

# FIRST TERM EXAMINATION

APRIL/MAY 2018

## CLASS XII

### Marking Scheme – Sociology [THEORY]

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks
1	<p>Differentiate between formal demography and social demography.</p> <p>Formal demography which is a largely quantitative field, and social demography which focuses on the social, economic or political aspects of populations. All demographic studies are based on processes of counting or enumeration – such as the census or the survey – which involve the systematic collection of data on the people residing within a specified territory.</p>	2
2	<p>Why is raising dependency ratio a cause for worry in countries that are facing an aging population?</p> <p>A rising dependency ratio is a cause for worry in countries that are facing an aging population, since it becomes difficult for a relatively smaller proportion of working-age people to carry the burden of providing for a relatively larger proportion of dependents. On the other hand, a falling dependency ratio can be a source of economic growth and prosperity due to the larger proportion of workers relative to non-workers.</p>	2
3	<p>What do you understand by 'Replacement Level' of the population?</p> <p>When the growth rate difference is zero (or, in practice, very small) then we say that the population has 'stabilised', or has reached the 'replacement level', which is the rate of growth required for new generations to replace the older ones that are dying out.</p>	2
4	<p>What are the causes of famines?</p> <p>Famines were caused by high levels of continuing poverty and malnutrition in an agro climatic environment that was very vulnerable to variations in rainfall. Lack of adequate means of transportation and communication as well as inadequate efforts on the part of the state were some of the factors responsible for famines. However, as scholars like Amartya Sen and others have shown, famines were not necessarily due to fall in food grains production; they were also caused by a 'failure of entitlements', or the inability of people to buy or otherwise obtain food.</p>	2
5	<p>What is dominant Caste? Give examples.</p> <p>Dominant caste was those which had a large population and were granted land rights. They were politically, socially and economically dominant in their regions for example : the Yadavs of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, and Vokkaligas of Karnataka, the Reddys and Khammas of Andhra Pradesh, the Marahas of Maharashtra, of Jats of Punjab, Haryana, and Western Uttar Pradesh and the Patidars of Gujarat.</p>	2
6	<p>Write a note on Sri Narayana Guru.</p> <p>Narayana Guru, born in Kerala, preached brother-hood for all and fought against the ill effects of the caste system. He led a</p>	2

	quiet but significant social revolution and gave the watchwords 'One Caste, One Religion, One God for all men'.	
7	Distinguish between Endogamy and Exogamy. Endogamy is the practice of marrying within the caste. Exogamy is the practice of marrying outside a community	2
8	Distinguish between nuclear family and joint family.  A nuclear family consists of only one set of parents and their children. An extended family (commonly known as the 'joint family') can take different forms, but has more than one couple, and often more than two generations, living together. This could be a set of brothers with their individual families, or an elderly couple with their sons and grandsons and their respective families.	2
9	Who are Tribes? The oldest inhabitants of the sub-continent. Tribes were communities that did not practice a religion with a written text; did not have a state or political form of the formal kind; did not have sharp class divisions; and they did not have caste distinctions.	2
10	What according to Adam Smith is the 'Invisible Hand'? There seems to be some sort of an unseen force at work that converts what is good for each individual into what is good for society. This unseen force was called 'the invisible hand' by Adam Smith. Smith used the idea of the 'invisible hand' to argue that society overall benefits when individuals pursue their own self-interest in the market	2
11	Define the term 'Marketisation'.  The use of markets or market-based processes (rather than government regulations or policies) to solve social, political, or economic problems. These include relaxation or removal of economic controls (deregulation), privatisation of industries, and removing government controls over wages and prices.	2
12	What is meant by 'Status Symbol'? Max Weber, was among the first to point out that the goods that people buy and use are closely related to their status in society. He coined the term <i>status symbol</i> to describe this relationship. For example, among the middle class in India today, the brand of cell phone or the model of car that one owns are important markers of socio-economic status.	2
13	What is a 'Tribal Haat'? The weekly <i>haat</i> is a common sight in rural and even urban India. In hilly and forested areas (especially those inhabited by adivasis), where settlements are far-flung, roads and communications poor, and the economy relatively undeveloped, the weekly market is the major institution for the exchange of goods as well as for social intercourse. Local people come to the market to sell their agricultural or forest produce to traders, who carry it to the towns for resale, and they buy essentials such as salt and agricultural implements, and consumption items such as bangles and jewellery.	2
14	What is a 'Virtual Market'? :- A market that exists electronically and conducts transactions via computers telecommunication media. It is also known as paperless market.	2

15	<p>Write a note on the Theory of Demographic Transition with reference to 'Population Explosion'.</p> <p>This theory highlights three stages of population growth from an underdeveloped technologically backward stage to a developed technologically advanced stage.</p> <table><tr><th>STAGE</th><th>SOCIETY</th><th>LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT</th><th>GROWTH RATE(GR)</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Underdeveloped</td><td>Technologically Backward</td><td>BR-High DR.-High GR-Low</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Transition Population Explosion</td><td>Movement from backward to advanced</td><td>BR high + Low DR = increase in GR</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Advanced</td><td>Technologically advanced</td><td>LowBR+LowDR = LowGR</td></tr></table> <p>"Population explosion occurs in transitional stage with death rate being lowered through disease control; better health and nutrition facility and unchanged reproductive behaviour.</p>	STAGE	SOCIETY	LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT	GROWTH RATE(GR)	1	Underdeveloped	Technologically Backward	BR-High DR.-High GR-Low	2	Transition Population Explosion	Movement from backward to advanced	BR high + Low DR = increase in GR	3	Advanced	Technologically advanced	LowBR+LowDR = LowGR	4
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16	<p>What is meant by 'Sex Ratio'? In your opinion what is the reason for declining sex ratio in India?</p> <p>Several factors may be held responsible for the decline in the child sex ratio including – severe neglect of girl babies in infancy, leading to higher death rates; sex specific abortions that prevent girl babies from being born; and female infanticide (or the killing of girl babies due to religious or cultural beliefs).</p> <p>The problem of selective abortions is not due to poverty or ignorance or lack of resources. For example, if practices like dowry mean that parents have to make large dowry payments to marry off their daughters, then prosperous parents would be the ones most able to afford this. However, we find the sex ratio is lowest in the most prosperous regions.</p>	4																
17	<p>What are the importances of high literacy rate?</p> <p>Literacy is an instrument of empowerment.</p> <p>The more literate the population the greater the consciousness of career options, as well as participation in the knowledge economy.</p> <p>Literacy can lead to health awareness and fuller participation in the cultural and economic wellbeing of the community.</p> <p>Literacy rates also vary by social group - historically disadvantaged communities like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have lower rates of literacy, and rates of female literacy within these groups are even lower.</p>	4																
18	<p>What changes were brought by the British Colonists in the Caste System? Enumerate with suitable examples.</p> <p>Initially, the British administrators began by trying to understand the complexities of caste in an effort to learn how to govern the country efficiently. Some of these efforts took the shape of very methodical and intensive surveys and reports on the 'customs and manners' of various tribes and castes all over the country.</p>	4																

	<p>The 1901 Census under the direction of Herbert Risley was particularly important as it sought to collect information on the social hierarchy of caste –i.e., the social order of precedence in particular regions, as to the position of Overall, scholars feel that this kind of direct attempt to count caste and to officially record caste status changed the institution itself. Before this kind of intervention, caste identities had been much more fluid and less rigid; once they began to be counted and recorded, caste began to take on a new life.</p> <p>These castes now became land owners in the modern sense rather than feudal classes with claims on the produce of the land, or claims to revenue or tribute of various kinds.</p> <p>The administration also took an interest in the welfare of downtrodden castes, referred to as the ‘depressed classes’ at that time.</p> <p>It was as part of these efforts that the Government of India Act of 1935 was passed which gave legal recognition to the lists or ‘schedules’ of castes and tribes marked out for special treatment by the state.</p>	
19	<p>Briefly discuss National Development versus Tribal Development.</p> <p>National development, particularly in the Nehruvian era, involved the building of large dams, factories and mines. Because the tribal areas were located in mineral rich and forest covered parts of the country, tribals have paid a disproportionate price for the development of the rest of Indian society. This kind of development has benefited the mainstream at the expense of the tribes. The process of dispossessing tribals of their land has occurred as a necessary byproduct of the exploitation of minerals and the utilisation of favourable sites for setting up hydroelectric power plants, many of which were in tribal areas.</p> <p>The most recent such example is the series of dams being built on the Narmada, where most of the costs and benefits seem to flow disproportionately to different communities and regions. Many tribal concentration regions and states have also been experiencing the problem of heavy in-migration of non-tribals in response to the pressures of development. This threatens to disrupt and overwhelm tribal communities and cultures, besides accelerating the process of exploitation of tribals.</p>	4
20	<p>How does the Sociological perspective of Market differ from Economic one?</p> <p>Modern economics developed from the ideas of early thinkers such as Adam Smith, and is based on the idea that the <i>economy</i> can be studied as a separate part of society that operates according to its own laws, leaving out the larger social or political context in which markets operate. In contrast to this approach, sociologists have attempted to develop an alternative way of studying <i>economic institutions</i> and processes within the larger social framework. Sociologists often express this idea by saying that economies are socially ‘embedded’.</p>	4
21	<p>What are some of the processes included under the label of Globalization?</p> <p>In the era of <b>globalisation</b>, a period in which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected — not only economically but also culturally and politically. The term globalisation includes a number of trends, especially the increase in international movement of commodities, money, information, and people, as well as the development of technology (such as in computers, telecommunications, and transport) and other infrastructure to allow this movement.</p>	4

22	<p>What is meant by liberalization? In your opinion, will long term benefits of liberalization exceed the costs? Give reasons for your answer.</p> <p>Liberalisation is the process whereby state control over economic activities are minimized and left to the market forces to decide. In general, it is process of making laws more liberal and loosening of government rules and regulation on capital labour and trade, privatization of public sector enterprises selling government around companies to private companies, a reduction in tariffs and import duties so that foreign goods can be imported more easily.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It includes privatization of public sector enterprises.</li> <li>• It allows easier access for foreign companies to set up industries in India.</li> <li>• This is also known as marketisation or market based process to solve economic, social or political problems.</li> </ul> <p>The changes that have been made under the liberalisation programme have stimulated economic growth and opened up Indian markets to foreign companies. For example, many foreign branded goods are now sold, which were not previously available. Increasing foreign investment is supposed to help economic growth and employment. The privatisation of public companies is supposed to increase their efficiency and reduce the government's burden of running these companies. However, the impact of liberalisation has been mixed. Many people argue that liberalisation and globalisation have had, or will have, a negative net impact on India – that is, the costs and disadvantages will be more than the advantages and benefits. Some sectors of Indian industry (like software and information technology) or agriculture (like fish or fruit) may benefit from access to a global market, but other sectors (like automobiles, electronics or oilseeds) will lose because they cannot compete with foreign producers.</p>	6
23	<p>In what ways Indian economy change after the coming of the British?</p> <p>The advent of colonialism in India produced major upheavals in the economy, causing disruptions in production, trade and agriculture. In the colonial era India began to be more fully linked to the world capitalist economy. Before being colonised by the British, India was a major supplier of manufactured goods to the world market. After colonisation, she became a source of raw materials and agricultural products and a consumer of manufactured goods, both largely for the benefit of industrialising England. But rather than completely overturning existing economic institutions, the expansion of the market economy in India provided new opportunities to some merchant communities, which were able to improve their position by re-orienting themselves to changing economic circumstances. In some cases, new communities emerged to take advantage of the economic opportunities provided by colonialism.</p> <p>A good example of this process is provided by the Marwaris, probably the most widespread and best-known business</p>	6

	community in India.	
24	<p>Discuss the Tribal Identity today.</p> <p>Forced incorporation of tribal communities into mainstream processes has had its impact on tribal culture and society as much as its economy. Tribal identities today are formed by this interactional process rather than any primordial (original, ancient) characteristics peculiar to tribes. The positive impact of successes – such as the achievement of statehood for Jharkhand and Chattisgarh after a long struggle– is moderated by continuing problems. Citizens of states like Manipur or Nagaland don't have the same rights as other citizens of India because their states have been declared as 'disturbed areas'. The vicious circle of armed rebellions provoking state repression which in turn fuels further rebellions has taken a heavy toll on the economy, culture and society of the North-eastern states.</p> <p>Another significant development is the gradual emergence of an educated middle class among tribal communities. Most visible in the North-eastern states, this is now a segment beginning to be seen in the rest of the country as well, particularly among members of the larger tribal communities. Two broad sets of issues have been most important in giving rise to tribal movements. These are issues relating to control over vital economic resources like land and specially forests, and issues relating to matters of ethnic-cultural identity. The two can often go together, but with differentiation of tribal society they may also diverge. The reasons why the middle classes within tribal societies may assert their tribal identity may be different from the reasons why poor and uneducated tribals join tribal movements.</p>	6
25	<p>a) <b>Demographic dividend</b> 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.</p> <p>b) Strategies exist to exploit the demographic window of opportunity that India has today. But India's recent experience suggests that market forces by themselves do not ensure that such strategies would be implemented. Unless a way forward is found, we may miss out on the potential benefits that the country's changing age structure temporarily offers.</p>	2 4