

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FIRST PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION
JANUARY 2019
CLASS XII

SET C

Marking Scheme – SOCIOLOGY

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)
1.	Ayyankali, born in Kerala, was a leader of the lower castes and Dalits. With his efforts, Dalits got the freedom to walk on public roads, and Dalit children were allowed to join schools.	2
2.	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. In a lock-out the management shuts the gate and prevents workers from coming.	2
3.	Support prices help to ensure a minimum income for farmers. The prices at which the government agrees to buy agricultural commodities. OR Sociologists consider markets as social institutions which are made in culturally specific ways.	2
4.	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.	2
5.	A proprietary caste group is a group that owns most of the resources and can command labor to work for them. OR Ceiling Acts : 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
6.	According to Marx, 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
7.	The term agrarian structure is often used to refer to the structure or distribution of landholdings. OR 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
8.	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.	2
9.	In other areas that were under direct British rule had what was called the <i>raiyaatwari</i> system of land settlement (raiyaat means cultivator in Telugu). In this system, the ‘actual cultivators’ (who were themselves often landlords and	2

	not cultivators) rather than the zamindars were responsible for paying the tax.	
10.	<p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Indian point of view secularism refers to ranking of equal status to all religion.</p>	2
11.	<p>Colonialism can be understood as the rule by one country over another.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>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.</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: Justice : essence of justice is fairness. It functions through the hierarchy of authorities and follow the basic procedured as prescribes in the constitution. A hierarchy of courts interpret the laws.</p>	2
13.	The process whereby state controls over economic activity are relaxed and left to the market forces to decide.	2
14.	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.	2
15.	<p>1.Caste is determined by birth – a child is “born into” the caste of its parents.</p> <p>2.Membership in a caste involves strict rules about marriage.</p> <p>3.Caste membership also involves rules about food and food-sharing.</p> <p>4.Caste involves a system consisting of many castes arranged in a hierarchy of rank and status.</p> <p>5.Castes also involve sub-divisions within themselves, i.e., castes almost always have sub-castes and sometimes sub-castes may also have sub-sub-castes.</p> <p>6.Castes were traditionally linked to occupations. (Any four Points)</p>	4
16.	<p>Historically, states have tried to establish and enhance their political legitimacy through nation-building strategies. They sought to secure ... the loyalty and obedience of their citizens through policies of assimilation or integration. Attaining these objectives was not easy, especially in a context of cultural diversity where citizens, in addition to their identifications with their country, might also feel a strong sense of identity with their community. Most states feared that the recognition of such difference would lead to social fragmentation and prevent the creation of a harmonious society. In short, such identity politics was considered a threat to state unity. In addition, accommodating these differences is politically challenging, so many states have resorted to either suppressing these diverse identities or ignoring them on the political domain.</p>	4
17.	(i) Branch of management theory that seeks to increase productivity & competitiveness.	4

	(ii) It involves all members of a firm. (iii) Enhancement of employee Solidarity and loyalty through event, rituals, tradition etc. (iv) Way of promoting & packaging of products.	
18.	i) Requires sustained collective action. ii) Directed against the state. iii) Aim of bringing about changes on a public issue. iv) Organisation:- a) Leadership b) Structure v) Shared objectives and ideologies. vi) Develop distinct modes of Protest The use of black cloth, street plays etc OR Worker's Movement <input type="checkbox"/> During the colonial regime new materials were procured from India and goods manufactured in the United Kingdom were marketed in the colony. <input type="checkbox"/> These factories were, established in the part towns of Calcutta (Kolkata) and Bombay (Mumbai), in madras (Chennai). <input type="checkbox"/> Labour was very cheap as the colonial government did not regulate either wages or working conditions. <input type="checkbox"/> Later, trade unions emerged as workers started to protest. <input type="checkbox"/> There were waves of strikes in the textile mills in Bombay etc. <input type="checkbox"/> In 1920 AITUC was formed in Bombay. The AITUS was broad based organisation involving diverse ideologies. <input type="checkbox"/> The main ideological groups were the communists, moderates and nationalists. <input type="checkbox"/> The formation of AITUS made the colonial government more cautious while dealing with labour. <input type="checkbox"/> There were waves of strikes in the textile mills in Bombay etc.	4
19.	73rd amendment of constitution in 1992 introduced grass root democracy or decentralised governance, granting various provisions :- <input type="checkbox"/> Constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institution (PRIs) <input type="checkbox"/> Local self government bodies in rural and municipal area to be elected every 5 years. <input type="checkbox"/> Control of local resources given to the elected local bodies. 11. 74th Constitutional amendment <input type="checkbox"/> Reservation of one third of total seats for women in rural and urban local elected bodies. 17% of seats reserved for women of scheduled castes & tribes. OR Nyaya Panchayats 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.	4
20.	Regionalism is the ideology of commitment to a particular regional identity which could be based on language, ethnicity and other characteristics	4

	<p>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>	
21.	<p>Industrialization 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>It is referred to a wide variety of forms including TV, newspapers, films, magazines, radio, advertisements, video games and CD's which are referred as "Mass" because they reach audience comprising of very large number of people.</p> <p>The first modern mass media institution began with the development of the printing press. Although the history of print in certain societies dates back to many centuries, the first attempts at printing books using modern technologies began in Europe. This technique was first developed by Johann Gutenberg in 1440. Initial attempts at printing were restricted to religious books.</p> <p>With the Industrial Revolution, the print industry also grew. The first products of the press were restricted to an audience of literate elites. It was only in the mid 19th century, with further development in technologies, transportation and literacy that newspapers began to reach out to a mass audience.</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.</p>	6

	<p>Association with the national movement led some of the nationalist newspapers like <i>Kesari</i> (Marathi), <i>Mathrubhumi</i> (Malayalam), <i>Amrita Bazar Patrika</i> (English) to suffer the displeasure of the colonial state. But that did not prevent them from advocating the nationalist cause and demand an end to colonial rule.</p> <p>Under British rule newspapers and magazines, films and radio comprised the range of mass media. Radio was wholly owned by the state. National views could not be, therefore, expressed. Newspapers and films though autonomous from the state were strictly monitored by the Raj.</p> <p>Yet their influence far outstripped their circulation as news and information was read and spread by word of mouth from commercial and administrative hubs like markets and trading centers as well as courts and towns. The print media carried a range of opinion, which expressed their ideas of a 'free India'. These variations were carried over to independent India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The gravest challenge that the media faced was with the declaration of Emergency in 1975 and censorship of the media where the Govt. strictly monitored the news that was covered. The public was denied access to events happening around them and news relayed on only what the govt. wanted. Fortunately the period was short lived and ended in 1977 when democracy was restored again. Thus India with its many problems became justifiably proud of a free media once again.</p> <p>The advent of privately owned FM radio stations in 2002 provided a boost to entertainment programmes over radio. In order to attract audiences these privately run radio stations sought to provide entertainment to its listeners. As privately run FM channels are not permitted to broadcast any political news bulletins, many of these channels specialise in 'particular kinds' of popular music to retain their audiences.</p> <p>Most of the FM channels which are popular among young urban professionals and students. The potential for using FM channels is enormous. Further privatisation of radio stations and the emergence of community owned radio stations would lead to the growth of radio stations. The demand for local news is growing. The number of homes listening to FM in India has also reinforced the world wide trend of networks getting replaced by local radio.</p>	
23.	<p>Globalisation:- It refers to the growing interdependence between different people, regions and countries in the world as social and economic relationships 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>	6

	<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 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>	
24.	<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>	6

	<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 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>	
25.	<p>a) When the generation of working age group (15-64 years) is relatively larger than dependents.</p> <p>b) Highest : Daman & 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