



# COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2023-24

Subject: SOCIOLOGY (039)

Class XII



## MARKING SCHEME

1	c) A is true but R is false.	1
2	d) Champaran Satyagraha	1
3	a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
4	a) Nation-State	1
5	c) literacy	1
6	d) Secular	1
7	a) social inequality	1
8	a) circulation of labour	1
9	c) Discrimination	1
10	a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A	1
11	b) There was separation between social and economic status	1
12	d) Harry Braverman	1
13	a) AITUC	1
14	c) Separation of religion and state	1
15	b) raiyatwari system	1
16	a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A	1
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Circulation of labour</li><li>• Footloose labourer</li><li>• Feminisation of agriculture (Any other valid points)</li></ul> OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The land ceiling is fixed depending on the kind of land and its productivity.</li></ul>	2
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Economic development</li><li>• Literacy rate</li><li>• employment level</li><li>• fertility level (Any other valid point, ½ marks each for point)</li></ul>	2

19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For these groups, who have benefited the most from the developmental policies of the post-colonial era, caste has appeared to decline in significance precisely because it has done its job so well.</li> <li>Their caste status had been crucial in ensuring that these groups had the necessary economic and educational resources to take full advantage of the opportunities offered by rapid development.</li> </ul>	2
20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reformist social movements strive to change the existing social and political arrangements through gradual, incremental steps.</li> <li>Examples: The 1960s movement for the reorganisation of Indian states on the basis of language and the recent Right to Information campaign (any one example)</li> </ul>	2
21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Halpati system in Gujarat and jeeta system in Karnataka</li> </ul>	2
22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alienation, 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</li> </ul>	2
23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The government is trying to sell its share in several public sector companies, a process which is known as disinvestment.</li> </ul>	2
24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manufacture of half-truths and untruths in history.</li> <li>Misrepresentation of other races</li> <li>Culture of unfavorable sentiments towards other races</li> <li>Perpetuate humiliation of defeated nations by exhibiting trophies won from war</li> <li>Using schools to breed in children's mind contempt for others.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. Combination of ethnicity based on tribal identities, language, regional deprivation and ecology provides the basis for intense regionalism resulting in statehood.</li> </ul>	2
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The social resources classified into three forms.</li> <li>Economic capital</li> <li>Cultural capital</li> <li>Social capital</li> </ul>	2

26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Differences and Separation:- Each caste is supposed to be different from – and is therefore strictly separated from – every other caste. Rules of caste prevent the mixing of castes – marry from other caste, food sharing and social interaction to occupation.</li> <li>• Wholism and Hierarchy:- These different and separated castes do not have an individual existence They can only exist in relation to a larger whole, the totality of society consisting of all castes.</li> </ul>	4
27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Untouchability prescribes strong social sanctions against members of the castes located at the bottom of the purity - pollution scale.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Three dimensions of untouchability are -</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exclusion : Dalits experience forms of exclusion that are unique and not practiced against other groups - for instance, being prohibited from sharing drinking water sources or participating in collective religious worship, social ceremonies and festivals.</li> <li>• Humiliations &amp; subordination : The practice of untouchability leads to the imposition of gestures of deference as well as abuse and humiliation, (such as taking off headgear, carrying footwear in the hand, standing with bowed head, not wearing clean or 'bright' clothes, and so on)</li> <li>• Exploitation: Untouchability is most of the times associated with economic exploitation of various kinds, through the imposition of forced, unpaid labour or the confiscation of property.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disability is understood as a biological given.</li> <li>• Whenever a disabled person is confronted with problems, it is taken for granted that the problems originate from her/his impairment.</li> <li>• The disabled person is seen as a victim.</li> <li>• Disability is supposed to be linked with the disabled individual's self perception.</li> <li>• The very idea of disability suggests that they are in need of help. (Any four points)</li> </ul>	4
28	<p>Permanent Traits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In terms of language – tribes are classified into four categories (Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austric &amp; Tibeto - Burman).</li> </ul>	4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Region - The ecological habitat cover includes hills, forests, rural planes and urban industrial areas.</li> <li>• . Racial classification - Negrito, Australoid, Mongoloid, Dravidian and Aryan.</li> <li>• In terms of size - largest Gonds, Bhils, Santhals, Oraons, Minas, Bodos, Mundas; smallest are some Andamanese Islanders.</li> </ul>	
29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Firstly, there are villages in which a sizeable number of people have sought employment in far-off cities. They live there leaving behind the members of their families in their natal villages.</li> <li>• The second kind of urban impact is to be seen in villages which are situated near an industrial town...When an industrial town like Bhilai comes up in the midst of villages, some villages are totally uprooted while the lands of others are partially acquired. The latter are found to receive an influx of immigrant workers, which not only stimulates a demand for houses and a market inside the village but creates problems of ordering relationships between the native residents and the immigrants...</li> <li>• The growth of metropolitan cities accounts for the third type of urban impact on the surrounding villages. While a few villages are totally absorbed in the process of expansion, only the land of many others, excluding the inhabited area, is used for urban development...</li> </ul>	4
30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It has been criticized for exaggerating social mobility or the scope of lower castes to move up social ladder.</li> <li>• It has been pointed out that the ideology of Sanskritisation accepts the ways of the 'upper caste' as superior and that of the 'lower caste' as inferior.</li> <li>• Sanskritisation seems to justify a model that rests on inequality and exclusion. It appears to suggest that to believe in pollution and purity of groups of people is justifiable.</li> <li>• It leads to practices of secluding girls and women, adopting dowry practices instead of bride-price and practicing caste discrimination / against other groups.</li> <li>• The effect of such a trend is that the key characteristics of Dalit culture and society are eroded. (Any four)</li> </ul>	4
31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The more machinised 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.</li> </ul>	4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>While production has gone up, the number of permanent jobs in the factory has gone down. The firm has outsourced all services like cleaning, 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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indian society is primarily a rural society. Many of the people living in rural areas make their livelihood from agriculture or related occupation this means that land is the most important property, but both agriculture and land are not just means of production or form of property.</li> <li>It is a way of life. Thus many of our cultural practices and patterns can be traced to our agricultural background. For Eg: the New Year festivals of different regions of India actually celebrate their main harvest season which welcomes the beginning of a new agricultural season.</li> <li>Thus there is a close connection between agriculture and culture. This can be seen with nature and culture of different region of the country.</li> <li>This variation is reflected in different regional culture and therefore the culture and social structure in rural India is closely bound with agricultural and agrarian way of life.</li> </ul>	4
33	<p>a) The increasing visibility of both Dalits and OBCs has led to a feeling among sections of the upper caste that they are being given short shrift. The government, they feel, does not pay any heed to them because they are numerically not significant enough.</p> <p>b) The term 'Backward Classes' has been in use in different parts of the country since the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century.</p> <p>c) When the so called 'lower caste' children enrolled in schools, some so called 'upper caste' children were withdrawn from the schools by their families.</p> <p>(Any valid point)</p>	6

34	<p>a) Sex ratio : number of females per 1000 males in a given area at a specified time period.</p> <p>b) the problem of selective abortions is not due to poverty or ignorance or lack of resources. Economically prosperous families decide to have fewer children and they may wish to choose the sex of their child.</p> <p>c) Economic development, literacy rate, etc ( Any valid point)</p>	6
35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil society is the name given to the broad arena which lies beyond the private domain of the family, but outside the domain of both state and market. It is the sphere of active citizenship. It consists of voluntary associations, organisations or institutions formed by groups of citizens.</li> <li>• It includes political parties, media institutions, trade unions, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), religious organisations, and other kinds of collective entities. The main criteria for inclusion in civil society are that the organisation should not be state-controlled, and it should not be a purely commercial profit-making entity.</li> <li>• Civil society is essential in a democracy specially a country like India which had a brief experience of the elected government turning authoritarian during emergency 1975-77.</li> <li>• There was a great movement for launching various organisations by people related to women, environment, human rights and rights of the Dalits.</li> <li>• 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. (Any 3 valid examples.</li> </ul>	6