

MARKING SCHEME
SOCIOLOGY (039)
Paper code- 62
2021-22

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- A. The marking scheme carries only **suggested value points** for the answers.
- B. These are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answers.
- C. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks should be awarded accordingly.
- D. All the examiners/ Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out as per value points for each answer as given in the marking scheme.
- E. All the examiners/ Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are instructed that while evaluating the answer scripts, if the answers is found to be totally incorrect, (X) should be marked on the incorrect answer and awarded '0' Marks.
- F. Choice Type Questions—if -both the attempts are correct, but the candidate has not crossed any answer or crossed both the answer, the best answer may be considered.
- G. Short type answers asking for two features/ characteristics/ points. There is a candidate who writes two points as directed and that too correctly, whereas the answer lists five points of which first is correct, second is incorrect, the third correct and remaining incorrect, the best two correct ones need to be considered and accordingly marked.
- H. The Question paper contains 14 questions.
- I. **Section A-** Question number 1 and 2 are 1mark source based questions. Answer to these questions must not exceed **10-15** words.
- J. **Section B-** Question number 3 to 9 are 2 marks questions. These are very short-answer type questions. Answer to these questions should not exceed **30** words.
- K. **Section C –** Question number 10-12 are 4 marks questions. These are short-answer type question. Answer to these questions should not exceed **80** words.
- L. **Section D-** Question number 13 and 14 are 6 marks questions. These are long- answer type questions. Answer to these questions should not exceed **200** words.

SECTION-A

1 Q. Read the source and answer the question:

Urban luxury manufactures like the high-quality silks and cottons of Dacca or Murshidabad must have been hit first by the almost simultaneous collapse of indigenous court demand and the external market on which these had largely depended. Village crafts in the interior, and particularly, in regions other than eastern India where British penetration was earliest and deepest, probably survived much longer, coming to be seriously affected only with the spread of railways. (Sarkar 1983: 29)

Q. When British took over states and towns of India, some of them lost their courts, artisans and court gentry. Give any one reason.

- As manufacturing boomed in Britain, traditional exports of cotton and silk manufactures from India declined in the face of Manchester competition. This period also saw the further decline of cities.

1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During this period, there was a further decline of cities such as Surat and Masulipatnam. Towns like Thanjavur, Dhaka and Murshidabad lost their courts and as a result artisans and their court gentry. De-industrialization (Any one) 	
2	<p>Read the source and answer the question:</p> <p>Ways of thinking ...John Stuart Mill's essay 'On Liberty' soon after its publication became a text in Indian colleges. Indians came to know about Magna Carta, and the struggle for liberty and equality in Europe and America.</p> <p>Q. Mention the kind of Westernization being referred to in the given source.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This kind of westernisation being referred to is emergence of a westernised sub-cultural pattern through a minority section of Indians who first came in contact with western culture. This included the sub culture of Indian intellectuals who not only adopted many cognitive patterns, or ways of thinking, and styles of life, but supported its expansion. 	½ +
3A	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION-B</p> <p>Many of our cultural practices and patterns can be traced to our agrarian background. Structural and cultural changes are closely inter-related. Most of the year festivals in different regions of India celebrate the main harvest season.</p> <p>Q. "There is a close relationship between agriculture and culture". Give one reason to support the given statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and practice of agriculture varies greatly across the different regions of the country. These variations are reflected in the different regional cultures. One can say there is a close connection between agriculture and culture. <p style="text-align: right;">(any one)</p>	1 +
3B	<p>Q. Name any two agriculture related festivals.</p> <p>Pongal, Bihu, Baisakhi, and Ugadi or any other relevant festival.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two).</p>	½ +

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4A	<p>A social movement requires sustained collective action over time. Such action is often directed against the state and takes the form of demanding changes in state policy or practice. Spontaneous, disorganised protest cannot be called a social movement.</p> <p>Q. Write any two features of a social movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shared objective and ideologies,• Leadership,• sustained collective action,• Organisation. <p>(any two)</p>	$\frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{2}$										
4B	<p>Q. Give an example of a Dalit Movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Satnami Movement of the Chamars,• Adi Dharma Movement,• The Mahar Movement,• Anti-Brahminical movement• Jatavas Movement. <p>(any one)</p>	1										
5	<p>Q. "There is a vital difference between the empire building of pre-capitalist times and that of capitalist times". What is this difference?</p> <table><tr><th>Pre-capitalist</th><th>Capitalist</th></tr><tr><td>1. Outright pillage</td><td>Directly interfere to ensure greatest profit.</td></tr><tr><td>2. Conquerors benefitted from their domination by exacting a continuous flow of tribute.</td><td>Policies were geared towards the strengthening and expansion of British capitalism.</td></tr><tr><td>3. They did not interfere with the economic base.</td><td>Interference in all sectors- Economy, polity and so on.</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">(any one difference)</td></tr></table>	Pre-capitalist	Capitalist	1. Outright pillage	Directly interfere to ensure greatest profit.	2. Conquerors benefitted from their domination by exacting a continuous flow of tribute.	Policies were geared towards the strengthening and expansion of British capitalism.	3. They did not interfere with the economic base.	Interference in all sectors- Economy, polity and so on.	(any one difference)		1 + 1
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6	<p>Q. "Sanskritisation seems to justify a model that rests on inequality and exclusion". Give two reasons to support this statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It appears to suggest that to believe in pollution and purity of groups of people is justifiable or all right.• Therefore, to be able to look down on some groups just as the 'upper castes' looked down on the 'lower castes', is a mark of privilege. In society where such a world-view exists, imagining an equal society becomes difficult. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	1 + 1										

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7.	<p>Q. The varied social reform movements did have common themes. Yet there were also significant differences. State any two differences.</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. • For e.g., Sati was opposed by the Brahmo samaj. <p>(Any two)</p>	1 + 1
8A	<p>Q. What are Redemptive or Transformatory social movements? Give one example.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A redemptive social movement aims to bring about a change in the personal consciousness and actions of its individual members. • Example- People in the Ezhava community in Kerala were led by Narayana Guru to change their social practices. <p>(or any other relevant example)</p>	1+ 1
8B	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is meant by Reformist social movements? Give one example.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reformist social movements strive to change the existing social and political arrangements through gradual, incremental steps. • Example- The 1960s movement for the reorganisation of Indian states on the basis of language and the recent Right to Information campaign are examples of reformist movements. <p>(or any other relevant example)</p>	
9	<p>Q. "For Indian nationalists, the issue of economic exploitation under colonial rule was a central issue".</p> <p>How did Indian nationalists promote industrialization in the early years of independence?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian nationalists saw rapid industrialisation of the economy as the path towards both growth and social equity. • Development of heavy and machine-making industries, expansion of the public sector, mixed economy and holding of a large cooperative sector were considered very important. 	2
10	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION-C</p> <p>Q. How did commercialisation of agriculture lead to circulation of labour?</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As 'traditional' bonds of patronage between labourers or tenants and landlords broke down, and as the seasonal demand for agricultural labour increased in prosperous Green Revolution regions such as the Punjab. A pattern of seasonal migration emerged in which thousands of workers circulate between their home villages and more prosperous areas where there is more demand for labour and higher wages. Migrant workers come mainly from drought-prone and less productive regions. Wealthy farmers often prefer migrant workers as they are more easily exploited. Labours work on farms in Punjab and Haryana, or on brick kilns in U.P or any other construction sites and cities. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	1x 4
11A	<p>Q. Job recruitment as a factory worker takes a different pattern. Explain this pattern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many workers got their jobs through contractors or jobbers known as mistris and were themselves workers. They came from the same regions and communities as the workers, but because they had the owner's backing, they bossed over the workers. The mistri also put community-related pressures on the worker. Nowadays, the importance of the jobber has come down, and both management and unions play a role in recruiting their own people. Many workers also expect that they can pass on their jobs to their children. Many factories employ badli workers who substitute for regular permanent workers who are on leave. <p>(any four)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Explain 'Scientific management' system. What shift from scientific management took place in the 1980s?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An American called Frederick Winslow Taylor invented a new system in the 1890s, which he called 'Scientific Management'. Under his system, all work was broken down into its smallest repetitive elements, and divided between workers. Workers were timed with the help of stopwatches and had to fulfil a certain target every day. Production was further speeded up by the introduction of the assembly line. 	1x 4
11B		3+ 1

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(any three from first four points)

- In the 1980s, there was an attempt to shift from this system of direct control to indirect control, where workers are supposed to motivate and monitor themselves.

12

Q. Mention the positive and negative aspects of 'contract farming' system.

2+
2

- **Positive aspects-**

- ✓ Provide financial security to farmers,
- ✓ company identifies the crop to be grown,
- ✓ provides the seeds and other inputs, as well as the know-how and often also the working capital.
- ✓ The farmer is assured of a market because the company guarantees that it will purchase the produce at a predetermined fixed price.

(any two)

- **Negative aspects-**

- ✓ Contract farming caters primarily to the production of elite items,
- ✓ it usually requires high doses of fertilisers and pesticides not ecologically sustainable
- ✓ makes indigenous knowledge of agriculture irrelevant.
- ✓ It leads to greater financial insecurity as the farmers become dependent on the company for their livelihood.

13A

(any two)

SECTION-D

Q. What is the difference between a strike and a lockout? Discuss the famous strike of Bombay Textile Mills of 1982.

Strike: In a **strike**, workers do not go to work.

Lock Out: In a **lockout** the management shuts the gate and prevents workers from coming.

- The Bombay Textile strike of 1982, which was led by the trade union leader, Dr. Datta Samant, and affected nearly a quarter of a million workers and their families.
- Women workers participated actively in the strike. However, they experienced a conflict between their role as a participant in the strike and their responsibility towards their families and children.
- The workers wanted better wages and also wanted the right to form their own union.
- Members of the RMMS played a role in breaking the strike by bringing people to work.
- Nearly one lakh workers lost their jobs and went back to their villages, or took up casual labour, others moved to smaller towns.

1
+
1
+
4

(any four)

Or

Q. Home based work is an important part of the economy. Explain by giving an example.

13B

- Home-based work includes the manufacture of lace, zari or brocade, carpets, bidis, agarbattis and many such products.
- work is mainly done by women and children.
- An agent provides raw materials and also picks up the finished product.
- Home workers are paid on piece-rate basis depending on the number of pieces made. For e.g., Bidi industry.
- Bidi Industry:
 - Done in forested villages by plucking tender leaves and selling it to the forest department or private contractor.
 - Government auctions the leaves to Bidi factory owners – contractors.
 - Contractor supplies tobacco and leaves to home-based workers.
 - Contractor picks up the finished product and sells them to the manufacturers who puts its brand labels – Distributors – Wholesalers.

(any six)

14.

Q. Are ecological movements new or old social movements? Explain the above using the Chipko movement as an example.

- Ecological movements can be considered as new social movements.
- The Chipko Movement, an example of the ecological movement, started in the Himalayan foothills.
- When government forest contractors came to cut down the trees, villagers, including large number of women, stepped forward to hug the trees to prevent their being felled.
- All of them relied on the forest to get firewood, fodder and other daily necessities. This conflict placed the livelihood needs of poor villagers against the government's desire to generate revenues from selling timber.
- The economy of subsistence was pitted against the economy of profit. Along with this issue of social inequality, the Chipko Movement also raised the issue of ecological sustainability.
- In addition, the Chipko Movement also expressed the resentment of hill villagers against a distant government headquartered in the plains that seemed indifferent and hostile to their concerns.
- So, concerns about economy, ecology and political representation underlay the Chipko Movement.

(any five)

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(any five)

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~~9/5/22~~

~~Shree~~

~~Baner~~

~~Raym~~

~~Santora~~

~~Waller~~

~~Form~~