

SOCIOLOGY (039)
SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2018
MARKING SCHEME FOR - 62
GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) The Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are only Guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks be awarded accordingly.
- 2) Candidates are permitted to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request and 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.
- 3) All the Head Examiners/Examiners are instructed that while evaluating the answer scripts, if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, should be marked on the incorrect answer and awarded 0 Marks.
- 4) Details of question papers:
- 5) Practical Exam: 20 Marks, Theory Exam : 80 Marks
- 6) Question No. 1 to 14 are of 2 marks each, Question No. 15 to 21 are of 4 marks each, Question No. 22 to 25 are of 6 marks each and Question No. 25 is a passage having question of 2 & 4 Marks

S. No.	Expected Answer/Value Points	Marks
1	What is meant by age structure of population? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age structure of population refers to the proportion of persons in different age groups relative to the total population. 0-14, 15-59, 60+age groups (any other relevant point)	2
2	What are the two important issues which gave rise to tribal movements? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The issues relating to control over vital economic resources like land and specially forests and matters relating to ethnic-cultural identity. The coming of private property in land has also adversely affected tribes. The most recent such example is the series of dams being built on the Narmada Dikus- migrant traders and money lenders-grabbed wealth, leading to impoverishment. acquisition of land for large irrigation projects and firing ranges; Survey and settlement operations, which were held up, camps closed down etc. Collection of loans, rent and cooperative dues, which were resisted; Nationalisation of forest produce which they boycotted (any two)	1+1=2
3	What is meant by laissez-faire? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> laissez-faire, is a French phrase that means 'leave alone' or 'let it be'. Adam Smith supported the idea of an economic philosophy that advocates free market system with minimal government intervention in economic practices. Market is free from all kinds of regulations whether by the state or otherwise. (any one)	2
4	State any two factors that encourage regionalism. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regionalism in India is rooted in India's diversity of languages, cultures, tribes, and religions. It is encouraged by the geographical concentration of diverse identity markers in particular regions, It is fuelled by a sense of regional deprivation resulting in state hood Deprived groups were politically vulnerable. (any other relevant point) (Any two)	1+1=2

5	<p>Why should minorities be given constitutional protection?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minorities need special protection because of the numerical/demographic dominance of the majority. • They are politically vulnerable. • The majority community will use the state machinery to suppress their religious or cultural institutions, forcing them to abandon their distinctive identity. • To ensure the rights of minority groups • To do away with discrimination. • To bring forth a just and equitable society. • To safeguard minority rights for a strong, unified and democratic Nation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 29:(1) Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same. • (2) No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or received out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them. • Article 30:(1) All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. • (2) The State shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language. <p>(any other relevant point) (Any two)</p>	1+1=2
6	<p>How did colonial laws favour the owners and managers of tea plantations?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • laws of a colonised country did not stick to democratic norms • Colonial government often used unfair means to hire and forcibly keep laborers, and clearly acted on behalf of the British planters. • The colonial administrators used harsh measures against the labourers to make sure they benefited the planters. <p>(Any one)</p>	2
7	<p>Explain Sanskritisation as a process of change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A process by which a low caste or tribe takes to the customs, rituals, beliefs, ideology and the style of life of a high and in particular a 'twice born caste' • The patterns for emulation such as cultural practices chosen most often were of the brahmin or kshatriya castes; • Practices included adopting vegetarianism, wearing of sacred thread, performance of specific prayers and religious ceremonies, and so on. <p>(any one)</p>	2
8	<p>What is the role of Nyaya Panchayats in providing justice at grass root levels?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyaya Panchayats possess the authority to hear some petty, civil and criminal cases. • They can impose fines but cannot award a sentence. • These village courts have often been successful in bringing about an agreement amongst contending parties. • They have been particularly effective in punishing men who harass women for dowry and perpetrate violence against them. <p>(any one)</p>	2

9	<p>What do you understand by the idea of 'imagined communities' that Benedict Anderson wrote of?</p> <p>Well-known scholar Benedict Anderson argued that in 'imagined community'—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The feeling that people who did not even know of each other's existence feel like members of a family. • people living in different corners of the country found themselves reading or hearing the same news • People across a country do feel connected to develop a sense of belonging or 'we feeling' • It helped in the growth of nationalism. • It gave people who would never meet each other, a sense of togetherness. <p style="text-align: right;">(any one)</p>	2
10	<p>What are 'National Dailies'? Name any two.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspapers which circulate across regions. • Hindustan Times, Times of India --Hindi dailies Dainik Jagran and Dainik Bhaskar <p>(any other relevant example)</p>	1+0.5 + 0.5 =2
11	<p>How has automation brought about a change in the making of the newspapers?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New technologies have helped boost the production and circulation of newspapers. • Large no. of glossy magazines have made their entry into market. • Adoption of advanced printing technologies has helped in bringing out supplements, pullouts, and literary and niche booklets. • Technological changes in news gathering have increased the speed of news thus providing readers with the latest news. • The number of editions has grown manifold with the setting up of multiple centers. • Marketing strategies have also marked a growth through consumer contact programs, door to door surveys and research. • Automation has led to the creation of e-newspapers • The basic tools of news reporter have been replaced by new tools. <p style="text-align: right;">(any one)</p>	2
12	<p>What do you understand by Universal adult franchise?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every citizen has the important right to vote her/his representative • The right of every adult(18years and above) to vote <p style="text-align: right;">(any one)</p>	2
13	<p>What were the demands of the Bombay Textile workers?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The workers wanted better wages • They also wanted the right to form their own union. • To regulate the working conditions <p style="text-align: right;">(any two)</p>	1+1=2
14	<p>Differentiate between Reformatory and Revolutionary movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reformist social movements strive to change the existing social and political arrangements through gradual, incremental steps. • Examples: The reorganization of Indian states on the basis of language • Right to Information campaign • Revolutionary social movements attempt to radically transform social relations, often by capturing state power. • Example: The Bolshevik revolution in Russia that deposed the Tsar to create a 	1+1=2

	<p>communist state</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naxalite movement in India that seeks to remove oppressive landlords and state officials • French Revolution aimed at overthrowing the monarchy • In Britain, the industrial revolution brought about social upheaval. <p>(any other relevant point)</p>	
15	<p>According to Demographers and sociologists, what are the reasons for the decline in child sex ratio in India?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographers and sociologists have offered several reasons for the decline in the sex ratio in India. • The main health factor that affects women differently from men is childbearing. • In certain regions of India, biases exist against girl child. • Dowry. • Severe neglect of girl babies in infancy leading to higher death rates. • Preference for male child • Differential treatment of girl babies • Female infanticide • Foeticide • sex specific abortion • Ultrasound/sonogram—sex determination –modern techniques, for aborting girl child. <p>(any other relevant point) (Any four)</p>	1+1+1 +1
	OR	
15	<p>Identify the reasons for regional variations of displacement levels in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are very wide variations in the fertility rates across the states of India. • Some states like Kerala and Tamil Nadu have managed to bring down their total fertility rates (TFR) to 2.1 and 1.8 respectively. • This means that the average woman in Tamil Nadu produces only 2.1 children, which is the 'replacement level' (required to replace herself and her spouse). • Kerala's TFR is actually below the replacement level, which means that the population is going to decline in the future. • Many other states (like Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka, Maharashtra) have fairly low TFRs. • But there are some states, like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, which still have very high TFRs of 4 or more. • The reason for the variation can be attributed to the level of education and awareness • Acceptance of small family norm <p>(NOTE: The child will be confused between the terms 'replacement level' and 'displacement level' (which is nowhere mentioned in the book). So marks should be awarded accordingly, to benefit the student)</p> <p>(any four)</p>	1+1+1 +1=4

16	<p>'Tribals have paid a disproportionate price for the development for the rest of the Indian society.' Highlight the sources of conflict between National development and Tribal development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National development, particularly in the Nehruvian era, involved the building of large dams, factories and mines. • the tribal areas were located in mineral rich and forest covered parts of the country, • This kind of development has benefited the mainstream at the expense of the tribes. • The process of dispossessing tribal's of their land has occurred as a necessary byproduct of the exploitation of minerals and the utilization of favorable sites for setting up hydroelectric power plants, many of which were in tribal areas. • The loss of the forests on which most tribal communities depended has been a major blow • The coming of private property in land has also adversely affected the tribals • The most recent 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. • The problem of heavy in-migration of non-tribal, threatens to disrupt the tribal communities and cultures. • The pressures of development accelerate the process of exploitation of Tribals. • Examples: In the North-East and The industrial areas of Jharkhand have suffered a dilution of the tribal share of population, reducing them to a minority. <p>(any other relevant point) (Any four)</p>	<p>1+1+1 +1=4</p>
17	<p>Do you agree that all sections of people have benefited from the Liberalisation policies in India? Justify your answer with examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberalization includes a range of policies such as the privatisation of public sector enterprises (selling government-owned companies to private companies); loosening of government regulations on capital, labour, and trade; a reduction in tariffs and import duties so that foreign goods can be imported more easily; and allowing easier access for foreign companies to set up industries in India. <p>FOR-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The changes that have been made under the liberalisation programme have stimulated economic growth • It has 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. <p>Against----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberalisation may have, a negative 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. • Indian farmers are now exposed to competition from farmers in other countries because import of agricultural products is allowed. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earlier Indian agriculture was protected from the world market by support prices and subsidies. But, now they are reduced or withdrawn. • Small manufacturers have been exposed to global competition as foreign goods and brands have entered the market, and some have not been able to compete. • The privatisation or closing of public sector industries has led to loss of employment in some sectors, and to growth of unorganized sector employment at the expense of the organized sector. <p>(Any four)</p> <p>(Note: Irrespective of whether the child agrees or disagrees or compares the two aspects or gives two reasons OR examples , of liberalisation with justification, marks must be allotted accordingly)</p>	
18	<p>Differentiate between a democratic and authoritarian state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Democratic state is a form of government that derives its legitimacy from the people and realize on explicit popular endorsements through election or other methods of ascertaining the people's opinions. • An authoritarian state is a system of government that does not derive its legitimacy from the people. It is not a democratic or republican form of government. • In authoritarian state people have no voice whereas in democratic people have a voice • Unlike democratic state, in authoritarian state 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. Democratic it is not so. <p>(any two)</p> <p>(any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is community identity? How have Indian policies promoted National identity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community identity is based on birth and 'belonging' rather than on some form of acquired qualifications or 'accomplishment'. • It is what we 'are' rather than what we have 'become'. • No one has any choice about which family or community or country they are born into. • These kinds of identities are called 'ascriptive' – that is, they are determined by the accidents of birth, which are very hard to shake off and thus they are universal. <p>(Any One)</p> <p>Assimilationist and integrationist strategies try to establish singular national identities through various interventions ,such as:-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centralizing all power to forums where the dominant group constitutes a majority, and eliminating the autonomy of local or minority groups; • Imposing a unified legal and judicial system based on the dominant group's traditions and abolishing alternative systems used by other groups; • Adopting the dominant group's language as the only official 'national' language and making its use mandatory in all public institutions; • Promotion of the dominant group's language and culture through national institutions including state-controlled media and educational institutions; • Adoption of state symbols • Seizure of lands, forests and fisheries from minority groups and indigenous people and declaring them 'national resources'. <p>(Any Two)</p>	<p>2+2</p> <p>2+2</p>

19	<p>Historically, what role did coastal cities play in the economic system of empires.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colonial cities were the prime link between the economic centre and core in Britain and periphery or margins in colonised India such as Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. From here primary commodities could be easily exported and manufactured goods could be cheaply imported. Cities in this sense were the concrete expression of global capitalism. In British India for example Bombay was planned and re-developed so that India's raw cotton were shipped through the city. Calcutta exported jute to Dundee while Madras sent coffee, sugar, indigo dyes and cotton to Britain. <p>(Any four)</p>	1+1+1 +1
20	<p>The varied social reform movements had common themes, yet were different. Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For some the concerns were confined to the problems that the upper caste, middle class women and men faced. For others the injustices suffered by the discriminated castes were central questions. For some social evils had emerged because of a decline of the true spirit of Hinduism. For others caste and gender oppression was intrinsic to the religion. Muslim social reformers actively debated the meaning of polygamy and purdah. Sati was opposed by the Brahmo Samaj. Orthodox members of the Hindu community in Bengal formed an organization called Dharma Sabha <p>(Any four)</p>	1+1+1 +1
21	<p>What were the Social welfare responsibilities of the Panchayats?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the maintenance of burning and burial grounds, recording statistics of births and deaths, establishment of child welfare and maternity centres, control of cattle pounds, Propagation of family planning and promotion of agricultural activities. The development activities include the construction of roads, public buildings, wells, tanks and schools. They also promote small cottage industries and take care of minor irrigation works. <p>(Any four)</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	1+1+1 +1
22	<p>Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of Green Revolution.</p> <p>ADVANTAGES---</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Green Revolution was a government programme of agricultural modernization. It was largely funded by international agencies that was based on providing high-yielding variety(HYV) or hybrid seeds along with pesticides, fertilizers, and other inputs, to farmers. Agricultural productivity increased sharply because of the new technology. In most of the Green Revolution areas, it was primarily the medium and large farmers who were able to benefit from the new technology India was able to become self-sufficient in food grain production Farmers who were able to produce a surplus for the market, benefited from the Green Revolution and from the commercialisation of agriculture that followed. Well-to-do farmers who had access to land, capital, technology, and know-how, and 	3+3

	<p>those who could invest in the new seeds and fertilizers, could increase their production and earn more money.</p> <p>(Any three)</p> <p>DISADVANTAGES-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In most of the Green Revolution areas small and marginal farmers could not afford to spend as much as large farmers to purchase these inputs because they were expensive, • The introduction of new technology thus seemed to be increasing inequalities in rural society. • In many cases it led to the displacement of tenant-cultivators. • This made the rich farmers better off, and worsened the condition of the landless and marginal land holders. • The introduction of machinery such as tillers, tractors, threshers, and harvesters, led to the displacement of the service caste groups hence, increased the pace of rural-urban migration. • the Green Revolution was a process of 'differentiation', in which the rich grew richer and many of the poor stagnated or grew poorer. <p>(Any three)</p>	
23	<p>Are Global connections new to India and the World? Discuss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The famous Silk route, centuries ago connected India to the great civilizations, which existed in China, Persia, Egypt and Rome. • Throughout India's long past, people from different parts came here, sometimes as traders, sometimes as conquerors, sometimes as migrants in search of new lands and settled down here. • In remote Indian villages often, people 'recall' a time when their ancestors lived elsewhere, from where they came and settled down where they now live. • Colonialism was part of the system that required new sources of capital, raw materials, energy, markets and a global network that sustained it. • For eg: the greatest movement of people was the migration of European people who settled down in the Americas and Australia. • Indentured labourers were taken away in ships from India to work in distant parts of Asia, Africa and Americas. • Slave trade carted thousands of Africans away to distant shores. • A defining feature of globalization today, is large-scale movement of people or migration. • Many Indians travel overseas for education and work. • Export and import of raw material, goods and technology has been very much part of development since independence. • Foreign firms have been operating in India, since long. 	<p>1+1+1 +1+1+ 1</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers in underground mines face very dangerous conditions, due to flooding, fire, the collapse of roofs and sides, etc. The emission of gases and ventilation failures. Many workers develop breathing problems and diseases like tuberculosis and silicosis. Those working in over ground mines have to work in both hot sun and rain. Workers also face injuries due to mine blasting, falling objects etc. As per Mines Act 1952 safety rules may not be followed in smaller mines. For example: Nagada coal mines or any other suitable example. <p>(Any six points)</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	
25 a	<p>Who form the disabled population in our country?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mentally challenged Visually impaired Physically impaired Speech impairment (any other disability) 	2
b	<p>Do you think disabled are rendered disabled not because they are biologically disabled but because society rendered them so? Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disability is considered by people as insult They are labeled as bechara/poor thing. The impaired body is viewed as a result of fate/destiny. Destiny is seen as a culprit and disabled people are the victims. Disability is viewed as retribution of past karmas/actions. Mythologically disabled images are negatively viewed. <p>(Any four)</p>	4