



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION
SOCIOLOGY (039)

CLASS: XII

Max. Marks: 80

MARKING SCHEME			
SET	QN.NO	VALUE POINTS	MARKS SPLIT UP
B	1	a. National Family Welfare Programme	1
	2	b. Structural	1
	3	b. Resistance and opposition	1
	4	a. Capitalism	1
	5	Nation state	1
	6	a. Urban areas are a decisive force in terms of political power dynamics.	1
	7	b. Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A	1
	8	c. Purity and pollution	1
	9	c. Innate	1
	10	a. Beti-Bachao beti-Padhao	1
	11	a) Ascribed status is based on the ability of a person to function.	1
	12	b. Social resource	1
	13	c. 1 and 3	1
	14	d. Cultural identity	1
	15	a. Kerala	1
	16	c. Diversity	1
	17	Pure breed	1
	18	b. Bourdieu	1

	19	d. A is false but R is true.	1
	20	d. Increasing birth rate.	1
	21	Coastal cities such as Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai were favoured by British because from here primary commodities could be exported and manufactured goods could be cheaply imported.	2
	22	The pre-capitalist conquerors benefited from their domination by exacting a continuous flow of tribute. On the whole they did not interfere with the economic base. They simply took the tribute that was skimmed off the economic surplus that was produced traditionally in the subjugated areas. In contrast British colonialism which was based on a capitalist system directly interfered to ensure greatest profit and benefit to British capitalism	2
	23	Formal demography: It is primarily concerned with the measurement and analysis of the components of population change. It focused on quantitative analysis for which it developed mathematical formula. Social demography: It deals with the causes and consequences of population structures and change. It enquires the social reasons behind population trends. It focuses on the social, economic or political aspects of populations.	2
	24	There are many nations that do not share a single common language, religion, ethnicity and so on. On the other hand, there are many languages, religions or ethnicities that are shared across nations. But this does not lead to the formation of a single unified nation of, say, all English speakers or of all Buddhists.	2
	25	'Untouchability' is an extreme and particularly vicious aspect of the caste system that prescribes stringent social sanctions against members of castes located at the bottom of the purity-pollution scale.	2
	26	Tarabai Shinde. It is a protest against the double standards of a male dominated society. A young Brahmin widow had been sentenced to death by the courts for killing her newborn baby because it was illegitimate, but no effort had been made to identify or punish the man who had fathered the baby.	2
	27	Syncretism: A cultural phenomenon characterised by the inter-mingling or mixing of different religions or traditions. A hybrid of two distinct religious or cultural traditions.	2
	28	Stereotype. Prejudices are grounded in stereotypes: which are fixed and inflexible characterizations of a group of people. Stereotypes fix whole groups into single, homogenous categories; they refuse to recognize the variation across individuals and across contexts or across time.	2
	29	A community considered a social unit who share something in common, such as norms, values, identity and often a sense of place that is suited in a given geographical area. Community identity is based on birth and 'belonging'. It is 'ascriptive' – determined by the accidents of birth · It is Accidental, unconditional and yet almost inescapable belonging	2

30	<p>Sociologist, suggests that population growth is linked to overall economic development and that every society follows a typical pattern of development-related population growth. There are three basic stages of population growth.</p> <table><tr><th>STAGES</th><th>FEATURES</th><th>RESULT</th></tr><tr><td>I</td><td>.Society is underdeveloped .Technologically backward .High birth rate and Death rate</td><td>Low growth rate</td></tr><tr><td>II</td><td>.Society is developing .Technologically advancing .High birth rate and Low Death rate</td><td>High growth rate</td></tr><tr><td>III</td><td>.Society is developed .Technologically advanced .Low birth rate and Death rate</td><td>Low growth rate</td></tr></table> <p>Explain each stage in detail.</p>	STAGES	FEATURES	RESULT	I	.Society is underdeveloped .Technologically backward .High birth rate and Death rate	Low growth rate	II	.Society is developing .Technologically advancing .High birth rate and Low Death rate	High growth rate	III	.Society is developed .Technologically advanced .Low birth rate and Death rate	Low growth rate	4				
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31	<p>The age structure of the population: refers to the proportion of persons in different age groups relative to the total population or the distribution of population in to different age category. When smaller proportions of the population are found in the younger age groups and larger proportions in the older age groups. This is referred to as the Ageing of the population. A rising dependency ratio is a cause for worry as the working-age people may carry the burden of providing for a relatively larger proportion of dependents. It will adversely affect our savings, investment, economic growth, standard of living and development.</p> <p>On the other hand, a falling dependency ratio can be a source of economic growth and prosperity due to the larger proportion of workers relative to non-workers. This is sometimes referred to as the ‘demographic dividend’, or benefit.</p>	4																
32	<p>Type of Family</p> <table><tr><td>1</td><td>Structure</td><td>Nuclear Family – father, mother and unmarried children</td><td>Extended or Joint Family – more than two generation live under common roof with common authority and common property</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Residence</td><td>Patrilocal - Residing in husband’s house</td><td>Matrilocal - Residing in wife’s house</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Authority</td><td>Patriarchal – male headed or father centred family</td><td>Matriarchal – female headed or mother centred family</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Lineage</td><td>Patrilineal – consisting descendant of father</td><td>Matrilineal – consisting descendant of mother</td></tr></table> <p>Explain it in details.</p>	1	Structure	Nuclear Family – father, mother and unmarried children	Extended or Joint Family – more than two generation live under common roof with common authority and common property	2	Residence	Patrilocal - Residing in husband’s house	Matrilocal - Residing in wife’s house	3	Authority	Patriarchal – male headed or father centred family	Matriarchal – female headed or mother centred family	4	Lineage	Patrilineal – consisting descendant of father	Matrilineal – consisting descendant of mother	4
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33	<p>Untouchability is based on a 3 dimensions: exclusion, humiliation - subordination and exploitation. Dalits experience forms of exclusion that are unique and not practised against other groups – for instance, being prohibited from sharing drinking water sources or participating in collective religious worship, social ceremonies and festivals. At the same time, untouchability may also involve forced <i>inclusion</i> in a subordinated role, such as being compelled to play the drums at a religious event. The performance of publicly visible acts of humiliation and subordination is an important part of the practice of untouchability. Common instances include the imposition of gestures of deference such as taking off headgear, carrying footwear in the hand, standing with bowed head, not wearing clean or ‘bright’ clothes, and so on as well as routinised abuse and humiliation. Moreover, untouchability is almost always associated with economic exploitation of various kinds, most commonly through the imposition of forced, unpaid or under-paid labour, or the confiscation of property. Untouchability is referred by many derogatory names. Finally Mahatma Gandhi had to popularise the term ‘Harijan’ or children of God to counter this abusive manner.</p>	4
34	<p>Regionalism in India is rooted in India’s diversity of languages, cultures, tribes and religions. It is encouraged by the geographical concentration of these identity markers in particular regions, and fuelled by a sense of regional deprivation. Indian federalism has been a means of accommodating these regional sentiments, from Presidencies to States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These were multi ethnic, multi lingual states which constituted the major political administering units called the union of India. Soon after Independence and the adoption of the constitution, all these units of the colonial era had to be reorganized into ethno-linguistic states within the Indian union in response to strong popular agitations. • Language coupled with regional and tribal identity and not religion has provided the most powerful instrument for the formation of ethno-national identity in India. • But this does not mean that all linguistic communities have got statehood. 	4
35	<p>The doughty British managers and their mems always came down from the estates surrounding In spite of the inaccessibility of the gardens, they had lived lives of luxury. Huge, sprawling bungalows, set on sturdy wooden stilts to protect the inmates from wild animals, were surrounded by velvety lawns and jewel bright flower beds...They had trained a large number of malis, bawarchis and bearers to serve them to perfection. Their wide verandahed houses gleamed and glistened under the ministrations of this army of liveried servants.</p>	4
36	<p>The differently abled are not ‘disabled’ only because they are physically or mentally ‘impaired’ but also because society is built in a manner that does not</p>	6

		<p>cater to their needs. Their rights have been recognized only very recently. Common features central to the public perception of ‘disability’ all over the world are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disability is understood as a biological given. 2. When a disabled person is confronted with problems, it is taken for granted that the problems originate from his/her impairment. 3. The disabled person is seen as a victim. 4. Disability is supposed to be linked with the disabled individual’s self perception. 5. The very idea of disability suggests that they are in need of help. <p>In India, disability is synonyms with abnormality, defect and distortion. It is a cultural conception to view an impaired body a result of fate or retribution of past Karma. Thus in Indian culture disability is an essential characteristics of the individual himself and in popular mythologies it is projected as negative. Today the term disabled is used instead as mentally challenged, visually impaired and physically impaired to replace negative terms like retarded, crippled or lame.</p> <p>Disability has another dimension mostly related to disability and poverty. Malnutrition, mothers weakened by frequent childbirth, inadequate immunisation programmes, accidents in overcrowded homes, all contribute to an incidence of disability among poor people that is higher than among people living in easier circumstances. Furthermore, disability creates and exacerbates poverty by increasing isolation and economic strain, not just for the individual but for the family; there is little doubt that disabled people are among the poorest in poor countries.</p>	
	37	<p>The word communalism is based on aggressive chauvinism based on religious identities which is linked to political ideology. One of the characteristic features of communication is where one is poor or rich or whatever ones occupation, caste or political beliefs. It is religion alone that counts. This has the effect of constructing large and diverse groups as singular and homogenous. A communalist may or may not be a devote person but it all believes in a political identity based on religion.</p> <p>Communalism is especially an important issue in India because it has been a recurrent source of tension and violence during communal riots people become faceless members of tier respective communities. They are willing to kill, rape and loot members of other community in order to redeem their pride. They justify their revenge by quoting the distant past where deaths and disorder happened to the core religionist. Every religious community faced this violence in greater or lesser degree although the impact has been felt more on the minority communities. Most of the time the government has to be blamed for such situations Eg: The Anti – Sikh riots of Delhi in 1984 took place under a congress regime and an Anti – Muslim violence in Gujarat in 2002 took place under the BJP government. India has a history of communal riots from pre-independent times often a result of the divide and rule policy of the British. But we should not forget, India also has a long tradition of religious tolerance. In</p>	6

		short, history provides us with both good and bad examples, what we wish to learn from it is upto us.	
	38	<p>I. PERMANENT TRAITS: Permanent traits includes region, language, physical characteristics and ecological habitat.</p> <p>a) The tribal population of India is widely distributed. 85% of the tribal population lives in 'middle India'. Of the remaining 15%, over 11% is in the North Eastern states, leaving only a little over 3% living in the rest of India. The ecological habitats covered include hills, rural plains, forests and urban industrial regions.</p> <p>b) In terms of language, tribes are categorised into four categories. Two of them are indo aryan and Dravidian and the other two are austric and Tibeto-Burman.</p> <p>c) In physical-racial terms, tribes are classified under the Negrito, Australoid, mongoloid, Dravidian and aryan categories.</p> <p>d) In terms of size, tribes vary a great deal, ranging from about seven million to some Andamanese islanders who may number less than a hundred persons. The biggest tribes are the Gonds, Bhils, Santhals, Oraons, Minas, Bodos and Mundas, all of whom are at least a million strong. According to 2011 census the total population of tribes amounts to about 8.2 % of the population of India.</p> <p>II. ACQUIRED TRAITS: - This classification is based on two main criteria a) Mode of livelihood, b) extent of incorporation into Hindu Society.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	6