society into castes is a global phenomenon not exclusively practised within any particular religion or belief system. In South Asia, caste discrimination is traditionally rooted in the Hindu caste system, according to which Dalits are considered 'outcasts'	2
12	<p>Community identity is based on birth and belonging rather than on some form of acquired qualifications or accomplishment. It is what we are rather than what we have become.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ People feel a deep sense of security and satisfaction in belonging to communities. ➤ The accidental, unconditional and almost inescapable belonging creates an emotional attachment with the community. ➤ It also gives meaning to people's world. 	2
13	Colonialism is the policy of a nation seeking to extend or retain its authority over other people or territories, generally with the aim of developing or exploiting them to the benefit of the colonizing country and helping the colonies modernize in terms defined by the colonizers, especially in economics, religion and health.	2
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Schedule Caste people are the one who were previously untouchables. According the Hindu mythology, this is the fifth category in the Varna System. They are called Ati Shudras (Untouchables) and were condemned for all dirty and polluting jobs. They named themselves as Dalits or Harijans (son of God) SC have mainly agitated against the hegemony of the 'Dwij- Caste' ➤ On the other hand, Schedule Tribes are community of people who lived in tribal areas (mainly forest). They make up to 7-8% of Indian population. They have traditionally been marginalized and not in the mainstream of the society. They are also known as Adivasis. Reservation for SC is 15.5% and ST is 7.5%. ST have been pressing for autonomy, cultural reservation, state formation etc 	1+1=2
15	Land reforms are necessary to boost agriculture growth, eradicate poverty in rural areas and bring about social justice.	4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Land reforms led to abolition of Zamindari system which removed the top layers of the intermediaries between the cultivators and state. ➤ Tenancy Abolition and Regulation Act was introduced that led to reconstruction of the agrarian structure, giving land rights to the tenants. ➤ Land Ceiling Act was meant to help in redistribution of land to landless families. ➤ The impact of land reforms has been uneven across the states. 	
16	<p>Criticism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This theory was proved wrong by what happened in European countries. Birth rates had declined, and outbreaks of epidemic diseases were being controlled. • Malthus’s predictions were proved false because both food production and standards of living continued to rise despite the rapid growth of population. • Malthus was also criticized by liberal and Marxist scholars for asserting that poverty was caused by population growth. • The critics argued that problems like poverty and starvation were caused by the unequal distribution of economic resources rather than by population growth. An unjust social system allowed a wealthy and privileged minority to live in luxury while the vast majority of the people were forced to live in poverty. 	4
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Globalization should be dedicated for the sake of a better society. Not a better society for globalization. Because globalization happened because of societies and society did not happened because of globalization.</i> ➤ Changes are inevitable; you just have to change accordingly. It is the same way in which Globalisation can be useful as well as can be harmful; it is up to the countries and its people how they will accept it. And so, in response to our task is not to make societies safe for globalization, but to make the global system safe for decent societies individuals must embrace, support and enact sets of values towards making it happen collectively taking part of the increasingly globalised society. ➤ The task is to make the global system safe for decent societies since a safe society is far from making it happen for the process of globalisation. It is actually difficult to hold promise of making a society safe since the process itself could strain and prove inequality and inefficiency for a society whereas creating a sustainable approach towards an efficient global system means safe for decent societies. At the same time, we need to create the conditions for sustainable growth. ➤ That is why it is vital to empower workers to enforce core workers right in the global market- the right to organize and bargain collectively to improve one’s lot, the prohibitions against child labour and forced labour, the elimination of discrimination. Empowering workers strengthens democracy which is vital to sustaining prosperity, to making markets work. Globalisation –in the extreme, corporate dominated, de-regulated form we have witnessed – is not the scapegoat of the current crisis; it is the cause of it. 	4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All of it due to the destructive hands of man, that such circumstances arouse. Though, we shouldn't be limited to the dark side of the process, since in the need to work towards a descent society we must call for greater transparency, better accounting and more generous safety nets are satisfying, but not sufficient. Nevertheless attainment of sustainability opts for the best solution. <p style="text-align: right;">Any relevant points</p>	
18	<p>Competing interests operate on the Indian social scene and clamor for the control of the state resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Interests of different sections of society may at times be conflicting ➤ e.g. ban on child labor may be a positive initiative by the govt. However, it may be contested by the poor people and their children. ➤ The recent example of demolition in Delhi was to do away with the illegal structures and beautify the city, whereas it led to outrage among the people who were affected-as for it meant loss of livelihood for many. ➤ The demolitions have witnessed protests by the people whereas the govt. has tried to justify its stand for demolition. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maintenance of burning and burial ground ➤ Recording statistics of births and deaths ➤ Establishment of child welfare and maternity centers ➤ Control of Cattle pounds ➤ Propagation of family planning and promotion of agricultural activities ➤ The developmental activities ➤ Promotion of cottage industries etc <p style="text-align: right;">Any relevant points</p>	4
19	<p>Disinvestment can also be defined as the action of an organisation (or government) selling or liquidating an asset or subsidiary. It is also referred to as 'divestment' or 'divestiture.' In most contexts, disinvestment typically refers to sale from the government, partly or fully, of a government-owned enterprise.</p> <p>The disinvestment has started in public sector as a route of privatization. Some issues are left unanswered on privatization and disinvestments and one of the issues is employment. It is not affordable in the context of jobless growth in developing country like India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Many government workers are scared that after disinvestment, they will lose their jobs. The Modern Foods, which was set up by the government to make healthy bread available at cheap rate , and which was 	2+2=4

	<p>the first company to be privatized, 60% of the workers forced to retire in the first five years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ However in Indian agriculture as well as service sector such as shops, banks, the information and technology industries, and other services are employing more people and the urban middle class is growing along with urban middle class values like those who see in TV serials and films. <p style="text-align: right;">Any Relevant points</p>	
20	<p>An alternative to the nation-state, then, is the “state nation”, where various “nations”— are they ethnic, religious, linguistic or indigenous identities— can coexist peacefully and cooperatively in a single state polity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ -Case studies and analyses demonstrate that enduring democracies can be established in polities that are multicultural. Explicit efforts are required to end the cultural exclusion of diverse groups and to build multiple and complementary identities. Such responsive policies provide incentives to build a feeling of unity in diversity — a “we” feeling. ➤ -Citizens can find the institutional and political space to identify with both their country and their other cultural identities, to build their trust in common institutions and to participate in and support democratic politics. All of these are key factors in consolidating and deepening democracies and building enduring “state-nations”. India’s constitution incorporates this notion. Although India is culturally diverse, comparative surveys of long-standing democracies including India show that it has been very cohesive, despite its diversity. ➤ -Also important are efforts to build the loyalties of all groups in society through identification, trust and support. National cohesion does not require the imposition of a single identity and the denunciation of diversity. ➤ -Successful strategies to build “state-nations” can and do accommodate diversity constructively by crafting responsive policies of cultural recognition. They are effective solutions for ensuring the longer terms objectives of political stability and social harmony. 	4
21	<p>Reasons for rise of Dalit Movements –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Common quest for equality, self-dignity ii) Eradication of un-touchability. iii) Abolishment of stigmatisation –struggle to be touched. 	4

	<p>iv) Recognition as fellow human beings.</p> <p>v) Struggle for self-confidence.</p> <p>vi) Require a space for self- determination.</p> <p>vii) Economic & Political exploitation</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	
22	<p>It is the number of females per thousand males in a given area at a specified time is sex ratio.</p> <p>It is an important indicator of gender balance in the population.</p> <p>Yes, Parents still prefer to have son rather than daughter as it is evident from day-to-day media reports foeticides, infanticides and on abortion cases.</p> <p>It is surprising that such preference has even no relation with poverty because had it been so, the states like Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi and Maharashtra would have the highest child sex ratio</p> <p>Instead, the census of 2001 reveals that these are states with the lowest (i.e. 950 female babies per 1000 male babies) sex ratios..</p> <p>Probable Reasons :</p> <p>(i) Religions or cultural beliefs-There are certain beliefs that it is son only entitled to perform funeral and obeisance (shraddha) of his parents. In the absence of son, this right goes to the next male heirs but never to their daughters.</p> <p>(ii) Ignorance-Parents assume that daughters have to leave their home after marriage and even their caste is changed on the day when marriage is solemnized. However, sons live always with them and share common food, house, customs and rituals. So, they hope sons will look after them in their old age.</p> <p>(iii) Fear of social enigma and other problems-Some parents fear of social enigma if they are defiled, entrapped in illicit physical relations at their prime and moreover, burden of maintenance if they are any way deserted, divorced by their husbands or widowed due to ill-luck.</p>	3+3=6
23	<p>➤ <u>Changes in the living conditions of tribal communities' after independence.</u></p> <p>Even after independence life did not become easier for the tribal communities</p> <p>➤ Govt.'s monopoly over the forests continues,</p>	6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Exploitation of forests has accelerated. ➤ Millions of tribals were displaced and without any appropriate compensation and rehabilitation ➤ (for example, Sardar Sarovar dam and Polavaram dam displaced many tribals leading them to great destitution). ➤ Tribal groups have been waging struggle against the outsiders. The significant achievements include the statehood of Jharkhand & Chhattisgarh. 	
24	<p>Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The media plays a constructive role in today’s society – from increasing public awareness to collecting views, information, and also the attitude of the people towards certain issue. ➤ Media is present all around us. For example, when we watch the Television; listen to the radio; read books, newspapers, magazines, journals; etc. ➤ The world is making a steady progress towards a better future every day. But still, people are bound by the social problems and issues directly or indirectly are “affected by the people of the people and for the people.” ➤ Media Keeps You Informed Irrespective of Geo-Location ➤ It ceases the boundaries of different societies among the individuals and creates ‘Globalization.’ The globalization is a decent case to delineate the friendship of media, since people can witness what is happening in different nations or how they dress up and what their way of life is. Subsequently, they typically mirror what others do. <p>Negative effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>The Numbing Effect</u>- Repeated exposure to violence has a numbing, or desensitizing, effect. ➤ <u>Aggression Booster</u>- Exposure to violent media wreaks havoc on our thoughts, feelings, and perhaps most importantly, our behavior. ➤ <u>Crime Stats</u>- Media violence seems to set the stage for violent crime. ➤ Repeated childhood exposure to violent media results in the likelihood of physical assault, spousal abuse and other serious physical crimes in adulthood. 	2+2+2=6

	<p>Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The media in India is mostly self-regulated. The existing bodies for regulation of media such as the Press Council of India, which is a statutory body, and the News Broadcasting Standards Authority, a self-regulatory organisation, issue standards which are more in the nature of guidelines. ➤ The functions of the PCI include among others (i) helping newspapers maintain their independence; (ii) build a code of conduct for journalists and news agencies; (iii) help maintain "high standards of public taste" and foster responsibility among citizens; and (iv) review developments likely to restrict flow of news. ➤ The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting is the highest body for formulation and administration of the rules, regulations and laws relating to information, broadcasting, the press and films. The ministry is responsible for international cooperation in the field of mass media, films and broadcasting, and interacts with its foreign counterparts on behalf of Government of India. <p>Any Relevant points</p>	
25	<p>(a) Globalization is defined as the phenomenon of "acceleration and intensification of economic interaction among the people, companies, and governments of different nations." Most studies of globalization tend to focus on changes occurring in the economic and political spheres</p> <p>(b) Organizations representing the cultural sphere—the environment, species preservation, rural life, health, food and cuisine, religion, human rights, the family, women's issues, ethnic heritage, the arts and other quality-of-life issues—are pounding on the doors at world economic and political forums and demanding a place at the table.</p> <p>(c) For some globalization may mean new opportunities for others the loss of livelihood. For example, women silk spinners, gum collectors may lose their jobs. •It has resulted in digital divide, i.e., division between those able to access computer and telecom based technologies (like internet) and those who do not have access to this. •It has posed threat to many indigenous craft, literary traditions and knowledge system. •It has widened the gap between the rich and poor. Privileged section has benefited whereas a large section has been excluded from the benefits.</p>	2+2+2=6