

SET	B
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INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FIRST PRE BOARD EXAMINATION 2023
SOCIOLOGY (039)

CLASS: XII

Max.Marks: 80

MARKING SCHEME			
SET B	QN.NO	VALUE POINTS	MAR KS SPLIT UP
	1	C) caste.	1
	2	C) A is true but R is false.	1
	3	C) diversification	1
	4	D) A is false and R is true.	1
	5	D) Organised religion	1
	6	B) Wearing clean clothes	1
	7	C) Anita Ghai	1
	8	D) participatory democracy	1
	9	A) Social movements	1
	10	B) Differences rather than inequalities	1
	11	B) Fort Williams	1
	12	A) Extended family	1
	13	C) Resistance and opposition	1
	14	A) Time slavery	1
	15	D) Separation of workers the means of production	1
	16	D) Separation of workers the means of production	1

17	A) Union	1
18	C) It is ecologically sustainable	1
19	A) Not merely numerical distinction	1
20	B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1
21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The rituals have secular dimensions as distinguished from secular goals by: Provides occasion to socialize with friends and kin to show off wealth and style to enhance social status. ➤ Rituals have a new dimension of social economic and political status for e.g. no. of VIPs attending wedding provide the index to the household's standing in the local community. 	2
22	<p>Following are the main issues against which the leaders of the movement in Jharkhand agitated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Acquisition of land for larger irrigation projects and firing ranges. (ii) Collection of loans, rent cooperative dues which are restricted (iii) Nationalization of forest produce which they boycotted. (iv) Most of the benefits from mining, industry etc went to the non-tribals. 	2
23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Due to different levels of literacy rate, social and economic development level, increase in female literacy rate. (Any valid points to be explained) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Demographic dividend occurs when the proportion of working people in the total population is high because this indicates that more people have the potential to be productive and contribute to growth of the economy. 	2
24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Socialisation ➤ The socialization process involves a continuous dialogue, negotiation, and even struggle against significant others (those directly involved in our lives) like our parents, family, kin group and our community. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The state is indeed a very crucial institution when it comes to the management of cultural diversity in a nation. To the extent that the state structure – the legislature, bureaucracy, judiciary, armed forces, police and other arms of the state – becomes insulated from the people, 	2
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ face the risk that majority community will capture political power. ➤ use the state machinery to suppress their religious or cultural institutions and force them to abandon their distinctive identity. 	2
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kumud Pawade in her autobiography recounts how a Dalit woman became a Sanskrit teacher. ➤ As a student she is drawn towards the study of Sanskrit, perhaps because it is the means through which she can break into a field that was not possible for her to enter on the ground of gender and caste. ➤ Perhaps she was drawn towards it because it would enable her to read in the original what the texts have to say about women and the Dalits. 	2

		➤ As she proceeds with her studies, she meets with varied reactions ranging from surprise to hostility, from guarded acceptance to brutal rejection.	
	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He established the Satya Shodhak Samaj in the year 1873. ➤ He worked to provide equal education to women and spoke about caste discrimination in society. 	2
	28	➤ Extended working hours are legitimised by the common management practice of 'flexi-time', which in theory gives the employee freedom to choose his or her working hours (within limits) but which in practice means that they have to work as long as necessary to finish the task at hand.	2
	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ very few people have the experience of employment of large firms where they get to meet people from other regions and backgrounds. ➤ work for most Indians is still in small scale work places where personal relationships determine many aspects of work. ➤ very few Indians have access to secure jobs with benefits. 	2
	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In Maruti Udyog Ltd. two cars roll off the assembly line every minute. Workers get only 45 minutes rest in the entire day - two tea breaks of 7.5 minutes each and one lunch break of half an hour. ➤ Most of them are exhausted by the age of 40 and take voluntary retirement. While production has gone up, the number of permanent jobs in the factory has gone down. ➤ The firm has outsourced all services like cleaning, and security, as well as the manufacture of parts. The parts suppliers are located around the factory and send the parts every two hours or just-in-time. ➤ Outsourcing and just-in-time keeps costs low for the company, but the workers are very tense, because if the supplies fail to arrive, their production targets get delayed, and when they do arrive they have to run to keep up. No wonder they get exhausted. 	4
	31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ During the British Raj, many reformers came ahead to fight the injustice and inequality against women. ➤ For example, Raja Ram Mohan Roy protested against the practice of Sati which led to the passing of the Act banning the practice of Sati. Mahatma Jyotirao Phule started the first school for girls. (Elaborate) 	4
	32	➤ Both Article 29 and Articles 30 guarantee certain right to the minorities. Article 29 protects the interests of the minorities by making a provision that any citizen / section of citizens having a distinct language, script or culture have the right to conserve the same.	4
	33	➤ Literacy as a prerequisite to education is an instrument of empowerment. The more literate the population the greater the consciousness of career options, as well as participation in the knowledge economy. (Elaborate)	4
	34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Indian-Secularism. In the West, the State is separate from the functioning of all religious institutions and groups. ➤ Secularism in India means that the state is neutral to all religious groups but not necessarily separate. The state believes in total non-interference of religion. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Assimilationist and Integrationist policies of nation building: Policy of Assimilation: Outright suppression of the ethnic religious or linguistic 	4

		<p>groups. Try to erode cultural differences between the groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Policy of Integration: seek to assert a single national identity by attempting to eliminate ethno national and cultural differences from public and political arena while allowing them in private domain. ➤ Centralizing all policies to forums where dominant group constitutes the majority and eliminating the autonomy of local or minority groups. ➤ Imposing a unified legal and judicial system based on the dominant groups traditions and abolishing alternative systems used by other groups. ➤ Adopting the dominant groups language and culture through national institution including state controlled media. ➤ Adoption state symbols celebrating the dominant groups history heroes and culture. 	
	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Revolutionary social movements attempt to radically transform social relations often by capturing state power. ➤ Dalit movements belong to all types of social movements It was revolutionary in terms of society and redemptive in terms of individuals. The 'post Ambedkar Dalit movement' has had revolutionary practice. 	4
	36	<p>Green Revolution was a government programme initiated in the 1960's and 70's to bring about modernisation and changes in the agricultural sector. It was largely funded by international agencies which provided high yielding/high breed seeds along with pesticides, fertilizers and other inputs. In it's first phase this programme was introduced only in areas that had assured irrigation because sufficient water was necessary for its cultivation. As a result certain regions of the country received rapid social and economic transformation as the green revolution programme became successful and India became self-sufficient in food grain production for the first time in decades.</p> <p><u>Adverse effect of Green Revolution:</u> Green revolution benefited only large and medium farmers who were rich enough to buy the expensive technology. These farmers were able to produce surplus for the market and earn huge profits in the market. This resulted in increasing inequality in rural areas. Many landowners took back their land from tenant cultivators which increased landlessness. Introduction of new machinery led to displacement of service caste groups. The rich became richer, the poor stagnated and lived in poverty.</p> <p><u>Social consequences:</u> With the success of the 1st phase the 2nd phase was introduced in dry and semi-arid regions. This brought a significant change in the cropping pattern of these regions. In most of the dry areas, farmers were used to a multi cropping system because if one crop fails the other crop could sustain them. But in the green revolution, farmers have to switch to a monocrop system which is terribly risky if the crop fails. Another negative outcome of the programme is the increase in regional inequalities. The areas which went through technological transformation developed and other areas stagnated, which resulted in sharp caste and clan inequalities and exploitation of the labours.</p>	6
	37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of healthcare facilities, technological development, lack of sanitation (any two valid points) ➤ 1951 to 1981 India experienced population explosion. Second stages is a transitional stage of movement from a backward to an advanced stage, and this stage is characterised by a very high rates of growth of population. 	6

		This ‘population explosion’ happens because death rates are brought down relatively quickly through advanced methods of disease control, public health, and better nutrition.	
	38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Chipko movement raises both old issues along lines of class-based inequality. The conflict placed the livelihood of villagers against government’s desire to generate revenues from selling timber. This also raises new issue of environmental destruction and the loss of ecological wealth. ➤ When government forest contractors came to cut down the trees, villagers, including large number of women, stepped forward to hug the trees to prevent their being felled. At stake was the question of villagers’ subsistence. ➤ All of them relied on the forest to get firewood, fodder and other daily necessities. This conflict placed the livelihood needs of poor villagers against the government’s desire to generate revenues from selling timber. ➤ The economy of subsistence was pitted against the economy of profit. 	6