

**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT****FIRST PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION****FEBRUARY 2021****SET A****CLASS XII****Marking Scheme – SOCIOLOGY [THEORY]**

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)
1.	d) None of these	1
2.	b) Land Ceiling Act	1
3.	Alienation of work	1
4.	Article 29 OR True	1
5.	a) Taylorism	1
6.	b) secularisation of caste	1
7.	Tebhaga movement (1946-47)	1
8.	True	1
9.	True	1
10.	Integrationist	1
11.	MSA Rao OR Jute	1
12.	Syncretism	1
13.	15-64	1
14.	Green Revolution was a Government programme of Agricultural Modernisation.	1
15.	True	1
16.	Life expectancy	1
17.	Footloose labour. Impact in rural areas: Feminisation of Agriculture, low wages – insecurity for woman  OR They also granted property rights to the zamindars. Under the British, the zamindars were given more control over land than they had before. Since the colonisers also imposed heavy land revenue (taxes) on agriculture, the zamindars extracted as much produce or money as they could out of the cultivators. In other areas that were under direct British rule had what was called the raiyatwari system of land settlement.. In this system, the ‘actual rather than the zamindars were responsible for paying the tax.	2
18.	In mixed economy, some sectors are reserved for government, while others were open to the private sectors.	2
19.	Within south Bihar, adivasis shared a common hatred of dikus – migrant traders and money-lenders who had settled in the area and grabbed its wealth, impoverishing the original residents.	2

	<p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>acquisition of land for large irrigation projects and firing ranges :  <input type="checkbox"/> Survey and settlement operations, which were held up, camps closed down, etc.  collection of loans, rent and cooperative dues, which were resisted;  <input type="checkbox"/> nationalisation of forest produce which they boycotted</p>	
20.	<p>Coercive family planning programme has been opposed by people (Vasectomy for men &amp; Tubectomy for women). Mostly poor and powerless people were the victims.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Formal demography which is concerned with quantitative measurement and analysis of population change.  <input type="checkbox"/> Social demography which deals with social, economic and political aspects of population.</p>	2
21.	Integration policy aim to restricting public culture to common national pattern while a non-national cultures to be limited to the private sphere.	2
22.	Industrialization refers to emergence of machine production based on the use of inanimate power resource like steam, or electricity.	2
23.	Stree Purush Tulana written in 1822, by a Maharashtrian housewife, Tarabai Shinde as a protest against the double standards of a male dominated society.	2
24.	The Women's India Association (WIA) (1917) All India Women's Conference (AIWC) (1926), National Council for Women in India (NCWI) (1925) (Any two)	2
25.	A nation is a peculiar sort of community but is easy to describe but hard to define. Nations can be founded on the basis of common cultural, historical and political institution like a shared religion, language, ethnicity, history or regional culture.	2
26.	<p>A</p> <p>c) Kumud Pawade  c) Secularised  a) Lower Caste, Upper caste  b) Production processes</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>B  Polygamy  Dharma Sabha  1914  Jyotiba Phule</p>	4
27.	<p>A</p> <p>b) Revolutionary  c) Redemptive  a) Right to Information Campaign  Reformist</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>B</p>	4

	Relative deprivation Olson's theory of Logic of collective action McCarthy and Zald.	
28.	<p>Official reports show that the colonial government used unfair means to live and forcibly keep labourers to work in the tea plantations. The colonial administration used harsh methods and enacted penal laws through labourers to work for their tea gardens in Assam. They saw to it that all the law benefited the planters and strict punishment awarded to the labourer for non-fulfillment of their contracts.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>In India, the impact of British Industrialisation led to deindustrialization in some sectors. It led to decline of old urban center as manufacturing in traditional exports of cotton and silk manufacturers from India declined. This period also saw further decline of cities such as Surat and Masulipatnam while Bombay and Madras grew when the British took over. Indian cities like Tanjavur, Dhaka and Murshidabad lost their courts and artisans. This impact resulted in many Indians moving back to villages to periodic agriculture. This resulted in an immense change in the social structure of Indian society.</p>	4
29.	The structure of family undergoes many changes in relation to changes to society. The composition of the family is linked to the economic, political, cultural, and educational (the public) spheres. This internal structure of family is usually related to other structures of society. Family as a social institution is an integral part of our lives. However, we have seen that families have different structures, and they keep changing. Sometimes these changes occur accidentally, as when a war takes place or people migrate in search of work. Sometimes these changes are purposely brought about, as when young people decide to choose their spouses instead of letting elders decide. Sometimes the migration of men in search of work outside their areas lead to the formation of unusual proportion of women headed families or the work schedules of young parents in software industries may lead to increasing number of grandparents moving in as 'care givers' to young grandchildren. All these examples show how structure of the family is directly linked to the economic, political, cultural and educational spheres of the society.	4
30.	<p>The more mechanised an industry gets, the fewer people are employed. Explain by giving suitable examples.</p> <p>The more machines an industry gets fewer people are employed. But they too have to work at the pace of the machine. Eg: 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,</p>	4

	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 which makes them very exhausted.	
31.	Today, the activities of civil society organization have a broader range which includes collaboration with national and international agencies and participation in various movements. The issues taken up are diverse, ranging from tribal struggles for land rights, devolution in urban governance, campaigns against rape and violence against women, rehabilitation of those displaced by dams and other developmental projects, fishermen's struggles against mechanised fishing, rehabilitation of hawkers and pavement dwellers, campaigns against slum demolitions and for housing rights, primary education reform, distribution of land to Dalits etc. Civil society organisations are particularly watchful of the state forcing it to obey the law. The media also is playing a great role in this respect. In this context the most significant campaign by civil society organization was the right to information movement which began in a small village in Rajasthan drawing nation-wide attention. The government was forced to respond to the campaign and the right to information act was passed in 2005. Formally acknowledging the citizens right to information about access to government records. Examples of this sort shows the importance of civil society in ensuring that the state is accountable to the nation and its people.	4
32.	Some scholars have argued that there is no reasons for treating the tribals as present or pure societies uncontaminated by civilization. It has been argued that tribals have not always seen as oppressed group as they are now. There are examples of several Gond kingdoms in central India. Many of the so called Rajput kingdoms of central and western India actually emerged through a process of stratification among Adivasi communities themselves adivasis often exercised dominance over the plains people through their capacity to raid them. They also had trade connections with non-tribals, trading forest products, salt and elephants. Besides, the advents of the capitalist economy by the British who exploited the forest resources and minerals and to recruit cheap labour has brought tribal societies in contact with mainstream society a long time ago.	4
33.	A Literacy varies considerably across gender, across regions, and across social groups. As can be seen from Table 4, the literacy rate for women is 16.7% less than the literacy rate for men (Census of India 2011-Provisional). However, female literacy has been rising faster than male literacy, partly because it started from relatively low levels. Female literacy rose by about 11.2 per cent between 2001 and 2011 compared to the rise in male literacy of 6.2 per cent in the same period (Provisional). Literacy increased approximately 9% in total. Male literacy rose about 6% whereas female literacy rose about 10%. Again female literacy has been rising faster than male literacy. Literacy rates also vary by social group – historically disadvantaged communities like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	6

	<p>have lower rates of literacy, and rates of female literacy within these groups are even lower. Regional variations are still very wide, with states like Kerala approaching universal literacy, while states like Bihar are lagging far behind. The inequalities in the literacy rate are specially important because they tend to reproduce inequality across generations. Illiterate parents are at a severe disadvantage in ensuring that their children are well educated, thus perpetuating existing inequalities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><b>B</b></p> <p>It is the difference between the birth rate and death rate. UP and Bihar. Kerala and Tamil Nadu</p> <p>Unlike the death rate, the birth rate has not registered a sharp fall. This is because the birth rate is a sociocultural phenomenon that is relatively slow to change. By and large, increased levels of prosperity exert a strong downward pull on the birth rate. Once infant mortality rates decline, and there is an overall increase in the levels of education and awareness, family size begins to fall. There are very wide variations in fertility rates across the States of India, as can be seen in Chart 2 (on page no. 20). Some states, like Kerala and Tamil Nadu have managed to bring down their total fertility rates (TFR) to 1.7 each (2009). This means that the average woman in Kerala and Tamil Nadu produces only 1.7 children, which is below the 'replacement level' and Kerala's TFR is also below the replacement level, which means that the population is going to decline in future. Many other states (like, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka and Maharashtra) have fairly low TFRs. But there are some states, notably Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, which still have very high TFRs. In 2009, the TFRs of these states were 3.9, 3.3, 3.3 and 3.7, respectively. According to the SRS Bulletin in 2015, India's total birth rate is 22.4, among them rural birth rate is 22.4 and urban 17.3. The highest birth rate in India is of Uttar Pradesh (26.7) and Bihar (26.3), and they will also account for about half (50%) of the additions to the Indian population upto the year 2026. Uttar Pradesh alone is expected to account for a little less than one-quarter (22%) of this increase.</p>	
34.	<p>Because of the obvious biological and physical difference between men and women, gender inequality is natural but scholars have shown that inequalities between men and women are more social than natural. Thus gender in a form social inequality in the form of its own specific features.</p> <p>Social reform movements have come up from time to time to uplift women's cause the 19<sup>th</sup> century reform movement is an example where western educated middle class Indians inspired by democratic traditions campaigned for women's right. This included fight against sati, dowry and widow remarriage. The unjust treatment of women were taken up by Raja Ram MohanRoy, Ranade, Jyotiba</p> <p>Phule , Sir Syed Ahmed Khan etc. The 1931 Karachi session issued a a</p>	

	<p>declaration on equality of women this was the result of feminist vision organized by women's associations in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. After 2 decades of Indian independence women's issues had re-emerged in the 1970's. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century reform movement, the emphasis was on backward aspects of traditions like sati, child marriage or ill treatment of widows.</p>	
35.	<p>A  Liberalisation policies that have exposed Indian agriculture to the forces of globalisation; heavy dependence on high-cost inputs; the withdrawal of the state from agricultural extension activities to be replaced by multinational seed and fertiliser companies; decline in state support for agriculture; and individualisation of agricultural operations.</p> <p>B  The company identifies the crop to be grown, provides the seeds and other inputs, as well as the knowhow and often also the working capital. In return, the farmer is assured of a market because the company guarantees that it will purchase the produce at a predetermined fixed price.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>2</p>