



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
SECOND PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION**

**SET – III**

**SUBJECT : SOCIOLOGY**

**CLASS: XII**

**Sub. Code:039**

**Time Allotted:**

**3 Hrs.**

**04.02.2019**

**Max. Marks:80**

**EXPECTED VALUE POINTS AND SCHEME OF EVALUATION**

<b>Q.NO.</b>	<b>Answers</b>	<b>Marks (with split up)</b>
1	What is authoritarian State? It is a state in which the people have no voice and those in power are not accountable to anyone. Authoritarian states often limit or abolish civil liberties like freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of political activity, right to protection from wrongful use of authority, right to the due processes of the law, and so on.	2
2	What do you understand by New International Division of Labour? In new international division of labour more and more routine manufacturing production and employment is done in the Third World cities — outsourcing.	2
3	Explain the term 'Dominant Caste'. 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. OR What do you understand by 'Endogamy & Exogamy'? <b>Endogamy</b> is the practice of marrying within the caste. Exogamy is the practice of marrying outside the clan or gotra.	2
4	What do you mean by Scientific Management? All work is broken down into its smallest repetitive elements, and divided between workers. Workers are timed with the help of stopwatches. Workers are made to fulfill a certain target every day.	2
5	Discuss the concept of Westernization. M.N. Srinivas defines Westernization as the changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of British rule, changes occurring in technology, institutions, ideology and values. OR Define the term secularism in the western context. The western sense of state maintaining a distance from all religions and the Indian sense of the state giving equal respect to all religions.	2
6	What is the basic task of a manager? The basic tasks of a manager are : To control workers To get more work out of them. There are two main ways of making workers produce more.	2

	<p>To extend the working hours.</p> <p>To increase the amount that is produced within a given time period.</p>	
7	<p>What do you understand by the term 'Imagined Community'?</p> <p>People living in different corners of the country found themselves reading or hearing the same news. It has been suggested that this was in many ways responsible for people across a country to feel connected and develop a sense of belonging or 'we feeling'. The feeling that people who did not even know of each other's existence feel like members of a family. It gave people who would never meet each other a sense of togetherness. Anderson thus suggested that we could think of the nation as an 'imagined community'.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Define the term Mass media of Communications.</p> <p>Mass' media they reach mass audiences – (very large number of people). Mass media include a wide variety of forms, including television, newspapers, films magazines, radio, advertisements, video games and CDs. Also referred to as Mass Communications.</p>	2
8	<p>What do you understand by Knowledge Economy?</p> <p>In knowledge economy products have their base in information, not in the physical production or distribution of material goods as in the case with software, media and entertainment products and internet based services but in their design, marketing, sale and services. For e.g., event managers.</p>	2
9	<p>Distinguish between Organized and unorganized sector.</p> <p>Organised Sector / Formal Sector The organized sector consists of all units employing ten or more people throughout the year. These have to be registered with the government to ensure that their employees get proper salaries or wages, pension and other benefits. Recruitment is transparent and there are mechanisms for complaints redressal. Presence of unions</p> <p>Unorganised Sector / Informal Sector. The government has laws to monitor conditions in the unorganized sector, but in practice they are left to the whims and fancies of the employer or contractor. (One point for organized and one for unorganized).</p>	2
10	<p>Who are 'footloose labours'?</p> <p>Men migrated periodically in search of work and better wages, while women and children were often left behind in their villages with elderly grandparents. Migrants were more easily exploited by the wealthy farmers and were usually not paid the minimum wages. These migrant workers were termed 'footloose labour' by Jan Breman.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What does the term 'Begar' denote?</p> <p>Begar means free labour where working poor were tied to landowners in 'hereditary' labour relationships (bonded labour).</p>	2
11	<p>Why did Malthus believe that Catastrophic events like famines and epidemics that cause mass deaths were inevitable?</p> <p>Malthus believed that catastrophic events like famines and epidemics cause mass deaths.</p> <p>These catastrophic events were inevitable because they were nature's way of dealing with the imbalance between food supply and increasing population.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What do you understand by 'Replacement Level' of the population?</p> <p>The rate of growth required for new generations to replace the older ones that are dying out.</p>	2
12	<p>What do you meant by Social Change?</p> <p>Social Change : Social change is a continuous and ongoing process, any</p>	2

	transformation, shift etc. in society.	
13	<p>Define the term transnational corporations?</p> <p>Transnational corporations :</p> <p>(i) Companies that produce goods or market services in more than one country.</p> <p>(ii) Small firms with one or two factories outside the country in which they are based</p> <p>(iii) Companies with production and head offices in different countries.</p> <p>(iv) Gigantic international companies in which operations cross the globe.</p>	2
14	<p>Define syncretism.</p> <p>A cultural phenomenon characterized by the inter – mingling or mixing of different religious or traditions. A hybrid of two distinct religious or cultural traditions.</p>	2
15	<p>What is meant by Circulation of Labour in India?</p> <p>The commercialisation of agriculture led to the growth of migrant agricultural labour that circulated between their home villages and more prosperous areas.</p> <p>☐ Men migrated periodically in search of work and better wages, while women and children were often left behind in their villages with elderly grandparents.</p>	4
16	<p>What is minority? Why do minorities need protection from the state?</p> <p>Minority usually involves some sense of relative disadvantage. Privileged minorities such as extremely wealthy people are not usually referred to as minorities, if they are, the term is qualified in some way as in the phrase 'Privileged minority'. When minority is used without any qualification it implies a relatively small &amp; also disadvantaged group. The sociological sense of minority implies that the members of the minority form a collectively i.e, they have a sense of group solidarity, a feeling of togetherness and the experience of being subjected to prejudice and discrimination usually heightens feelings of intra group loyalty and interests. Groups may be a minority in statistical sense, such as people who are left handed or people born on 29<sup>th</sup> February are not minorities in sociological sense because they do not form a collectivity. Religious or cultural minority groups need special protection because of the demographic dominance of majority. These groups are politically vulnerable. They must face the risk that the majority community will capture political power and use the state machinery to suppress their religious or cultural institutions ultimately forcing them to abandon their identity.</p>	4
17	<p>Describe the Tribes on the basis of their permanent traits.</p> <p>1. In terms of language – tribes are classified into four categories (Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austric &amp; Tibeto - Burman).</p> <p>2. Region - The ecological habitat cover includes hills, forests, rural planes and urban industrial areas.</p> <p>3. Racial classification - Negrito, Australoid, Mongoloid, Dravidian and Aryan.</p> <p>4. In terms of size - largest Gonds, Bhils, Santhals, Oraons, Minas, Bodos, Mundas; smallest are some Andamanese, Islanders.</p>	4
18	<p>Explain briefly the impact of Globalisation on the media.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Trace the changes that are happening in the medium of Television.</p>	4

	<p>Television programming was introduced experimentally in India to promote rural development as early as 1959. Later the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) broadcasted directly to community viewers in the rural areas of six states between August 1975 and July 1976. These instructional broadcasts were broadcast to 2,400 TV sets directly for 4 hours daily. Meanwhile, television stations were set up under Doordarshan in 4 cities (Delhi, Mumbai, Srinagar and Amritsar) by 1975. Three more stations in Kolkata, Chennai and Jalandhar were added within a year. Every broadcasting centre had its own mix of programmes comprising news, children's and women's programmes, farmer's programmes as well as entertainment programmes. The advent of colour broadcasting during the 1982 Asian Games in Delhi and the rapid expansion of the national network led to rapid commercialization of television broadcasting. During 1984-85 the number of television transmitters increased all over India covering a large proportion of the population.</p>	
19	<p>Write a short note on AITUC.</p> <p>In 1920 the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) was formed in Bombay. The AITUC was a broad-based organisation involving diverse ideologies. The main ideological groups were the communists led by S.A. Dange and M.N. Roy, the moderates led by M. Joshi and V.V. Giri and the nationalists which involved people like Lala Lajpat Rai and Jawaharlal Nehru.</p> <p>The formation of the AITUC made the colonial government more cautious in dealing with labour. It attempted to grant workers some concessions in order to contain unrest. In 1922 the government passed the fourth Factories Act which reduced the working day to 10 hours. And in 1926, the Trade Unions Act was passed, which provided for registration of trade unions and proposed some regulations. By the mid 1920s, the AITUC had nearly 200 unions affiliated to it and its membership stood at around 250,000.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Discuss the importance of Tribal Movements.</p> <p>Different tribal groups spread across the country may share common issues. But the distinctions between them are equally significant. Many of the tribal movements have been largely located in the so called 'tribal belt' in middle India, such as the Santhals, Hos, Oraons, Mundas in Chota Nagpur and the Santhal Parganas. The region constitutes the main part of what has come to be called Jharkhand. We will not be able to go into any detailed account of the different movements. We take Jharkhand as an example of a tribal movement with a history that goes back a hundred years. We also briefly touch on the specificity of the tribal movements in the North East but fail to deal comprehensively the many differences that exist between one tribal movement and another within the region.</p>	4
20	<p>What were the challenges against which the Social Reform Movement of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century arose to?</p> <p>Social Reform Movements in the 19th &amp; Early 20th Century</p> <p>The well known issues or the social evils that plagued Indian society were</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☐ Sti</li> <li>☐ Child marriage</li> <li>☐ Widow remarriage</li> <li>☐ Caste discrimination</li> </ul> <p>Caste discrimination was the central idea of reform for Buddhist, Bhakti and Sufi movements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☐ The 19th Century social reform attempts was the modern contest and mix of ideas.</li> <li>☐ Modern ideas of Western liberalisation and traditional literature were combined</li> </ul>	4

	<p>creatively.</p> <p>☐ Social organisations like Brahmo Samaj in Bengal and Arya Samaj in Punjab were set up</p>	
21	<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 &amp; technologically backward stage to a developed technologically advanced stage.</p> <p>STAGE SOCIETY LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT GROWTH RATE (GR)</p> <p>1 Underdevelopment Technologically Backward GR+High</p> <p>2 Transition Movement from backward BR high + Low DR Population to advance = increase in GR Explosion</p> <p>3 Advanced Technologically advanced Low BR+ Low DR = Low GR</p> <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>	4
22	<p>Define Capitalism. How did the planters live in their estates?</p> <p>Capitalism is an economic system in which the means of production are privately owned and is organised to accumulate profits within a market system.</p> <p>In spite of the inaccessibility of the gardens, 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...</p> <p>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> <p>OR</p> <p>What steps were taken by the colonial rulers for smooth functioning of its rule? How were the labourers treated by the British Tea Planters?</p> <p>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 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 anti colonial consciousness.</p> <p>Official reports show how the colonial government often used unfair means to hire and forcibly keep labourers. And clearly acted on behalf of the British planters. From fictional and other accounts we get a glimpse of what life was for planters in this industry.</p> <p>Significantly the colonial administrators were clear that harsh measures were taken against the labourers to make sure they benefited the planters. They were also fully aware that the laws of a colonised country did not have to stick to the democratic norms that the British back home had to follow in Britain.</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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>But rather than completely overturning existing economic institutions, the expansion</p>	6

	<p>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.</p> <p>In some cases, new communities emerged to take advantage of the economic opportunities provided by colonialism, and continued to hold economic power even after Independence. A good example of this process is provided by the Marwaris, probably the most widespread and best-known business community in India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is a 'Tribal Haat'? In what ways is Market – such as a weekly village market a social institution?</p> <p>The weekly haat 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.</p> <p>Weekly markets bring together people from surrounding villages, who come to sell their agricultural or other produce and to buy manufactured goods and other items that are not available in their villages. They attract traders from outside the local area, as well as moneylenders, entertainers, astrologers, and a host of other specialists offering their services and wares. In rural India there are also specialised markets that take place at less frequent intervals, for instance, cattle markets. These periodic markets link different regional and local economies together, and link them to the wider national economy and to towns and metropolitan centres.</p>	
24	<p>Write an essay on the way that the Indian Constitution touches people's everyday life, drawing upon different examples.</p> <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.</p> <p>However, there are some basic objectives laid down in the Constitution and which are generally agreed in the Indian political world as being obviously just. These would be empowerment of the poor and marginalised, poverty alleviation, ending of caste and positive steps to treat all groups equally. Competing interests do not always reflect a clear class divide. Take the issue of the close down of a factory because it emits toxic waste and affects the health of those around. This is a matter of life, which the Constitution protects.</p> <p>The flipside is that the closure will render people jobless. Livelihood again, is a matter of life that the Constitution protects. 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> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is a political party? Discuss its role in Democratic politics.</p> <p>A political party may be defined as an organisation oriented towards achieving</p>	6

	<p>legitimate control of government through an electoral process. Political Party is an organisation established with the aim of achieving governmental power and using that power to pursue a specific programme. Political parties are based on certain understanding of society and how it ought to be. In a democratic system the interests of different groups are also represented by political parties, who take up their case. Different interest groups will work towards influencing political parties. When certain groups feel that their interests are not being taken up, they may move to form an alternative party. Or they form pressure groups who lobby with the government. Interest Groups are organised to pursue specific interests in the political arena, operating primarily by lobbying the members of legislative bodies. In some situations, there may be political organisations which seek to achieve power but are denied the opportunity to do so through standard means. These organisations are best regarded as movements until they achieve recognition.</p>	
25	<p>Who are Dalits?</p> <p>'Dalit' term literally means downtrodden and conveys the sense of an oppressed people.</p> <p>2. Mention the initiatives taken by the State to address Caste discrimination.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reservation of seats in state and central legislatures.</li> <li>Reservation of jobs in Government services.</li> <li>Reservation of seats in educational institutions. (Any other valid point)</li> </ol>	6