

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL: (For Internal and Restricted use only)
SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2019
MARKING SCHEME - SOCIOLOGY (SUBJECT CODE - 039)
PAPER CODE – 62

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. Small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully. Evaluation is a 10-12 days mission for all of us. Hence, it is desired from you to give your best in this process.
2. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Schemes. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Schemes should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and innovative maybe assessed and marks be awarded to them.
3. The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Schemes. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
4. If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then totalled up and written in the left evaluators.
5. If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left hand margin and encircled.
6. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer or the question deserving more marks should be retained and other answer scored out.
7. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalised only once.
8. A full scale of marks 1-80 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
9. Every examiner should stay full working hours ie 8 hours every day and evaluate 25 answer books.
10. Avoid the following common types of errors committed by the examiner in the past:-
 - Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book:-
 - Giving more marks to an answer than assigned to it.
 - Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.
 - Wrong question totalling on the title page.
 - Wrong totalling of marks of the two columns on the title page.

- Wrong grand total.
 - Marks in words and figures not tallying.
 - Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.
 - Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded (ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should be merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer).
 - Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
11. While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as (X) and awarded zero (0) marks.
 12. Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page or totalling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
 13. The examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the spot evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
 14. Every examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totalled and written in figures and words.
 15. As per orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the candidates are permitted to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the processing charges.
 16. 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 to be awarded accordingly.
 17. 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.
 18. (i) The question paper is divided into three sections.
 - (ii) There are 25 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
 - (iii) Section A includes question No. 1 – 14. They are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
 - (iv) Section B includes question No. 15 – 21. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
 - (v) Section C includes question No. 22 – 25. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each. Question No. 25 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

5	<p>Economist and others have often made a <u>distinction</u> between the organised or formal and the unorganised or informal sector. Justify.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <u>organised sector</u> consists of all units employing ten or more people throughout the year. These have to be registered with the government to ensure that their employees get proper salaries or wages, pension and other benefits. • While in an <u>unorganised sector</u> they are left to the whims and fancies of the employer or the contractor. The employees do not get proper salaries or wages, pension and other benefits. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	1+1
6	<p>‘Social movements also develop distinct modes of protests.’ What are these?</p> <p>Social movements also develop distinct modes of protest. This could be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • candle march, • torch light processions, • use of black cloth, • theatres/Nukkad Natak, • songs, poetries, • Ahimsa, • Satayagraha. <p>(Any two) (Any other relevant point)</p>	1+1
7	<p>‘Federal system has worked fairly well though there remain many contentious issues.’ Mention any two issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respecting regional sentiments is done by Constitutional provisions defining the powers of the States and the Centre. • Since the era of liberalisation (i.e., since the 1990s) there is concern among policy makers, politicians and scholars about increasing inter-regional economic and infrastructural inequalities. • Private investors generally want to invest in already developed States where the infrastructure and other facilities are better. • The government can give some consideration to regional equity and other social goals rather than just seek to maximise profits. • The market economy tends to increase the gap between developed and backward regions. • Centre States disputes: river water, linguistic and regional disparity etc. <p>(Any two)(Any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	1+1

	<p>How can commitment to the protection of minorities also be a challenge to the State?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attaining loyalty and obedience was not easy, especially in a context of cultural diversity. • Most states feared that the recognition of such difference would lead to social fragmentation and prevent the creation of a harmonious society. • 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>(Any two)(Any other relevant point)</p>	1+1
8	<p>What do you understand by ascriptive identities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is based on birth and 'belonging' • It is what we 'are' • We don't have to do anything to be born into a community. • No one has any choice about which family or community or country they are born into. • Membership is entirely accidental • Our community provides us the language (our mother tongue) and the cultural values, • It anchors our self-identity • They are very hard to shake off; • It's inescapable belonging and we are emotionally attached • Ascriptive identities are universal. <p>(Any two)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Identify the religious diversity found in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In terms of religion, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hindus, ➤ Muslims, ➤ Christians, ➤ Sikhs, ➤ Buddhists, ➤ Jains. <p>(Any two)(Any other relevant point)</p>	<p>1+1</p> <p>1+1</p>
9	<p>In response to the harsh working conditions workers have expressed anger through trade unions. Differentiate between strike and lockout in the light of the above statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a strike, workers do not go to work. • In a lock-out the management shuts the gate and prevents workers from coming. 	1+1

10	<p>‘Adivasi experiences of marginalisation and their sense of injustice were mobilized to create shared Jharkhand identity’. Mention the issues against which leaders of Jharkhand agitated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • Issues relating to matters of ethnic-cultural identity; • Common hatred of dikus – migrant traders and money-lenders. <p>(Any two)</p>	1+1
11	<p>What ideas of society did the Dharma Sabha project?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orthodox members of the Hindu community in Bengal formed an organisation called Dharma Sabha. They petitioned to the British arguing that reformers had no right to interpret sacred texts. <p>OR</p> <p>Modernisation and secularisation are part of a set of modern ideas. How are the two processes linked?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in attitude towards religion and celebration of festivals, change in ceremonies, taboos and sacrifices. • Modern ways lead to decline in traditional and religious ways. • This leads to a scientific and rational outlook. • Work gets based on choice, not birth. • A vibrant secular and democratic political system. • Caste and community based mobilisation. <p>(Any two) (Any other relevant point)</p>	<p>2</p> <p>1+1</p>
12	<p>Give two examples of caste based movements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satnami Movement of the Chamars • Adi Dharma Movement in Punjab, • The Mahar Movement in Maharashtra,. • The socio-political mobilisation among the Jatavas of Agra. • The Anti-Brahman Movement in south India (SNDP). <p>(Any two)</p>	1+1
13	<p>How do people find jobs in an industrial society?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many workers got their jobs through contractors or jobbers • Jobs through advertisements, • employment exchange, • personal contacts, • Internet, eg. Naukri.com, LinkedIn etc. <p>(Any two) (Any other relevant point)</p>	1+1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules about food and food-sharing. • There could be a further ranking within each broad occupational category. • 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. • The proportion of population that lives in poverty or affluence differs greatly across caste groups. • There is rigidity in the caste system. <p>(Any four) (Any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the key principles that help explain social stratification. Three key principles help explain social stratification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social stratification is a characteristic of society, not simply a function of individual differences • Social stratification persists over generations • Social stratification is supported by patterns of belief, or ideology <p style="text-align: right;">(Explain any two)</p>	2+2
18	<p>Competing interests do not always reflect clear class divide. Explain with suitable examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A factory shuts down because it emits toxic waste and affects the health of those around. This is a matter of life, which the Constitution protects. • Ban on Child Labour – Act of Free and Compulsory Education for all: depriving them of their earning and support to family. <p>Hence, livelihood, is a matter of life that the Constitution protects, and its closure and ban, will render people jobless.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant example)</p>	2+2
19	<p>Which cities were developed by the British in India and Why?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal cities such as Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai were favoured. • From here primary commodities could be easily exported and manufactured goods could be cheaply imported. • Colonial cities were the prime link between the economic centre and core in Britain and periphery or margins in colonised India. • Egs: Calcutta exported jute to Dundee, Madras sent coffee, sugar, indigo dyes and cotton to Britain. 	1+1+1+1

	SECTION C	
22	<p>The pattern of farmer's suicides point to the significant crisis that the rural areas are experiencing.' What do you understand by 'matrix event' and how are they responsible for farmer suicides?</p> <p>Matrix Events--- A range of factors that coalesce (or combine or come together) to form an event e.g. : farmers distress/suicide.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agrarian distress caused by structural changes in agriculture and changes in economic and agricultural policies. • the changed pattern of landholdings; changing cropping patterns especially due to the shift to cash crops; • liberalisation policies that have exposed Indian agriculture to the forces of globalisation; • heavy dependence on high-cost inputs; • decline in state support in the form of subsidies for agriculture; • individualisation of agricultural operations. • the loss of either the crop (due to spread of disease or pests, excessive rainfall, or drought), • lack of an adequate support or market price, • unable to bear the debt burden or sustain their families, • changing culture in rural areas in which increased incomes are required for marriages, dowries, and to sustain new activities and expenses such as education and medical care. <p>(Any four)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Migration and lack of job security create poor working and living conditions for migrant labour. Explain with reference to the circulation of labour in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercialisation of agriculture has led to the growth of migrant agricultural labour. • The seasonal demand for agricultural labour increased in prosperous Green Revolution regions such as the Punjab leading to seasonal migration. • Labourers migrate due to the increasing inequalities in rural areas. • Ten-twelve of them are housed in small rooms, and sometimes one shift has to make way for another. • Men migrate out periodically in search of work and better wages, while women and children are often left behind in their villages with elderly grandparents. • Migrant workers come mainly from drought-prone and less productive regions, and they go to work for part of the year on farms, brick kilns or construction sites. • Landless workers do not have many rights, they are usually not paid the minimum wage, and can be easily exploited. • The fish processing plants along the coastline employ mostly single young women who are seen as submissive workers. <p>(Any six)(Any other relevant point)</p>	<p>2+4</p> <p>1+1+1+1+1+1</p>

	<p>Explain the economic policy of Liberalisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globalisation involves a stretching of social and economic relationships throughout the world. • The term liberalisation refers to a range of policy decisions that the Indian state took since 1991 to open up the Indian economy to the world market. • Liberalisation of the economy meant the steady removal of the rules that regulated Indian trade and finance regulations such as transnational corporation, knowledge economy, electronic economy & globalisation of finance. • The Indian economy has witnessed a series of reforms in all major sectors of the economy (agriculture, industry, trade, foreign investment and technology, public sector, financial institutions etc.). • Integration into the global market. • The process of liberalisation also involved the taking of loans from international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF). • Reduction in the state expenditure in the social sector such as health, education and social security. • There is also a greater say by international institutions such as the World Trade Organisation (WTO). 	1+1+1+1+1+1
25	<p>The Indian Languages Newspaper Revolution</p> <p>The most significant happening in the few decades has been the India language newspaper revolution. The beginnings of this growth predated liberalisation. The top two dailies in India are Danik Jagran and Danik Bhaskar with a readership of 21 million and 17 million, respective. The fastest growing dailies are the Assamese dailies in urban areas (51.8 percent increase) and the Bengali dailies in rural areas (129 percent).</p> <p>The 'Eenadu' story also exemplifies the success of the Indian language press. Ramoji Rao the founder of 'Eenadu' before launching has successfully organised a chit-fund, before launching the paper in 1974. By associating with appropriate causes in the rural areas like the Anti-arak movement in the mid-1980s, the Telugu newspaper was able to reach into the countryside. This prompted it to launch 'district dailies' in 1898. There were tabloid inserts of sensational features carrying news from particular districts as well as classified advertisements from villages and small towns of the same. By 1998 'Eenadu' was being published from ten towns in Andhra Pradesh and its circulation accounted for 70 per cent of the audited Telugu daily circulation.</p> <p>A. What are the different forms of Print Media? Newspapers, Magazines, hand-outs, books, pamphlets etc. (Any two)</p>	1+1

	<p>B. What reasons can be attributed to the emerging growth of Indian?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vernacular Newspapers • Rise of Literate people • Introduction of local news • Adoption of advanced printing techniques • Marketing strategies—Advertisement, Commercialisation etc. <p><i>{Note: Since part B of the question is incomplete the students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks be awarded accordingly}</i></p>	4
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