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Code Number



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
FIRST PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION  
SUBJECT : SOCIOLOGY

CLASS: XII  
12.12.2017

Sub. Code: 039/2

Time Allotted: 3 Hrs  
Max. Marks: 80

**MARKING SCHEME (ANSWER KEY)**

1. What is meant by 'Imagined Community'? 2  
Benedict Anderson argued that the expansion of print media i.e. newspapers helped the growth of nationalism, the feeling that people who did not even know of each other's existence feel like members of a family. It gave people who would never meet each other a sense of togetherness. Anderson thus suggested that we could think of the nation as an 'imagined community'.
2. What do you understand by the term 'Digital Divide'? 2  
An important advancement in technology & world's telecommunications infrastructure has led to revolutionary changes in global communications. But in India we may find some places having multiple links because of this with the outside world, while other places devoid of this. This is indicative of what is often termed as the digital divide.
3. How is the rural in Kerala a mixed economy 2  
States such as Kerala have undergone a different process of development, in which political mobilisation, redistributive measures, and linkages to an external economy (primarily the Gulf countries) have brought about a substantial transformation of the rural countryside. Far from the rural being primarily agrarian, the rural in Kerala is a mixed economy that integrates some agriculture with a wide network of retail sales and services, and where a large number of families are dependent on remittances from abroad.
4. What do you understand by the term 'Begar'? 2  
Begar is free labour which was until recently prevalent in many parts of northern India, where members of low ranked caste groups had to provide labour for a fixed number of days per year to the village landlord.
5. How is Globalization taking people in the direction of loneliness? 2  
In many industries, the workers are migrants. Young women are seen as submissive workers. Many men also migrate singly, either unmarried or leaving their families in the village. These migrants have little time to socialise and whatever little time and money they can spend is with other migrant workers. From a nation of interfering joint families, the nature of work in a globalised economy is taking people in the direction of loneliness and vulnerability.

- 6 What is meant by Electronic Economy? 2
- Banks, corporations, fund managers and individual investors are able to shift funds internationally with the click of a mouse. This new ability to move ‘electronic money’ is referred to as a consequence of electronic economy. This is possible because of the communication revolution.
- 7 Evaluate the social implications of the small size of the organized sector compared to the presence of a large organized sector 2
- First it means that very few people have the experience of employment in large firms, where they get to meet people of other areas, second, personal relations determine many aspects of work, this is different from large scale organization where recruitment is more transparent & there are mechanisms for complaints.
- 8 In what ways Dalit literature espoused the cause of Dalits. 2
- Dalit literature squarely opposed to the chaturvarna system of caste hierarchy. Dalit literature called for social & cultural struggle & dignity to bring structural changes of society including economic dimensions.
- 9 What do you understand by the term ‘Dharma Sabha’? 2
- Dharma Sabha was the counter Movement started by people who opposed the Brahmo Samaj. When Raja Ram Mohan Roy wanted the British to abolish Sati, People who wanted it continue filed a petition against forming a Dharma Sabha.
- 10 What are the social welfare responsibilities of the Panchayats? 2
- Social Welfare responsibilities include, maintenance of burning & burial grounds, recording statistics of births & deaths, establishment of child welfare & maternity centers, control of cattle pounds, propagation of family planning, & promotion of agricultural activities.
- 11 “Many of our cultural practices and patterns can be traced to our agrarian backgrounds.” How? 2
- Many of our cultural practices and patterns can be traced to our agrarian back grounds. For example, most of the New Year festivals in different regions of India – such as Pongal in Tamil Nadu, Bihu in Assam, Baisakhi in Punjab and Ugadi in Karnataka- actually celebrate the main harvest season and herald the beginning of a new agricultural season.
- 12 What do you understand by ‘Durbar Kur’? 2
- The traditional political institutions Khasi tribes have their own clan councils presided over by the clan headman. This is known as ‘Durbar Kur’ which is an example of the well developed political institutions of the Tribals.
- 13 Interpret the term ‘Benami Transfers’ 2
- When land ceiling act was imposed after independence, surplus land was taken away from families & redistributed to landless people, but in many cases landowners managed to break their lands & divided among relatives & servants which allowed them to keep control over the land in

fact if not in name. This was called the 'Benami Transfer'.

- 14 Differentiate between Strikes & Lockouts. 2
- A Strike is a condition was the worker does not go to work in response to harsh working conditions. In a lockout the management shuts the gate & prevents workers from coming to work.
- 15 In a Democratic form of Government Political Parties are the key actors. Explain. 4
- A political party is an organization oriented towards achieving legitimate control of government through an electoral process, its aim is to achieve governmental power & using that power to pursue a specific programme, hence they are considered as key actor.
- 16 What do the terms Homogenization & Glocalization of Culture denote? 4
- A central contention due to Globalisation is that all cultures are becoming similar, this is known as Homogenisation. Glocalization is mixing of the global with the local.
- 17 What was the difference in the way mass-media was used in the 19th century by social reformers and by the British rule? 4
- In the 19th century social reformers often wrote and debated in newspapers and journals. The growth of Indian nationalism was closely linked to its struggle against colonialism. Anti colonial public opinion was nurtured and channelized by the nationalist press, which was vocal in its opposition to the oppressive measures of the colonial state. Under British rule newspapers and magazines, films and radio comprised the range of mass media. Radio was wholly owned by the state. National views could not be, therefore, expressed. Newspapers and films though autonomous from the state were strictly monitored by the Raj.
- 18 Describe the working & division of labour in the brickyards of South Gujarat. 4
- The workers are local migrant Dalits hired by contractors and work in gangs, helped by Women and children, it showcases the ordeal of an entire migrant family that work to eke out their living.
- OR
- The rural areas are experiencing the crises with reference to farmer's suicide. Discuss the causes. Sociologists explain this phenomenon through structural changes in rural society. Many of the farmers who commit suicide are poor, who tried to increase their productivity using green revolution methods , borrowing heavily , lose of crop, due drought, lack of support, heavy debt and unhealthy spending on occasions such as marriages, with lack of pressure groups have all resulted in farmers suicide.
- 19 How do States try to establish singular national identities through Assimilation & Integrationist strategies? 4

Policies that promote assimilation are aimed at persuading or forcing all citizens to adopt a uniform set of cultural values & norms, Policies promoting integration are different in style, they insist that public culture be restricted to a common national platform.

OR

In your opinion, has the linguistic reorganization of states helped or harmed India? Give reasons.

Far from undermining Indian unity, linguistic states have helped strength it. It has proved perfectly consistent to be a Bengali & an Indian; It has helped India to retain its identity as one Nation, inspite of several languages being spoken.

20 Define and describe the difference between Fordism and Post-Fordism. 4

1. Fordism refers to a system of production made popular by Henry Ford. He popularized the assembly line method of mass production of a standardized product. This era led to payment of better wages to the workers and social welfare policies being implemented by both industrialists and the state. 2. Post-Fordism refers to the method of flexible production adopted by multinational companies who either off-shore their production units or outsource the whole process of production and distribution to third world countries because of the availability of cheap labour.

21 The 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment has been monumental in bringing a voice to the people in the villages. Discuss. 4

It ensured constitutional rights to Panchayati raj institutions, making it compulsory to be elected every 5 yrs, one third of total seats were reserved for women, giving women decision making powers.

22. Identify and describe the political changes and developments that accompanied globalisation. 6

The collapse of the erstwhile socialist world hastened globalisation. 1. This also gave a specific economic and political approach to the economic policies that underpin globalisation. These changes are often termed as neo-liberal economic measures

Another significant political development which is accompanying globalisation is the growth of international and regional mechanisms for political collaboration

The other political dimension has been the rise of the International Governmental Organisations (IGOs) and International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs)

OR

Discuss the various theories of Social Movements with relevant examples.

1. Theory of Relative Deprivation, 2. The Logic of Collective Action, 3. Resource Mobilization theory.(Expand & Explain the above theories).

23 How Globalization & Liberalization brought changes in the Indian Industrial Sector? 6

Private companies can now invest in sectors reserved for the government, licenses are now no longer required to open industries, foreign goods are now easily available, many Indian companies are being brought by multinationals, at the same time some Indian companies are becoming multinationals.

24 'Environment Movements often also contain economic & identity issues'. Discuss with an example. 6

The Chipko movement is one such example; at stake were the poor villager's subsistence, which was pitted against the economy of subsistence. Cutting down natural forests was a form of environmental destruction, while the survival of the villagers depended on the forest; they also valued the forest for its own sake as a form of ecological wealth.

25. **Read the passage and answer the following questions:-** 6

**PASSAGE: From Stree Purush Tulana 1882.**

...Who are these women you give such names to? Whose womb did you take your birth in? Who carried the killing burden of you for nine months? Who was the saint who made you the light in her eye, How would you feel if someone said about your mother, "That old chap's mother, you know, she's a gateway to hell". Or your sister, "That so-and so-s' sister, she's a real storehouse of deceit". ...Would you just sit and listen to their bad words?...  
...Then you get blessed with a bit of education and promoted to some important new office- and you start feeling ashamed of your first wife. Money works its influence on you and you begin to say to yourself, what does a wife matter after all? Don't we just give them a few rupees a month and keep them at home like any other servant, to do the cooking and look after the house? You begin to think of her like some female slave you've paid for....If one of your horses died it wouldn't take long to replace it, and there's no great labour needed to get another wife either. ..The problem is Yama hasn't got time to carry off wives fast enough or you'd probably get through several different ones in one day!

**a) Were social reform movements fought only by males?  
Give reasons for your answer.**

**b) Name any two women's organisations.**

Answers based on the above passage.