

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT

FINAL EXAMINATION

NOVEMBER 2019

CLASS XII

SET A

Marking Scheme – SOCIOLOGY [THEORY]

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)
1.	<u>Social exclusion</u>	1
2.	<u>Dalit</u>	1
3.	Assimilation policy	1
4.	Inequalities	1
5.	<u>Industrialisation</u>	1
6.	<u>Dharma Sabha</u>	1
7.	<u>political parties</u>	1
8.	<u>a 'proprietary caste'</u>	1
9.	Alienation	1
10.	<u>disinvestment.</u>	1
11.	d) No room for the mechanisms for complaints and redressal.	1
12.	<u>Liberalisation</u>	1
13.	<u>Glocalisation</u>	1
14.	<u>Corporate culture</u>	1
15.	<u>'imagined community'.</u>	1
16.	Watchdog	1
17.	True	1
18.	Theory of relative deprivation.	1
19.	All India Kissan Sabha	1
20.	All India Trade Union Congress	1
21.	a) Economic capital: In the form of material assets and income. b) Cultural capital: Such as education qualification and status. c) Social Capital: in the form of network of contacts and social associations.	2
22.	It's a state in which people has no voice and those in power are not accountable to anyone. Authoritarian state often limit or abolish civil liberties like freedom of speech, press, political activities and right to protection. They usually do not responds to the needs of the people.	2
23.	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 exported. Or The impact of colonial rule is distinguishable from all other earlier rules	2

	because the changes it brought in were far-reaching and deep. History is full of examples of the annexation of foreign territory and the domination of weaker by stronger powers. Nevertheless, there is a vital difference between the empire building of pre-capitalist times and that of capitalist times.	
24.	<p>In the modern west, secularization usually means a process of decline in influence of religion. Whereas from the Indian point of view secularism refers to ranking of equal status to all religion.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>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 grounds of gender and caste. As she proceeds with her studies, she meets with varied reactions ranging from surprise to hostility, from guarded acceptance to brutal rejection.</p>	2
25.	Capitalism is an economic system in which means of production are privately owned and organized to accumulate profit within a market system.	2
26.	Migrant workers come mainly from drought-prone and less productive regions, and they go to work for part of the year on farms in the Punjab and Haryana, or on brick kilns in U.P., or construction sites in cities such as New Delhi or Bangalore. These migrant workers have been termed 'footloose labour' by Jan Breman	2
27.	<p>The demands of the workers in Bombay textile strike in 1982 were:</p> <p>a) Better wages for workers.</p> <p>b) The right to form their own union.</p>	2
28.	TNCs are companies that produce goods or market services in more than one country. These may be relatively small firms with one or two factories outside the country in which they are based. They could also be gigantic international ones whose operations crisscross the globe.	2
29.	<p>The mass media include a wide variety of forms, including television, newspapers, films, magazines, radio, advertisements, video games and CDs. They are referred to as 'mass' media because they reach mass audiences – audiences comprised of very large numbers of people. They are also sometimes referred to as mass communications.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>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. It emerged in the wake of the institutional changes brought about by British rule in India. Anti colonial public opinion was nurtured and channelised by the nationalist press, which was vocal in its opposition to the oppressive measures of the colonial state. This led the colonial government to clamp down on the nationalist press and impose censorship</p>	2
30.	To facilitate the smooth functioning of its rule, colonialism introduced a wide array of changes in every sphere, be it legal or cultural or architectural. Colonialism was a story apart in the very scale and intensity of the changes that it brought about. Some of these changes were deliberate while some took	4

	<p>place in an unintended fashion. For example we saw how western education was introduced to create Indians who would manage British colonialism. Instead it led to the growth of a nationalist and anticolonial consciousness.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>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>	
31.	<p>The multi-religious and multicultural composition of the population with distinct streams of tribal culture is one aspect of the plurality. Many divides classify the Indian people. The impact that culture, religion, and caste have on the urban–rural divide, rich-poor divide and the literate-illiterate divide is varied. Deeply stratified by caste and poverty, there are groupings and sub-groupings among the rural poor. The urban working class comprises a very wide range. Then, there is the well-organised domestic business class as also the professional and commercial class. The urban professional class is highly vocal. Competing interests operate on the Indian social scene and clamour for control of the State’s resources. Competing interests do not always reflect a clear class divide. It is interesting that at the time of drawing up the Constitution, the Constituent Assembly was fully aware of this complexity and plurality but was intent on securing social justice as a guarantee.</p>	4
32.	<p><i>Nyaya Panchayats</i> have been constituted in some states. They possess the authority to hear some petty, civil and criminal cases. They can impose fines but cannot award a sentence. These village courts have often been successful in bringing about an agreement amongst contending parties. They have been particularly effective in punishing men who harass women for dowry and perpetrate violence against them.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Social welfare responsibilities of the Panchayats include the maintenance of burning and burial grounds, recording statistics of births and deaths, establishment of child welfare and maternity centres, control of cattle pounds, propagation of family planning and promotion of agricultural activities. The development activities include the construction of roads, public buildings, wells, tanks and schools. They also promote small cottage industries and take care of minor irrigation works. Many government schemes like the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) are monitored by members of the panchayat.</p>	4
33.	<p>The more mechanized an industry gets, the fewer people are employed, but they too have to work at the pace of the machine. 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. Outsourcing and just-in-time keeps costs low for the company, but</p>	4

	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.	
34.	The first time, mainly due to the information technology revolution, there has been a globalisation of finance. 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. Cities such as New York, Tokyo and London are the key centers for financial trading. Within India, Mumbai is known as the financial capital of the country.	4
35.	The media have always had international dimensions – such as the gathering of new stories and the distribution of primarily western films overseas. However, until the 1970s most media companies operated within specific domestic markets in accordance with regulations from national governments. The media industry was also differentiated into distinct sectors – for the most part, cinema, print media, radio and television broadcasting all operated independently of one another. In the past three decades, however, profound transformations have taken place within the media industry. National markets have given way to a fluid global market, while new technologies have led to the fusion of forms of media that were once distinct.	4
36.	<p>Sanskritisation (term coined by M.N. Srinivas) is a process by which some members of a low caste or tribe try to imitate/follow, the customs, ritual, beliefs, ideology and lifestyle of a high, in particular 'twice born' (drija) caste. De-sanskritisation is the process where influence of non-Sanskritic castes was found to be dominant instead of high castes.</p> <p><u>Sanskritisation has been criticised at different levels.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • – No structural change only positional change for some individual. • – Assumption of upper castes as being superior hence to be imitated • – justification of the practice of inequality & exclusion as marked privileges of upper castes hence a discriminatory system. • – process that is gendered – though progressive for men, upper caste practices like purdah system, low age of marriage, dowry in place of bride price are regressive as far as women are concerned. • – Erosion of Dalit culture would be an expected outcome. • Assertion of Dalit identities in recent years & backward classes movement leading to rejection of upper caste culture. <p>(Explain)</p>	6
37.	<p>Several profound transformations in the nature of social relations in rural areas took place in the post-Independence period, especially in those regions that underwent the Green Revolution. These included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> an increase in the use of agricultural labour as cultivation became more intensive; <input type="checkbox"/> a shift from payment in kind (grain) to payment in cash; <input type="checkbox"/> a loosening of traditional bonds or hereditary relationships between farmers or landowners and agricultural workers (known as bonded labour); <input type="checkbox"/> and the rise of a class of 'free' wage labourers'. 	

	<p>The change in the nature of the relationship between landlords (who usually belonged to the dominant castes) and agricultural workers (usually low caste), was described by the sociologist Jan Breman as a shift from 'patronage to exploitation' (Breman, 1974). Such changes took place in many areas where agriculture was becoming more commercialised, that is, where crops were being grown primarily for sale in the market. The transformation in labour relations is regarded by some scholars as indicative of a transition to capitalist agriculture. Because the capitalist mode of production is based on the separation of the workers from the means of production (in this case, land), and the use of 'free' wage labour, it is true that farmers in the more developed regions were becoming more oriented to the market. As cultivation became more commercialised these rural areas were also becoming integrated into the wider economy. This process increased the flow of money into villages and expanding opportunities for business and employment.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Green Revolution was a government programme of agricultural modernisation. • It was largely founded by international agencies that was based on providing high yielding variety (HYV) or hybrid seeds along with pesticides, fertilisers and other inputs to farmers. • Green Revolution programmes were introduced only in areas that had assured irrigation, because sufficient water was necessary for the new seeds and methods of cultivation. • It was targeted mainly at the wheat and rice-growing areas. • Hence, only certain regions such as the Punjab, western U.P., Coastal Andhra Pradesh and parts of Tamil Nadu, received the first wave of the Green Revolution package. • The Green Revolution was promoted more in the western and southern parts of the country, and in Punjab, Haryana, and western U.P., than in the eastern parts of the country • Agricultural productivity increased sharply because of the new technology. • India was able to become self-sufficient in food grain production. • Increase in agricultural productivity especially in Punjab, Haryana etc. It has been considered a major achievement of the govt. & scientists. 	
38.	<p>a) They can be classified as: (i) redemptive or transformatory; (ii) reformist; and (iii) revolutionary. A redemptive social movement aims to bring about a change in the personal consciousness and actions of its individual members. Reformist social movements strive to change the existing social and political arrangements through gradual, incremental steps. Revolutionary social movements attempt to radically transform social relations, often by capturing state power.</p> <p>(Any two) (2)</p> <p>b) Dalit movements belong to all types of social movements. Explain. (4)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It was revolutionary in terms of society and redemptive in terms of individuals.</p>	

	<p>□ The ‘post Ambedkar Dalit movement’ has had revolutionary practice. It has provided alternative ways of living, at some points limited and at some points radical and all-encompassing, ranging from changes in behaviour such as giving up eating beef to religious conversion.</p> <p>□ It has focussed on changes in the entire society, from radical revolutionary goal of abolishing caste oppression and economic exploitation to the limited goals of providing scope for members of Scheduled Caste to achieve social mobility.</p> <p>On the whole, this movement has been a reformist movement. It has mobilized along caste lines; it has attempted and achieved societal changes with gains especially for the educated sections among Dalits.</p>	
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