

SOCIOLOGY (039)
SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2017
MARKING SCHEME FOR –62/1

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) 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 (approx. 30 words), Question No. 15 to 21 are of 4 marks each (approx. 80 words), Question No. 22 to 24 are of 6 marks each(approx. 200 words) and Question No. 25 of 6 marks is a passage having question of 2 & 4 Marks.

S. No.	Expected Answer/Value Points	Marks
Q.1	What do you understand by the term westernization?	2
1.	Westernization- The changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 yrs. of British rule. OR Involves adopting of western lifestyles, westernways of thinking, spread of western cultural traits – the imitating of the western external forms of culture. (A ny other relevant point) (Marks to be given if student mentions the name of M.N. Srinivas.)	2
Q.2	In an industrial set-up, how can a manager make the worker produce more?	2
2	There are two ways of making workers produce more : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To extend the working hours • To increase the amount that is produced within a given time period. (If“assemblyline / conveyor belt is mentioned it should be considered.)	1 1
Q.3	Write the meaning of term infotainment.	2
3	Infotainment - It is a combination of information and entertainment to sustain the interest of the readers. (This is contained in the BLUE BOX which is NOT TO BE TESTED. This had earlier also been pointed out in the previous marking scheme when it had come ONCE.)	2
Q.4	In what way consumption pattern related to status symbol?	2
4	Relation of Consumption pattern to status symbol - Things people consume,use, indicate their status in society; their lifestyle etc	2

	.e.g. brand of cell phone, model of car, decoration of home, way of dressing , leisure activitiesetc (Any other relevant points)	
Q.5	Why coastal cities were favoured by the colonial rules?	2
5	Coastal cities were favoured as - From here primary commodities could be easily exported and manufactured goods could be cheaply imported. OR They were the primary link between the economic center and core in Britain and periphery margins in colonized India (Coastal cities such as Bombay, Calcutta & Madras were developed by the British in India. This may be mentioned as Mumbai, Kolkatta, Chennai also.)	2
Q.6	What changes has been brought by the technology in newspaper industry?	2
6	The technological changes brought about in the Newspaper industry are – Network of personal computer (PC) Local area networks (LAN) Use of newsmaking software , Newsmaker etc Mini tape recorders, a laptop, Mobile or satellite phone Other accessories like modem etc. (Any other point that BRINGS out the technological change in the NEWSPAPER INDUSTRY .) (Any two)	1 1
Q.7	How were silk spinners and twisters of Bihar affected by globalization?	2
7	Affect of globalization on silk spinners and twisters of Bihar- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lost their jobs because of Chinese / Korean silk yarn that entered the market. • Preference of the Chinese/ Korean silk yarn, as it is somewhat cheaper and has a shine. (Any one).	2
Q.8	What role does pressure groups play in Indian democracy?	2
8	Role of pressure group- A group that operates by lobbying with the Government / legislative bodies for the fulfillment of certain demands. (Any other relevant point)	2
Q.9	What are counter movements? Give example	
9	Counter Movements - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counter movements arise in defence of status – quo when a social movement seeks to bring in a social change. Example- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of Dharma Sabha as a counter to Raja Ram Mohan Roy's campaign against Sati • Education for girls • Widow remarriage • Enrolling of so called lower caste children in school (Any other relevant points)	1 1

Q.10	What are the distinct modes of protest?	2
10	<p>Distinct modes of protest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candlelight and torchlight processions • Use of black cloth(flags , bands etc) • Street theaters, • Songs and poetry • Ahimsa, • Satyagraha <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	1+1
Q.11	State the main concerns of 19 th Century's social reformers.	2
11	<p>Main concerns of social reformers of 19th century:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of the prevailing social evils • Education for the deprived, backward, weaker sections. • Widow remarriage • Child Marriage • Against Caste and Gender discrimination • Religious discrimination <p>(Any other relevant point) (Any two)</p>	1+1
Q.12	In what way advertisement in technology led to revolutionary changes in global communities.	2
12	<p>The scope of the answer to WHAT is asked in the question is VERY LARGE. The question requires a connection between “ advertisement in technology “ LEADING TO “ revolutionary changes “ IN “ global communities “ . Therefore , some suggested points closest to what a student may answer are – The role of advertisements in newspapers, magazines, radio, T.V, films, hoardings, internet, mobile phones, pamphlets , shows (beauty pageants, award shows, etc) exhibitions, fairs etc (Any other relevant points)</p>	2
Q. 13	Give examples of INGOs.	2
13	<p>INGOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenpeace, The Red Cross, Amnesty International, Medicins Sans Frontieres <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	1 1
Q.14	How mass-media is a part of our everyday's life?	2
14	<p>Mass media as part of everyday life –</p> <p>Reading of newspaper Watching television / films etc Listening to the radio Use of mobile phones Use of Internet / social networking sites.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any other relevant points) (Any two)</p>	1+1
Q.15	Explain the politics of assimilation and integration used to establish national identity.	4
15	<p>Assimilationist and integrationist strategies try to establish singular national identities through various interventions like:</p> <p>Centralizing all powers to forums where the dominant group constitutes a majority and eliminating the autonomy of local or minority groups</p> <p>Imposing a unified legal and judicial system based on the dominant group's traditions and abolishing alternative systems used by other groups.</p> <p>Adopting the dominant groups language as the only official national language and making its use mandatory in all public institutions</p>	2+2

	<p>Promotions of the dominant groups language and culture through national institutions including state controlled media and educational institutions</p> <p>Adoption of state symbols celebrating the dominant groups history, heroes and culture reflected in such things as choice of national holidays or naming of streets etc.</p> <p>Seizure of lands forests and fisheries from minority groups and indigenous people and declaring them national resources. (Any two)</p>	
Q.16	<p>Differentiate the sociological and economic perspective of market. OR How did the advent of colonialism in India produce a major upheaval in the economy?</p>	4
16	<p>Differentiate between the Sociological and Economic perspective of market –</p> <p>Sociological deals with the market as a social institution involving interaction, meeting of kin, gossip, dissemination of information, settling of marriage etc. Economic deals with the market as an economic institution involving trading, buying, selling, distribution, money oriented processes etc</p> <p>The student may use an example from tribal market, village market, traditional business communities , joint family business to explain the above. (Any other relevant point)</p>	2 +2
	OR	
	<p>Advent of colonialism in India produced major upheavals in the economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3. British industrialization led to de- industrialization in India. • 2. After colonization India became source of raw materials and agricultural products and a consumer of manufactured goods earlier it was a major supplier of manufactured goods to the world market. • 4. New groups emerged to take advantage of the economic opportunities provided by colonialism . • 1. Disruptions in production , trade and agriculture eg Handloom, village crafts, etc • 5. Emergence of new business communities transformed trade , banking, industry etc. (Any other relevant point) 	1 each
Q.17	<p>Nation-State became the dominant political form during the colonial period. Explain.</p>	4
17	<p>Nation – state became the dominant political form - Initially use of passports was not common for international travel. Pertains to a particular state , characteristic of the modern world Associated closely with the rise of nationalism.; rise of democratic ideas; Sovereign, A community of communities sharing a desire to be a part of the same political collectivity. (Any other relevant point)</p>	1 each
Q. 18	<p>The 73rd amendment has been monumental in bringing voice to the people of villages. Discuss</p>	4
18	<p>73rd Amendment gave voice to the people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This act provided constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI s) • Compulsory of local self-government bodies in rural and municipal areas to be elected every 5 years • Control of local resources to the elected local bodies • Reservation of 1/3rd seats for women in elected office of local bodies – 17 % reserved for women belonging to the SC & ST. 	1 1 1 1
Q. 19	<p>What is the role and significance of civil society in today's world?</p>	4

	OR	
	Encouraging cultural diversity is good policy from both the practical and the principled point of view. Justify the statement using India's case as a Nation-State.	
19	<p>Role and significance of civil society in today's world :</p> <p>Bring into public and Government view many issues that were sidelined . Help people unfairly dealt with to get justice Give shape and direction to social issues Candle light meetings, protest marches etc As they are non-state, non-market - where individuals get together voluntarily to take up social issues – become a part of public domain It is purely non-commercial , makes no profit. Eg; NGOs, trade groups, RTI, media, etc</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four points)</p>	1+1+1+1
	OR	
19	<p>Encouraging cultural diversity – (using case of India as a Nation-state)</p> <p>The Indian Nation-state is socially and culturally one of the most diverse countries of the world. It has one of the largest populations speaking multiple languages (dialects). It consists of multiple religions, plural in beliefs and practices. In terms of Nation-state's relationship with community identities, the Indian case fits neither the "assimilationist" nor the "integrationist" model.</p> <p>The Constitution declares the State to be a secular state, but religion, language and other such factors are not banished from the public sphere.</p> <p>By international standards, very strong constitutional protection is offered to minority religions. India's problems have been more in the sphere of implementation and practice rather than Laws or principles.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant point) (Any four)</p>	1+1+1+1
Q. 20	Discuss the changes that the Trade unions bring out in the lives of workers.	4
20	<p>Trade union play an important role for the welfare of workers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In some cases trade unions have been striving to overcome problems such as regionalism and casteism • Trade unions take up a number of issues pertaining to workers such as better wages, better working conditions etc. • It can also help to break strikes / lock outs • A forum to bring workers together <p>Act as a pressure group to make Govt. note their demands Helps in resolving medical and accident claims/issues.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant point) (Any four)</p>	1+1+1+1
Q. 21	In what way the new social movements are different from the old social movements.	4
21	<p>Distinction between Old and New Social movements :</p> <p>Old Social movement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It functions within the frame of political parties • Role of political parties were central • Reorganization of power relations • Restricted to certain regions / nations <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p> <p>New Social movement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were not about changing the distribution of power in society • Non party political formations in order to put pressure on the state from outside • Quality of life issue such as having a clean environment. • International in scope <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p>	2+2
Q.22	Explain the three key principles of social stratification with examples.	6

22	Key principles of social stratification : It is a characteristic of society not simply a function of individual difference. It persists over generations. It is supported by patterns of belief or ideology. (Explain with examples)	2+2+2
Q.23	Highlight the social consequences of Green Revolution.	6
23	Social consequences of green revolution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only medium and large farmers benefitted • Displacement of tenancy cultivators • Displacement of service caste groups • Worsening of economic condition for agricultural workers due to rising prices and shift in the mode of payment • Commercialization and market oriented cultivation leading to livelihood insecurities • Worsening of regional insecurities • Traditional system of cultivation practices and seeds is being lost • Environmental hazards (Any other relevant point) (Any six)	1+1+1+1 +1+1
Q.24	Explain the structural tensions faced by men and women in matriarchal societies. OR What are the factors behind the assertion of tribal identities today?	6
24	Structural tensions faced by men and women in matriarchal societies - Matriarchal form of family refers to the "authority and dominance "lying with the woman . However, in reality it is Matriliney which is seen to exist among the Khasis of Meghalaya. The woman inherits the property from her mother but does not exercise control over it; nor are they the decision makers in public affairs. The authority and control goes from maternal uncle to nephew and the inheritance from mother to daughter. It creates a role conflict for the male members as they are torn between the responsibilities of their natal household and that of his wife and children. There is an apprehension in the minds of the wife and sister of the man; with regard to his commitment to their welfare. (Any other relevant [point])	1 each
	OR	
24	Factor behind tribal identities assertion: Outcome of interactional process Demand for statehood Displacement of tribals - dams, factories etc. Emergence of the educated middle classes – difference between them and the poor tribals Resistance and opposition to the non-tribals Declaration of "disturbed areas " Cultural issues of identity and economic issues such as inequality Nationalism of the forests produce Acquisition of land for large irrigation projects and firing ranges Marginalization of tribals Exploitation at the hands of the non-tribals Benefits from mining, industrial projects, minerals etc. went to the non- tribals. Land alienation (Any other relevant point) (Any six)	1 each
Q. 25	Read the passage given below and answer following question: Data from the National Sample Survey studies of 1999-2000 and from the 2001 Census of India reveal a sharp fall in the rate of employment generation (creation of new jobs) across both rural and urban areas. This is true for the young as well. The rate of growth of employment in the 15-30 age group, which stood at around 2.4 percent a year between 1987 and 1994 for both rural and urban men, fell to 0.7 for rural men and 0.3 percent for urban men during 1994 to 2004. This	6

	<p>suggest that the advantage offered by a young labour force is not being exploited. Strategies exist to exploit the demographic window of opportunity that India has today. But India's recent experience suggests that market forces by themselves do not ensure that such strategies would be implemented. Unless a way forward is found, we may miss out on the potential benefits that the country's changing age structure temporarily offers.</p> <p>a) What is demographic dividend? b) Do you think that India is indeed facing a window of opportunity created by demographic dividend?</p>	
25	<p>PASSAGE – a) Demographic dividend – It is a benefit flowing from the changing age structure - caused by a larger proportion of "workers" relative to "non- workers (dependants) " (15 yrs to 64 yrs).</p> <p>(b) Providing employment – effective utilization of this working –group. One of the youngest countries of the world – young labour force. Temporary phase – young population of today will become old and non-working (dependant) therefore needs effective planning. Growth in ' working age group" due to the increasing levels of education (Any other relevant point)</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2+2</p>