

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 de-sanskritization? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In certain regions Non-Sanskritic castes were dominant • Their influence was stronger and this is known as de sanskritization. (Any other relevant point)	2
2	Differentiate between direct and representative democracy. Direct Democracy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a direct democracy, all citizens, without the intermediary of elected or appointed officials, can participate in making public decisions. • It is only practical with relatively small numbers • Example: community organization or tribal council or the local unit of a trade union, where members can meet and arrive at decisions by consensus or majority vote. (Any one) Representative democracy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is also called Indirect democracy • In a representative democracy citizens elect representatives/officials to make political decisions, formulate laws and administrative programs. • For eg: Panchayat, Municipal boards, state assemblies, Parliament etc. (Any one)	1+1=2

3	<p>What is meant by untouchability?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Untouchability' is an extreme and particularly vicious aspect of the caste system • It prescribes stringent social sanctions against members of castes located at the bottom of the purity-pollution scale. • The 'untouchable' castes are within the caste system and outside the caste hierarchy – they are considered to be so 'impure' that their mere touch severely pollutes members of all other castes, bringing terrible punishment for the former and forcing the latter to perform elaborate purification rituals. • The mere presence or the shadow of an 'untouchable' person is considered polluting. <p>(Any one)</p>	2
4	<p>How do people find jobs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertisements • Employment exchanges • Personal contacts • Mobile phones • Contractors or jobbers • Agencies or Consultants <p>(Any two)</p>	1+1=2
5	<p>What are trans-national corporations?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TNCs are companies that produce goods or market services in more than one country. • Some of the biggest TNCs are companies known all around the world: Coca Cola, General Motors, Colgate-Palmolive, Kodak, Mitsubishi and many others. • They are oriented to the global markets and global profits even if they have a clear national base <p>(Any two)</p>	1+1=2
6	<p>In what ways has Fordism influenced the production and marketing of goods?</p> <p>It refers to a system of production made popular by the American industrialist Henry Ford in the early part of 20th century. He popularized the assembly line method of mass production of a standardized product (cars). This era also led to payment of better wages to the workers and social welfare policies being implemented by both industrialists and the state.</p>	2
7	<p>How have tribes been classified in India?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent traits - Language, regions, Physical characteristics and ecological habitat. • Acquired traits – Mode of livelihood, and extent of incorporation into Hindu society – or a combination of the two 	1+1=2
8	<p>What were the major issues taken up by women's movements in different periods of history?</p> <p>In the pre-independence period -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women participated along with men in struggles and revolts originating in tribal and rural areas in the colonial period. <p>In the post Independence period –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues of Land rights, employment, sexual harassment and dowry <p>Students may also mention caste and gender issues, child marriage, ill-treatment of widows, murders, domestic violence, rape, sex specific abortions, sati pratha, widow remarriage)</p>	1+1=2

9	What is the meaning of the term Disinvestment? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A process in which the government is trying to sell its share in several public sector companies. Privatization of public sector or government companies <p>(Any one)</p>	2
10	What are the criteria used for defining OBCs? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socially and educationally backward classes They are generally identified by caste They are neither part of the forward class nor of the Dalits <p>(Any one)</p>	2
11	How has corporate culture transformed society? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the creation of unique organizational culture Promotes group solidarity. Through a dynamic corporate culture involving events, rituals and traditions Creation of metropolitan cities of upwardly mobile IT professionals working in software firms, multinational banks, stock markets, travel, fashion designing, entertainment and media. High-flying professionals have highly stressful work schedules, Get exorbitant salaries Main clientele of the booming consumer industry. <p>(Any Two)</p>	1+1=2
12	Differentiate between subsidies and support prices. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In subsidies, the government pays part of the price charged for inputs because of which it lowers the cost of farming . Example diesel oil and fertilizer etc. Support prices help to ensure a minimum income for farmers because they are the prices at which the government agrees to buy agricultural commodities. 	1+1=2
13	In what ways are social movements different from social change? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social movements are directed towards some specific goals. It involves long and continuous social effort and action by people. Social change is a continuous ongoing process. The sum total of countless individual and collective actions gathered across time and space. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	1+1=2
14	Home based work is an important part of the economy. Give examples. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work is mainly done by women and children Workers are paid on piece-rate basis, depending on the number of pieces they make Examples – This includes the manufacture of lace, zari or brocade, carpets, bidis, agarbattis and many such products. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any two)</p>	1+1=2

15	<p>What changes did colonialism bring about in the caste system?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 1901 Census under the direction of Herbert Risley a survey was conducted to collect information on the social hierarchy of caste • Methodical and intensive surveys and reports on the custom and manner of various castes were also conducted. • Caste identity became rigid once it was counted and recorded. • Land revenue settlements gave legal recognition to the customary rights of upper castes. • Government of India Act 1935 gave legal recognition to the list of schedule castes. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	<p>1+1+1+1 =4</p>
16	<p>What is cultural diversity? Why are states often suspicious of cultural diversity?</p> <p>By cultural diversity we mean that :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presence within the larger, regional or other context of many different kinds of cultural communities such as those defined by language, religion, region, ethnicity and so on. A multiplicity of plurality of identities. • There are many types of social groups and communities living in India • These are communities defined by cultural identity markers such as language, religion, race, sect, or caste <p style="text-align: right;">(any one)</p> <p>States are often suspicious of cultural diversity because :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sometimes cultural diversities are accompanied by economic and social inequalities which lead to rivalries. • Situation becomes worse when scarce resources like river water, jobs or government funds have to be shared. • Divisive forces like communal riots, demands for regional autonomy or caste wars are hard at work, tearing the country part. • Leads to social fragmentation and prevents the creation of a harmonious society. • Such 'identity politics' was considered a threat to state unity. • Accommodating these differences is politically challenging. • Many states have resorted to either suppressing these diverse identities or ignoring them on the political domain • States generally tend to favour a single, homogenous national identity, in the hope of being able to control and manage it. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any three)</p>	<p>1+3=4</p>
17	<p>"The 73rd and 74th Amendments were a big step indeed in enfranchising women." Comment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reservation of 1/3rd of the total seats for women in the elected offices of local bodies in both rural and urban areas. • 17 % seats reserved for women belonging to the scheduled castes and tribes. • The amendments are significant as for the first time it brought women into elected bodies which also bestowed on them decision making powers. • It brought in a huge number of women into the political process in a single election. 	<p>1+1+1+1 =4</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Many tribal areas have had a rich tradition of grass root democracy. Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three major ethnic tribal groups, the Khasis, Jaintias and Garos have their own traditional political institutions • Well developed and functioned at various tiers – village, clan and state level. • Durbar Kur – traditional political system of the Khasis presided over by the clan headman • Concerned policymakers did not wish to interfere with the traditional tribal institution. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	<p>1+1+1+1 =4</p>
18	<p>Rituals also have secular dimensions, as distinct from secular goals. Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide men and women with occasions for socializing with their peers and superiors • To show off the family wealth, clothing and jewellery • Last few decades, the economic, political and status dimension of ritual have become increasingly conspicuous • Example – Number of cars lined up outside wedding house, VIPs attending wedding provide the index to the household's standing in the local community. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	<p>1+1+1+1 =4</p>
19	<p>What were the issues taken up by the women's movement in the second phase i.e., mid – 1970s?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the mid 1970s there was a renewal of the women's movement in India. • While many of the concerns remained same there were changes both in terms of organizational strategy as well as ideologies • There was growth in autonomous women's movements independent from political parties • Issues of violence against women, important legal changes, land rights, employment, sexual harassment, dowry etc. • There were new issues that were focused like violence against women <p>(any other relevant point) (Any four)</p>	<p>1+1+1+1 =4</p>
20	<p>"Trade and commerce operate through caste and kinship networks in India." Discuss.</p> <p>Trade and commerce operated through caste and kinship networks –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nattukottai Chettiars (or Nakarattars) of Tamil Nadu had extensive caste based serial trading networks. • The structures of caste, kinship, and family were oriented towards commercial activity; business activity was carried out within these social structures. • Nakarattar banks were basically joint family firms, so that the structure of the business firm was the same as that of the family. • An important instrument of exchange and credit was the <i>hundi</i>, or bill of exchange (like a credit note), which allowed merchants to engage in long-distance trade. • Caste based social networks allowed Chettiar merchants to expand their activities into South West Asia and Ceylon. <p>(Any four)</p>	<p>1+1+1+1 =4</p>

21	<p>What is communalism? Why is it a recurrent source of tension and violence? Explain by giving suitable examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communalism' refers to aggressive chauvinism based on religious identity. • Religious identities override everything else. • During communal riots people become face less members of their respective communities. • The dominating attitude is that one's group is only legitimate or worthy • Willing to kill rape and loot members of other religious communities. • Justified to avenge the death and dishonor suffered by the followers of their own religion. <p>Example- anti Sikh riots of Delhi 1984, anti Muslim violence in Gujarat in 2002 (Any other relevant example)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	1+3=4
	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is a minority group? Why do minorities need protection from the State?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A group of people is a minority, who, because of their distinct physical or cultural characteristics find themselves in situations of inequality within the society. Such groups include ethnic minorities. 2. Religious or cultural minorities need special protection because of the numerical/demographic dominance of the majority. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious or cultural minorities 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. • Article 29:(1) Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part there of having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same. • 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. • 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)</p>	1+3=4
22	<p>In what ways has colonialism affected our lives? Explain with suitable examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our social reform and nationalist movement, our laws, our political life and our Constitution, our industry and agriculture, our cities and our villages have been shaped by our paradoxical experience with colonialism. • We have a parliamentary and a legal system, a police and educational system built very much on the British model. 	1+1+1+1+1+1 =6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We drive on the left side of the road like the British. • We have 'bread-omlette' and 'cutlets' as menu offered in many roadside eateries and canteens. • A very popular manufacturer of biscuits, is actually named after Britain. • Many school uniforms include neck-ties • English Education • Colonialism brought into being new political, economic and social structural changes. Such as industrialisation and urbanisation. • This has led to cultural change like westernization, modernization and secularization. <p>(Any six)</p>	
23	<p>Discuss the effects of globalization on print media.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Indian language newspapers have adopted advanced printing technologies and also attempted supplements, pullouts, and literary and niche booklets. • Technological changes in news gathering have increased the speed of news and helped newspaper managements to push their deadlines to dawn. • They are also able to plan a greater number of editions and provide the latest news to the readers. • A number of language newspapers are using the new technologies to bring out separate editions for each of the districts. • While print centers are limited, the number of editions has grown manifold. • Example Newspaper chains like Meerut-based Amar Ujala are using new technology for news gathering as well as for improving pictorial coverage. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	<p>1+1+1+1 +1+1=6</p>
24	<p>What were the major land reform laws introduced by the government after independence?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolition of Zamindari system (abolition of the intermediaries that stood between the cultivator and the State) • Tenancy Abolition and Regulation Act (to give security to the tenants) • Land Ceiling Act (loophole – 'benami transfer' can be mentioned) <p>(Each point to be explained in details)</p>	<p>2+2+2=6</p>

25	<p>(a) What were the preventive and positive checks suggested by Malthus for controlling growth of population?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preventive Checks – postponing marriage, sexual abstinence, celibacy etc.• Positive checks – through famines and diseases <p>(b) Malthus was criticized by the liberal and Marxist scholars. Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Malthus was criticized by Marxists and Liberals for his theory.• Food production and standards of living rise despite population growth as seen in the historical experience of European countries.• Poverty and starvation caused not due to rise in population but due to unequal distribution of economic resources rather than by population growth.. <p style="text-align: right;">(any two)</p>	2 4
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