

SOCIOLOGY (039)
PAPER – 621
MARKING SCHEME
APRIL 2013

General Instructions for Head Examiner :

1. All examiners should read the "marking scheme" carefully and discuss it with the Head Examiner.
2. The Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. The student can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks be awarded accordingly.
3. As per the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the candidates would now be permitted to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed fee. All examiners / Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.
4. All the Head Examiners/Examiners are instructed that while evaluating the answer scripts, if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, the (x) should be marked on the incorrect answer and awarded '0' marks.
5. Details of Question Paper :
Practical Exam = 20 Marks
Theory Exam = 80 Marks
Questions 1 to 14 are of 2 marks each.
Questions 15 to 21 are of 4 marks each.
Questions 22 to 24 are of 6 marks each.
Questions 25 is a passage having questions of 2 & 4 marks.

1. What does the term modernization refers to?

- Associated with positive and desirable values.
- Improvement in technology and production processes.
- Modernization refers to the path of development that much of West Europe or North America has taken
- The truths of utility, calculation and science takes precedence over those of the emotions, the sacred and the non-rational.
- The individual rather than the group be the primary unit of society and politics.
- The association in which men live and work be based on choice and not birth.
- That mastery rather than fatalism orient their attitude towards material and human environment.
- That identity be chosen and achieved, not ascribed and affirmed.
- Work be separated from family, residence and community in bureaucratic organization.

(Any Two) (1+1)

2. What are basic tasks of a manager?

- a. To control workers
- b. To get more work done out of them
- c. To supervise
- d. To manage – check completion of daily targets (Any Two) (1+1)

3. **What is meant by the term infotainment?**

- The term infotainment is a combination of information and entertainment to sustain the interest of readers and viewers eg. programmes on T.V. and Radio etc.
(This is in the **BLUE BOX** 7. 13, page 128 of Book II; which is **NON-EVALUATIVE.**)

4. **What is 'Status symbol'?**

- The goods people buy and use are closely related to their status in society. Max Weber coined the term Status symbol to describe this relationship.
- Marker of socio-economic status.
- Examples - Brand of cell phone, model of car, area of residence, clubs, means of entertainment etc
(any other example) (Any Two) (1+1)

5. **How did the planters live?**

- They lived lavish life with all possible comforts provided for them
- Big houses with servants
- Personal requirement brought by steamers
- Sprawling lawns. (Any Two) (1+1)

6. **Write the meaning of term 'De-Sanskritisation'.**

- In regions where non-Sanskritic castes were dominant, it was their influence that was stronger. This was termed as De-Sanskritisation. (2)

7. **What is 'alienation situation' according to Karl Marx?**

- People do not see the end result of their work as they produce only a small part
- Work is often repetitive and exhausting
- People do not enjoy their work
- People feel detached from nature & their group (Any two) (1+1)

8. **Why did Nehru call media as 'watchdog of democracy'?**

- Expected to spread the spirit of self reliance
- It is a means to inform the people of the various developmental efforts.
- It fights against oppressive social practices like untouchability, child marriage and social ostracism etc. (Any two) (1+1)

9. **What are the main sources of income of Panchayat?**

- From tax levied on property, profession, animals, vehicles; cess on land revenue and rentals.
- Grants received through the zilla parishad. (1+1)

10. **What are distinctive modes of protest?**

- Candle and torch light processions, use of black dhoti, street theatres, songs, poetries,
- Ahi nsa, satyagraha, and use of charkha in the freedom movement.

(Any other relevant point) (1+1)

11. **What were the main concerns of social reformers in 19th century?**

To remove social evils like sati, child marriage, widow remarriage and caste discrimination, education for women and deprived groups (2)

12. **What is meant by policy of liberalization?**

It includes range of policies like –

- Private companies are encouraged to invest in sectors earlier reserved for the government.
- Licenses are no longer required to open industries – De-licensing.
- Foreign products are easily available.
- Many Indian companies have been bought by MNCs.
- A process of making laws more liberal or permissive.
- Privatization of public sector enterprise.
- Loosening of Government regulations on capital, labour and trade.
- Reduction in tariffs & import duties.
- Allowing easier access for foreign companies to set up industries in India.
- Decrease in states control.

(Any two) (1+1)

13. **Name two NGOs.**

- Amnesty International
- The Red Cross
- Greenpeace
- Halpaga
- Medecins Sans Frontieres
- Friendscos

(Any other)

(Any two) (1+1)

14. **How is Mass media a part of our everyday life?**

- We wake up to put on the radio,
- Switch on the television,
- Look for the morning newspaper,
- Glance at the mobile phones to check missed calls etc.
- Internet

(Any other relevant point)

(1+1)

15. **What were the issues against which the leaders of the movement in Jharkhand agitated?**

- Acquisition of land for large irrigation projects and firing ranges;
- Survey and settlement operations, which were held up, camps closed down etc.
- Collections of loans, rent and cooperative dues; which were resisted
- Nationalisation of forest produce which they boycotted.

(Any other relevant point)

(1+1+1+1)

16. What is meant by cultural diversity? Why are states often suspicious of cultural diversity?

- By cultural diversity we mean that there are many different types of social groups and communities living in India.
- These are communities defined by cultural markers such as language, religion, sect, race or caste.
- So metimes cultural diversities are accompanied by economic and social inequalities.
- Situation becomes worse when scarce resources like river waters, jobs or government funds have to be shared.

(Any other relevant point)

(1+1+1+1)

17. The 73^d amendment has been monumental in bringing a voice to the people in the villages. Explain.

- It provided constitutional status to the PRI's (Panchayati Raj Institution)
- It is compulsory now for local self-government bodies in rural and municipal areas to be elected every five years.
- Control of local resources is given to the elected local bodies.
- Reservation of 1/3^d of the total seats for women in all elected offices of local bodies.

18. Nation-states became the dominant political form during colonialism. Explain.

- Government has sovereign power within defined territorial area.
- The people are citizens of single nation.
- Nation states are closely associated with the rise of nationalism
- Leaders declared that freedom or Swaraj was their birth-right.

(1+1+1+1)

19. Write the features of transnational corporations.

- TNCs are companies that produce goods or services in more than one country.
- These may be small firms with one or two factories outside the country.
- They could be huge international firms whose operations spread worldwide.
- Examples are Coca Cola, General Motors, Coalgate- Palmolive, Kodak, Mitsubishi, Pepsi etc.
- Oriented to global profits and global markets.

(Any four) (1+1+1+1)

20. How does a sociological perspective on periodic markets differ from an economic one?

- Periodic markets are a central feature of social and economic organization.
- Villagers sell their agricultural produce and buy many manufactured goods.
- They attract traders, money lenders, entertainers, astrologers and other specialists.
- Many visitors come to the market to meet kin, to arrange marriages, to exchange gossip etc.

- Major institution for exchange of goods as well as social intercourse.
(Description can be in context to village haat, Dhorai - Bastar, etc.) (1+1+1+1)

OR

What are some of the processes included under the label "globalization"?

- It includes number of trends specially the increase in international movement of commodities, Money, Information, People, cultural products and images.
 - The development of technology and other infrastructure to allow this movement.
 - Increasing extension and integration of markets around the world; enter into new markets.
 - Integration means changes in one part of globe may have impact somewhere else far away.
- (Any other relevant points) (1+1+1+1)

21. What is communalism? Why it is recurrent source of tension and violence? Explain it by giving suitable examples.

- Communalism refers to aggressive chauvinism based on religious identity
- During communal riots people become faceless members of their respective communities.
- Attitude which sees one's group as only legitimate or worthy.
- Willing to kill, rape and loot members of "other" religious communities
- Justified to avenge the deaths or dishonor suffered by the followers of their religion.
- Anti Sikh riots of Delhi in 1984, Anti Muslim violence in Gujarat in 2002.

(Any four) (1+1+1+1)

OR

What is a minority group? Why do minorities need protection from the state?

- A group of people is a minority in a given society who because of their distinct physical or cultural characteristics, find themselves in situations of inequality within that society.
- They need protection from the state because-
 - 1) The demographic dominance of the majority.
 - 2) They are forced to abandon their distinctive identity.

(Any relevant point) (2+2)

22. What were major land reform laws introduced by the government after independence?

Explain

- Abolition of zamindari system
- Tenancy abolition and regulation acts
- Land Ceiling Acts (Explain all) (2+2+2)

23. What are some of the features of social stratification? Explain.

- It is a characteristic of society, not simply a function of individual differences.
- It persists over generations.
- It is supported by patterns of belief, or ideology. (Explain all) (2+2+2)

24. What are the factors behind the assertion of tribal identities today?

- Tribal identities today are formed by interactional processes rather than any original characteristics peculiar to tribes
- They are centered on ideas of resistance and opposition to the overwhelming force of the non-tribal world.
- The positive impact is achievement of statehood after a long struggle—is moderated by continuing problems
- The political system there is still not autonomous.
- Gradual emergence of an educated middle class among tribal communities.
- The tribal identity of middle class tribal's may be different from poor and uneducated tribals.

(Any other relevant point)

(1+1+1+1+1+1)

OR

What are some of the rules that the caste system imposes?

- Caste is determined by birth
- Caste groups are endogamous.
- Caste membership also involves rules about food and food-sharing.
- It consists of arrangement of castes in a hierarchy of ranks and statuses.
- It involves sub-divisions within themselves.
- Castes were traditionally linked to occupations.

(1+1+1+1+1+1)

25. Read the passage and answer the following questions:

India's total fertility rate (TFR) —the average number of children expected to be born per woman during her reproductive years —has fallen by 19% over the past decade. Among bigger states, the percentage decline in TFR during this period the last decade varied from as high as 28% in Punjab to 5.6% in Kerala.

Maharashtra saw the second highest dip in TFR between 2000-2010 at 26.9% followed by Haryana and Andhra Pradesh (25%), Uttar Pradesh (23%), Rajasthan (22%), Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal (21%).

The latest Sample Registration System 2010 data finalized by the Registrar General of India and sent to the Union health ministry on Saturday says India's TFR, which had remained stagnant in 2008 and 2009 at 2.6, finally has dropped by 0.1 points in 2010. India's TFR now stands at 2.5 as against a TFR of 3.2 in 2000. Education has been found to play a major role in determining TFR.

According to the National Population Policy 2000, India should have reached the replacement-level fertility rate of 2.1 by 2010, and ought to attain population stabilization at 145 crore by 2045.

Population stabilization is when the size of the population remains unchanged. It is also called the stage of zero population growth. However, India now expects to reach the population stabilization TFR of 2.1 at 165 crore by 2060. Union health minister Ghulam Nabi Azad recently said "We have seen a steady decline in TFR that has come down by 42% from the mid-1960s. We may see a drop of 0.1 point in the TFR, which is currently at 2.6," Azad had said.

April 1, 2012 (Times of India)

1- **What is meant by zero population growth?**

Ans. When the size of the population remains unchanged. 2 marks

2- **What is meant by fertility rate? Name the two states which saw the highest percentage decline in TFR during 2000-2010.**

4 marks

Ans. It refers to the total number of live births per 1000 women in the child bearing age group, usually taken to 15 to 49 years.

- Punjab- 28 %

- Maharashtra- 26.9 %

(2+2)