



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SECOND PERIODIC TEST
SOCIOLOGY (039)

CLASS: XII

Max. Marks: 20

Time Allowed: 50 Mins.

MARKING SCHEME			
SET	Q.NO	VALUE POINTS	MARKS SPLIT UP
B	1	Social exclusion refers to the denial of opportunities to individuals in society. It refers to the factors that prevent individuals or groups from having opportunities open to the majority of the population.	1
B	2	Families where women inherit property from their mothers but do not exercise control over it, nor are they the decision makers in public affairs.	1
B	3	Social capital in the form of networks of contacts and social associations.	1
B	4	The family with father, mother and unmarried children.	1
B	5	Discrimination refers to actual behaviour towards another group or individual. Discrimination can be seen in practices that disqualify members of one group from opportunities open to others, as when a person is refused a job because of their gender or religion.	2
B	6	ACQUIRED TRAITS: - a. Mode of livelihood: under this category, tribes can be categorised into fisherman, food gatherers and hunters, shifting cultivators, peasants and plantation and industrial workers. b. Extent of incorporation into Hindu society: From the degree of assimilation into the Hindu stream, some of the tribes are positively inclined towards Hinduism and some exist and oppose the inclusion because tribes do not have a caste system and if they are incorporated into Hindu society, they will be awarded a low status which will discriminate them socially like other low caste.	2
B	7	Prejudices are grounded in stereotypes: which are fixed and inflexible characterisations of a group of people. Stereotypes are often applied to ethnic and racial groups and to women. Stereotypes fix whole groups into single, homogenous categories; they refuse to recognize the variation across individuals and across contexts or across time.	2
B	8	The isolationist believe that tribals needed protection from traders, moneylenders and Hindu and Christian missionaries, all of whom try to	2

		<p>reduce tribals to detribalised landless labour.</p> <p>The integrationists, believe that tribal's are merely backward Hindus, and their problems had to be addressed within the same framework as that of other backward classes.</p>	
B	9	<p>The caste system is a distinct Indian social institution that legitimises and enforces practices of discrimination against people born into particular castes. It is discriminative are humiliating, exclusionary and exploitative system. The caste system classified people by their occupation and status for which they have no choice. Furthermore, there is a ranking in broad occupational category which shows the social status. It also separates sharply, the social and economic status of the people. There is always a correlation between social and economic status. In modern times, and particularly since the nineteenth century, the link between caste and occupation has become much less rigid. Although things have certainly changed, they have not changed much at the macro level – it is still true that the privileged and high economic status sections of society tend to be overwhelmingly ‘upper’ caste while the disadvantaged and low economic status sections are dominated by the so called ‘lower’ castes.</p>	4
B	10	<p>Internal structure of the family is usually related to other structures of society, namely political, economic, cultural etc. Thus the migration of men from the villages of the Himalayan region can lead to an unusual proportion of women-headed families in the village. Or 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. The composition of the family and its structure thereby changes. And these changes can be understood in relation to other changes in society.</p>	4