

**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT**  
**FIRST PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION**  
**JANUARY 2019**  
**CLASS XII**

**SET B**

**Marking Scheme – SOCIOLOGY**

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)
1.	Savitri Bai Phule was the first headmistress of the country's first school for girls in Pune. She devoted her life to educating Shudras and Ati-Shudras. She started a night school for agriculturists and labourers. She died while serving plague patients.	2
2.	Commodification occurs when thing that were earlier not treated in the market become commodities.	2
3.	<b>Colonialism</b> can be understood as the rule by one country over another. Eg. British colonized India.  OR Coastal cities such as Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai were favoured by British because from here primary commodities could be exported and manufactures goods could be cheaply exported.	2
4.	when people do not enjoy work, and see it as something they have to do only in order to survive, and even that survival depends on whether the technology has room for any human labour.	2
5.	Marketisation refers to the use of market based process to solve social, political or economic problems. These includes relaxation r removal of economic controls, privatization of industries and removing government controls over wages and prices.  OR The process whereby state controls over economic activity are relaxed and left to the market forces to decide.	2
6.	A process where members of middle/lower caste attempt to raise their own social statues by adopting the ritual, domestic & social practices of a Caste or Caste of higher status.	2
7.	<b>A proprietary caste group</b> is a group that owns most of the resources and can command labor to work for them.  OR <b>Ceiling Acts</b> : Limits to be imposed on the ownership of land. Ceiling depended on the productivity of land i.e., High productivity land low ceiling, while low productivity land had higher ceiling.	2
8.	Sociologists consider markets as social institutions which are made in culturally specific ways.	2
9.	Ferminization of agricultural labour means in poor areas (where male family members spend much of the year working outside of their villages) cultivation has become primarily a female task. Women are emerging as the main source of agricultural labour, leading to the feminization of agricultural labour forces.	2

10.	<p>Dharma Sabha was formed by the higher caste people to fight against the Brahmo Samaj and Sati. Dharma Sabha petitioned the British not to legislate against sati.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">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.</p>	2
11.	<p>In other areas that were under direct British rule had what was called the <i>raiyatwari</i> system of land settlement (raiyat means cultivator in Telugu). In this system, the 'actual cultivators' (who were themselves often landlords and not cultivators) rather than the zamindars were responsible for paying the tax.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The term agrarian structure is often used to refer to the structure or distribution of landholdings.</p>	2
12.	<p>Law: Law carries the means to force obedience, has the power of state behind it. The essence of law is force and coercion.</p> <p>Justice: <b>Justice</b> : essence of justice is fairness. It functions through the hierarchy of authorities and follow the basic procedures as prescribed in the constitution. A hierarchy of courts interpret the laws.</p>	2
13.	Indian point of view secularism refers to ranking of equal status to all religion.	2
14.	<p>In a strike, workers do not go to work. To call a strike is a difficult decision as managers may try to use substitute labour.</p> <p>In a lock-out the management shuts the gate and prevents workers from coming.</p>	2
15.	<p>With regard to the rule of <i>residence</i>, some societies are <i>matrilocal</i> in their marriage and family customs while others are <i>patrilocal</i>. In the first case, the newly married couple stays with the woman's parents, whereas in the second case the couple lives with the man's parents. With regard to the rules of inheritance, <i>matrilineal</i> societies pass on property from mother to daughter while <i>patrilineal</i> societies do so from father to son. A <i>patriarchal</i> family structure exists where the men exercise authority and dominance, and <i>matriarchy</i> where the women play a similarly dominant role. However, matriarchy – unlike patriarchy – has been a theoretical rather than an empirical concept. There is no historical or anthropological evidence of matriarchy – i.e., societies where women exercise dominance. However, there do exist <i>matrilineal</i> societies, i.e., societies where women inherit property from their mothers but do not exercise control over it, nor are they the decision makers in public affairs.</p>	4
16.	<p>(i) Branch of management theory that seeks to increase productivity &amp; competitiveness.</p> <p>(ii) It involves all members of a firm.</p> <p>(iii) Enhancement of employee Solidarity and loyalty through event, rituals, tradition etc.</p> <p>(iv) Way of promoting &amp; packaging of products.</p>	4
17.	-A nation is a sort of large-scale community – it is a community of communities. Members of a nation share the desire to be part of the same	4

	<p>political collectivity.</p> <p>This desire for political unity usually expresses itself as the aspiration to form a <i>state</i>. In its most general sense, the term state refers to an abstract entity consisting of a set of political-legal institutions claiming control over a particular geographical territory and the people living in it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to describe but hard to define. We know and can describe many specific nations founded on the basis of common cultural, historical and political institutions like a shared religion, language, ethnicity, history or regional culture.</li> <li>- The criterion that comes closest to distinguishing a nation is the state. Unlike the other kinds of communities mentioned before, nations are communities that have a state of their own. That is why the two are joined with a hyphen to form the term <i>nation-state</i>. Generally speaking, in recent times there has been a one-to-one bond between nation and state (one nation, one state; one state, one nation). But this is a new development.</li> </ul>	
18.	<p><b>73rd amendment</b> of constitution in 1992 introduced grass root democracy or decentralised governance, granting various provisions :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institution (PRIs)</li> <li>Local self government bodies in rural and municipal area to be elected every 5 years.</li> <li>Control of local resources given to the elected local bodies.</li> </ul> <p><b>74th Constitutional amendment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reservation of one third of total seats for women in rural and urban local elected bodies.</li> <li>17% of seats reserved for women of scheduled castes &amp; tribes.</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <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>	4
19.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Requires sustained collective action.</li> <li>ii) Directed against the state.</li> <li>iii) Aim of bringing about changes on a public issue.</li> <li>iv) Organisation:- a) Leadership b) Structure</li> <li>v) Shared objectives and ideologies.</li> <li>vi) Develop distinct modes of Protest The use of black cloth, street plays etc</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <p><b>Worker's Movement</b></p> <p>During the colonial regime new materials were procured from India and goods manufactured in the United Kingdom were marketed in the colony.</p> <p>These factories were, established in the port towns of Calcutta (Kolkata) and Bombay (Mumbai), in Madras (Chennai).</p>	4

	<p>Labour was very cheap as the colonial government did not regulate either wages or working conditions.</p> <p>Later, trade unions emerged as workers started to protest.</p> <p>There were waves of strikes in the textile mills in Bombay etc.</p> <p>In 1920 AITUC was formed in Bombay. The AITUS was broad based organisation involving diverse ideologies.</p> <p>The main ideological groups were the communists, moderates and nationalists.</p> <p>The formation of AITUS made the colonial government more cautious while dealing with labour.</p> <p>There were waves of strikes in the textile mills in Bombay etc.</p>	
20.	<p><b>Regionalism</b> is the ideology of commitment to a particular regional identity which could be based on language, ethnicity and other characteristics in addition to geography.</p> <p>Regionalism in India is rooted in India's diversity of languages, cultures, tribes and religions. It is also encouraged by the geographical concentration of these identity markers in particular regions.</p> <p>Language coupled with regional and tribal identity are the most powerful instrument for the formation of ethno national identity of India. However all linguistic communities have not got statehood.</p>	4
21.	<p><b>Industrialization</b> refers to emergence of machine production based on the use of inanimate power resource like steam, or electricity.</p> <p>In India the impact of the very same British industrialisation led to <i>deindustrialisation</i> in some sectors. And <i>decline of old urban centres</i>. Just as manufacturing boomed in Britain, traditional exports of cotton and silk manufactures from India declined in the face of Manchester competition. This period also saw the further decline of cities such as Surat and Masulipatnam while Bombay and Madras grew.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Industrialization and urbanization are linked processes because with the growth of industries most people migrate from rural to urban area and start working in factories, offices and shops. This results in people setting up homes in towns and cities. This is because most of the jobs are found here and new jobs are constantly created. Therefore, urbanization is usually associated with industrialization as they often occur together. This condition results in large scale expansion of cities and urban areas begins to play key role in the economic system of the country.</p>	4
22.	<p><b>Globalisation:-</b> It refers to the growing interdependence between different people, regions and countries in the world as social and economic relationship come to stretch world wide. Although economic forces are an integral part of globalization. It is wrong to suggest that they alone produce it. It has also been driven forward by the development of information and communication technologies that have intensified the speed and scope of interaction between people all over the world.</p> <p>There are many ways that globalization affects culture. The last decade has seen major cultural changes leading to fears that our local cultures could be overtaken. Fortunately for us we retain our 'traditional' open-ended attitude to this</p>	6

	<p>day. Thus there are heated debates in our society not just about political and economic issues but also about changes in clothes, styles, music, films, languages, body language. Even in the 19th century reformers and early nationalists also debated on culture and tradition. The issues today are in some ways the same, in some ways different. What is perhaps different is the scale and intensity of change.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Economic economy: The ‘electronic economy’ is another factor that underpins economic globalisation. Banks, corporations, fund managers and individual investors are able to shift funds internationally with the click of a mouse. This new ability to move ‘electronic money’ instantaneously carries it with great risks however. In India often this is discussed with reference to rising stock markets and also sudden dips because of foreign investors buying stocks, making a profit and then selling them off.</p> <p>The weightless economy is one in which products have their base in information, as in the case with computer software, media and entertainment products and internet based services. A knowledge economy is one in which much of the workforce is involved not in the physical production or distribution of material goods, but in their design, development, technology, marketing, sale and servicing. It can range from the neighbourhood catering service to large organisations involved in providing a host of services for both professional meets like conferences to family events like weddings.</p>	
23.	<p>Because of the obvious biological and physical differences between men and women, gender inequality is often treated as natural. However, despite appearances, scholars have shown that the inequalities between men and women are social rather than natural.</p> <p>Gender is thus also a form of social inequality and exclusion like caste and class.</p> <p>The women’s question arose in modern India as part of the nineteenth century middle class social reform movements. The nature of these movements varied from region to region. They are often termed as middle class reform movements because many of these reformers were from the newly emerging western educated Indian middle class. They were often at once inspired by the democratic ideals of the modern west and by a deep pride in their own democratic traditions of the past.</p> <p>We draw from the anti-sati campaign led by Raja Rammohunn Roy in Bengal, the widow remarriage movement in the Bombay Presidency where Ranade was one of the leading reformers, from Jyotiba Phule’s simultaneous attack on caste and gender oppression, and from the social reform movement in Islam led by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.</p> <p>In 1931, the Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress issued a declaration on the Fundamental Rights of Citizenship in India whereby it committed itself to women’s equality.</p> <p>Two decades after Independence, women’s issues re-emerged in the 1970s. In</p>	6

	<p>the nineteenth century reform movements, the emphasis had been on the backward aspects of tradition like sati, child marriage, or the ill treatment of widows.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Discrimination:- Discrimination refers to actual behaviour towards another groups or individual. Discrimination can be seen in practices that disqualify members of one group from opportunities open to others.</p> <p>Patterns of unequal access to social resources are commonly called social inequality. It reflects innate differences between individuals based on their varying abilities and efforts. Someone may be endowed with exceptional intelligence or talent or may have worked very hard to achieve their wealth and status. However, by enlarge, social inequity is not the outcome of natural differences between people but it is produced by the society in which they live. Sociologists use the term social stratification to refer to a system by which categories people in a society are ranked in hierarchy. This hierarchy then shapes peoples identity and experiences, their relations with others as well as their access to resources and opportunities.</p>	
24.	<p>Globalisation:- It refers to the growing interdependence between different people, regions and countries in the world as social and economic relationship come to stretch world wide. Although economic forces are an integral part of globalization. It is wrong to suggest that they alone produce it. It has also been driven forward by the development of information and communication technologies that have intensified the speed and scope of interaction between people all over the world.</p> <p>There are many ways that globalization affects culture. The last decade has seen major cultural changes leading to fears that our local cultures could be over taken. Fortunately for us we retain our ‘traditional’ open-ended attitude to this day. Thus there are heated debates in our society not just about political and economic issues but also about changes in clothes, styles, music, films, languages, body language. Even in the 19th century reformers and early nationalists also debated on culture and tradition. The issues today are in some ways the same, in some ways different. What is perhaps different is the scale and intensity of change.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Economic economy: The ‘electronic economy’ is another factor that underpins economic globalisation. Banks, corporations, fund managers and individual investors are able to shift funds internationally with the click of a mouse. This new ability to move ‘electronic money’ instantaneously carries it with great risks however. In India often this is discussed with reference to rising stock markets and also sudden dips because of foreign investors buying stocks, making a profit and then selling them off.</p> <p>The weightless economy is one in which products have their base in information, as in the case with computer software, media and entertainment</p>	6

	products and internet based services. A knowledge economy is one in which much of the workforce is involved not in the physical production or distribution of material goods, but in their design, development, technology, marketing, sale and servicing. It can range from the neighbourhood catering service to large organisations involved in providing a host of services for both professional meets like conferences to family events like weddings.	
25.	<p>a) When the generation of working age group (15-64 years) is relatively larger than dependents.</p> <p>b) Highest : Daman &amp; Diu (U.T.) or Tamil Nadu (State)</p> <p>Lowest : Bihar</p> <p>Reasons :</p> <p>Illiteracy</p> <p>Ignorance</p> <p>Development</p> <p>Lack of technological advancements.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point).</p>	6