

SET	A
------------	----------

**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2023
SOCIOLOGY (039)**

CLASS:XII

Max.Marks: 80

MARKING SCHEME

SET	QN.NO	VALUE POINTS	MARKS SPLIT UP
A	1	B) Urban areas are a decisive force in terms of political power dynamics.	1
	2	A) It takes more time to reach the replacement level.	1
	3	A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1
	4	C) 1 and 3	1
	5	B) De-Sanskritisation	1
	6	C) Economic Capital	1
	7	D) Dual citizenship laws	1
	8	A) Article 17	1
	9	D) Innate	1
	10	C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.	1
	11	D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.	1
	12	B) Max Weber	1
	13	D) Universal	1
	14	A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1
	15	B) Authoritarian	1
	16	C) J L Nehru	1
	17	i) A) Religious Chauvinism ii) B) Article 29 and Article 30 iii) D) Democratic Constitution iv) A) Constitution	1 1 1 1

18	Employment opportunity, better living conditions, decline of common resources, caste anonymity (Any valid two reasons with Explanations)	2
19	<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>OR</p> <p>Refers to the total number of live births that a hypothetical woman would have if she lived through the reproductive age group of 15 to 49, and had the average number of babies in each segment of this age group as determined by the age-specific fertility rates for that area.</p>	2
20	Better/improved health care facilities, improved sanitation, vaccination (Any two valid point with explanations)	2
21	<p>Proportion of dependents (elderly people and children) with working age group (ie 15 - 64 years). It is expressed in percentage.</p> <p>A rising dependency ratio is a cause for worry as the working-age people may carry the burden of providing for a relatively larger proportion of dependents. It will adversely affect our savings, investment, economic growth, standard of living and development.</p>	2
22	<p>The isolationist believe that tribals needed protection from traders, moneylenders and Hindu and Christian missionaries, all of whom try to reduce tribals to detribalised landless labour.</p> <p>The integrationists, believe that tribal's are merely backward Hindus, and their problems had to be addressed within the same framework as that of other backward classes.</p>	2
23	Social exclusion refers to the denial of opportunities to individuals in society. It refers to the factors that prevent individuals or groups from having opportunities open to the majority of the population.	2
24	A cultural phenomenon characterised by the inter-mingling or mixing of different religions or traditions. A hybrid of two distinct religious or cultural traditions.	2
25	Capitalism is an economic system in which the means of production are privately owned and organised to accumulate profits within a market system.	2
26	<p><i>Cities</i> had a key role in the economic system of empires. Coastal cities such as Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai were favoured.</p> <p>From here primary commodities could be easily exported and manufactured goods could be cheaply imported. Colonial cities were the prime link between the economic center or core in Britain and periphery or margins in colonised India.</p>	2

27	<p><u>Type of Family</u></p> <table> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Structure</td> <td>Nuclear Family – father, mother and unmarried children</td> <td>Extended or Joint Family – more than two generation live under common roof with common authority and common property</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Residence</td> <td>Patrilocal - Residing in husband's house</td> <td>Matrilocal - Residing in wife's house</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Authority</td> <td>Patriarchal – male headed or father centred family</td> <td>Matriarchal – female headed or mother centred family</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Lineage</td> <td>Patrilineal – consisting descendant of father</td> <td>Matrilineal – consisting descendant of mother</td> </tr> </table> <p>(Explain each point separately)</p>	1	Structure	Nuclear Family – father, mother and unmarried children	Extended or Joint Family – more than two generation live under common roof with common authority and common property	2	Residence	Patrilocal - Residing in husband's house	Matrilocal - Residing in wife's house	3	Authority	Patriarchal – male headed or father centred family	Matriarchal – female headed or mother centred family	4	Lineage	Patrilineal – consisting descendant of father	Matrilineal – consisting descendant of mother	4
1	Structure	Nuclear Family – father, mother and unmarried children	Extended or Joint Family – more than two generation live under common roof with common authority and common property															
2	Residence	Patrilocal - Residing in husband's house	Matrilocal - Residing in wife's house															
3	Authority	Patriarchal – male headed or father centred family	Matriarchal – female headed or mother centred family															
4	Lineage	Patrilineal – consisting descendant of father	Matrilineal – consisting descendant of mother															
28	<p>Untouchability prescribes strong social sanctions against members of the castes located at the bottom of the purity - pollution scale.</p> <p><u>Three dimensions of untouchability are -</u></p> <p>Exclusion :</p> <p>Dalits experience forms of exclusion that are unique and not practised against other groups - for instance, being prohibited from sharing drinking water sources or participating in collective religious worship, social ceremonies and festivals.</p> <p>Humiliations & subordination :</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Exploitation :</p> <p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</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 effort. Someone may be endorsed with exceptional intelligence or talent or may have worked very hard to achieve their wealth and status. However by enlarge, social inequality 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 categorise people in a society are ranked in hierarchy. This hierarchy then shapes people's identity and experiences, their relations with others as well as their access to resources and opportunities.</p>	4																
29	<p><u>MALTHUSIAN THEORY OF POPULATION GROWTH:-</u></p> <p>This theory was propounded by famous English political economist Thomas Robert Malthus in his 'Essay on Population' published in 1798.</p>	4																

He argued that population increases much faster rate than the means of human subsistence (specially food, clothing) or food production. Therefore humanity is condemned to live in poverty forever because the growth of agricultural production will always be low when comparing to population growth.

While population rises in geometric progression (i.e., like 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 etc.), agricultural production only grows in arithmetic progression (i.e., like 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 etc.).

To eradicate poverty and increase prosperity, it is necessary to control the growth of population. Unfortunately, humanity has only a limited ability to reduce the growth of population through 'Preventive checks' such as postponing marriage or practising sexual abstinence or celibacy). So Malthus believed in 'Positive checks' in the form of famines and diseases – which are inevitable because they are the natural way of controlling population explosion.

OR

THEORY OF DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION

This theory advocated by Kingsley Davis, an American Sociologist, suggests that population growth is linked to overall economic development and that every society follows a typical pattern of development-related population growth. There are three basic stages of population growth.

STAGES	FEATURES	RESULT
I	.Society is underdeveloped .Technologically backward .High birth rate and Death rate	Low growth rate
II	.Society is developing .Technologically advancing .High birth rate and Low Death rate	High growth rate
III	.Society is developed .Technologically advanced .Low birth rate and Death rate	Low growth rate

(Explain each stages)

30

Furthermore, there is a ranking in broad occupational category which shows the social status. It also separates sharply, the social and economic status of the people. There is always a correlation between social and economic status. In modern times, and particularly since the nineteenth century, the link between caste and occupation has become much less rigid. Ritual-religious prohibitions on occupational change are not easily imposed today, and it is easier than before to change one's occupation. Moreover, compared to a hundred or fifty years ago, the correlation between caste and economic status is also weaker – rich and poor people are to be found in every caste. Although things have certainly changed, they have not changed much at the macro level – it is still true that the privileged and high economic status sections of society tend to be overwhelmingly 'upper' caste while the disadvantaged and low economic status sections are dominated by the so called 'lower' castes. Moreover, the proportion of population that lives in poverty or affluence differs greatly across caste groups. In short, even though there have been major changes brought about by social movements

4

		over more than a century, and despite changed modes of production as well as concerted attempts by the state to suppress its public role in independent India, caste continues to affect the life chances of Indians in the twenty-first century.	
	31	<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.</p> <p>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 – ethnic , religious, linguistic and so on .</p> <p>Most states feared that recognition of such difference would lead to social fragmentation and prevent the creation of a harmonious society. In short, such identity policies were 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>	
	32	There is a vital difference between the empire building of pre-capitalist times and that of capitalist times. Apart from outright pillage, the pre-capitalist conquerors benefited from their domination by exacting a continuous flow of tribute. On the whole they did not interfere with the economic base. They simply took the tribute that was skimmed off the economic surplus that was produced traditionally in the subjugated areas. In contrast British colonialism which was based on a capitalist system directly interfered to ensure greatest profit and benefit to British capitalism. Every policy was geared towards the strengthening and expansion of British capitalism.	4
	33	<p>i) Minorities are a group people in a given society who because of their distinct physical or cultural characteristics find themselves in situation of inequality with in the society. The sociological sense of minority implies members who have formed their own collectively and are numerically less and hence face related disadvantage. This excludes privileged minorities such as extremely wealthy people, who are not disadvantaged and enjoy all life chances and are not referred as minorities.</p> <p>ii) Minorities need special protection because of the dominance of majority politically, economically and socially. The Indian leaders understood their needs to be recognised in such a diverse country. The makers of Indian constitution were aware that a strong and united nation could be build when all sections of people had the freedom to practice their religion and develop culturally. It has been observed that non recognition of the rights had grave implication on the unity of the country.</p>	2 4
	34	<p>Dalit the term literally means downtrodden and conveys the sense of an oppressed people.</p> <p>Laws passed to end, prohibit and punish caste discrimination, specially untouchability.</p> <p>Caste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850</p>	2 4

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Abolished all laws affecting the rights of people converting to another religion or caste. ○ Allow entry of Dalits to government schools. · Constitution Amendment(93rd Amendment) Act of 2005, became law on 23rd January 2006 ○ Reservation of OBCs in higher education institutions · Article 17 – abolished untouchability · Prevention of Atrocities Act of 1989 revised ○ Strengthened the legal provisions punishing acts of violence or humiliation against Dalits and adivasis. <p>Reservation involves the setting aside of some places or ‘seats’ for members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in different spheres of public life.</p>	
35		<p>I. PERMANENT TRAITS: Permanent traits includes region, language, physical characteristics and ecological habitat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The tribal population of India is widely distributed. 85% of the tribal population lives in ‘middle India’. Of the remaining 15%, over 11% is in the North Eastern states, leaving only a little over 3% living in the rest of India. The ecological habitats covered include hills, rural plains, forests and urban industrial regions. b) In terms of language, tribes are categorised into four categories. Two of them are indo aryan and Dravidian and the other two are austroic and Tibeto-Burman. c) In physical-racial terms, tribes are classified under the Negrito, Australoid, mongoloid, Dravidian and aryan categories. d) In terms of size, tribes vary a great deal, ranging from about seven million to some Andamanese islanders who may number less than a hundred persons. The biggest tribes are the Gonds, Bhils, Santhals, Oraons, Minas, Bodos and Mundas, all of whom are at least a million strong. According to 2011 census the total population of tribes amounts to about 8.2 % of the population of India. <p>II. ACQUIRED TRAITS: - This classification is based on two main criteria a) Mode of livelihood, b) extent of incorporation into Hindu Society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mode of livelihood: under this category, tribes can be categorised into fisherman, food gatherers and hunters, shifting cultivators, peasants and plantation and industrial workers. b. Extent of incorporation into Hindu society: From the degree of assimilation into the Hindu stream, some of the tribes are positively inclined towards Hinduism and some exist and oppose the inclusion because tribes do not have a caste system and if they are incorporated into Hindu society, they will be awarded a low status which will discriminate them socially like other low caste. 	6