Central Board of School Education

Marking Scheme 2016

[Official]

SOCIOLOGY (039)
SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2016
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) 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

Q. No.	Expected Answer/Value Points	Dist. of Marks
Q.1	What is the meaning of dependency ratio?	2
Ans.1	<u>Dependency Ratio</u> – It is a measure comparing portion of a population which is composed of dependents (elderly people who are too old to work and children who are too young to work) with the portion i.e. in the working age group (15-64 years).	2
Q.2	What are the three forms of capital on which social inequality is based?	2
Ans.2	The three forms of capital on which social inequality is based are – i) Economic capital ii) Cultural capital iii) Social capital (Based on the question, just naming '3' is enough. However, some students may add an explanation, which has to be awarded).	2
Q.3	State the two factors which encourage regionalism.	2
Ans.3	Two factors that encourage regionalism – i) Geographical concentration. ii) Sense of regional deprivation. iii) Combination of factors based on common language, religion, culture, tribe, identity, ethnicity, ecology etc. (Any other relevant point) (Any two)	1+1
Q.4	What are the criteria for forming community identity?	2
Ans.4	Criteria for forming Community identity – i) Based on birth. ii) Not based on acquired qualification or accomplishments. (Any other relevant point) (Any two)	1+1
Q.5	Give the meaning of Sanskritisation.	2
Ans.5	<u>Sanskritisation:-</u> A process where members of middle/lower caste attempt to raise their own social status by adopting the ritual, domestic & social practices of a Caste or Caste of higher status. OR According to M.N. Srinivas –It may be defined as the process by which a low caste or tribe or other group takes over the customs, rituals, beliefs, ideology & style of life of a high and in particular a twice-born (Dwija) caste (Any of the above)	2
Q.6	What do understated by the term decentralized democracy?	2
Ans.6	<u>Decentralized democracy</u> – • Filtering of power from the top to the bottom, so that they may get a chance to take decisions for the problems they know best. • It is a system in which the members of a community or group participate collectively in the taking of major decisions. • It refers to a process of gradual devolution or transfer of functions, resources and decision- making powers to the lower level democratically elected bodies. (Any other relevant explanation) (Any two)	1+1
Q.7	How have 'matrix events' taken place in the rural society?	2
Ans.7	• Matrix Events – A range of factors that coalesce (or combine, or come together) to form an event e.g. farmers distress / suicide.	

	• Unable to bear the burden of debt. • Failure of crops / decrease in subsidies etc. • Cannot fulfill their social obligations due to loss. (Any two of the above or any other relevant point)	1+1
Q.8	In what way does 'Time Slavery' influence Industrial society?	2
Ans.8	<u>Time Slavery</u> – (I.T. sector.) i) 10-12 hours is an average workday ii) Employees to stay over-night in the office (known as a night-out) to meet deadlines iii) "Over work" is built into structure of out-sourced projects – due to time difference between India and the client site. iv) Flexi-time – freedom to choose the working hours within limits. v) Even when no work pressure, employees tend to stay late due to peer pressure or to show the boss that they are working hard. (Any other relevant point) (Any two)	1+1
Q.9	What is the meaning of Glocalisation?	2
Ans.9	<u>Glocalisation</u>– i) It is the mixing of global with the local culture. ii) It is a strategy often adopted by foreign firms while dealing with local tradition in order to enhance their marketability. (Any one of the above)	2
Q.10	In what way 'Fordism' influenced the production and marketing of goods?	2
Ans.10	<u>FORDISM</u> - (i) Started by Henry Ford. (ii) Popularized the assembly-line method of mass production of cars. (iii) There was mass production of goods at a centralized location, resulted in expensive costs. (iv) Led to payment of better wages to the workers, implementation of social welfare policies by both industrialists and the states. (Any two of the above) (<u>Note</u>: We have moved to a system of flexible production of dispersed location- Post-Fordism)	1+1
Q.11	How has 'corporate Culture' transformed society?	2
Ans.11	<u>Corporate Culture</u> - (i) Branch of management theory that seeks to increase productivity & competitiveness. (ii) It involves all members of a firm. (iii) Enhancement of employee solidarity and loyalty through events, rituals, tradition etc. (iv) Way of promoting & packaging of products. (Any other relevant point) (Any two)	1+1
Q.12	Give two examples of Peasant movements.	2
Ans.12	<u>Peasant Movements</u>- i) Tebhaga Movement ii) Telangana Movement iii) Bengal Revolt iv) Deccan Riots v) Bardoli Satyagraha vi) Non-cooperation Movement vii) Champaran Satyagraha (Any two)	1+1
Q. 13	Mention two important reasons that can be attributed for the rise of Dalit Movements.	2
Ans.13	<u>Reasons for rise of Dalit Movements</u> – i) Common quest for equality, self-dignity ii) Eradication of un-touchability. iii) Abolishment of stigmatisation –struggle to be touched. iv) Recognition as fellow human beings. v) Struggle for self-confidence. vi) Require a space for self- determination. vii) Economic & Political exploitation (Any other relevant point) (Any two)	1+1
Q.14	Why do environmental movements take place?	2
Ans.14	<u>Reasons for an Environmental Movement</u> – (The textbook has portion on **ecological movement**) To protest against / to show concern about- (1) Exploitation of the already depleting natural resource (2) In the name of "development" habitat of people is forcibly changed – they are	

		displaced. (Any other suitable example of ecological movement) (Any one)	2
Q.15	Highlight the main features of demographic dividend in India.		4
Ans.15	Main features of demographic dividend in India – i) Working age of people (15 years – 64 years) is relatively large. ii) Small groups of "old people" to support. iii) Small group of "young children" who cannot work and are supported. iv) It is a source of economic growth and prosperity. (Any other relevant point)		1+1+1 +1
Q.16	What were the major issues of Adivasis struggle after independence?		4
Ans.16	Major issues of Adivasi struggles after Independence • Alienation of land and resources which they depended upon. • Issues related to cultural identity. • Repeated displacements in the name of development projects. • Exploitation by non-tribals (outsiders, dikkus) • Declaration of "disturbed areas", • Demand for separate statehood, etc. • On displacement, they are not given appropriate compensation or rehabilitation. (Any other relevant point) (Any four)		1+1+1 +1
Q.17	Why Communalism is still a challenge to our unity and harmony?		
Ans.17	Communalism – • Refers to aggressive chauvinism based on religious identity. • Chauvinism itself is an attitude that sees one's own group as the only legitimate and worthy group, with other groups being seen – by definition as inferior, illegitimate or opposed. • Communalism is an aggressive political ideology linked to religion. • Communalism is about politics, not religion. • Communalists cultivate an aggressive politics identity and are prepared to condemn or attack everyone who does not share their identity. • Any relevant example to explain this phenomenon. (Any four)	1+1+1 +1	
Q.18	How has Casteism influenced politics?		4
Ans. 18	Effect of Casteism on politics : - (i) It highlights differences. (ii) Leads to Caste mobilization for election - vote bank. (iii) Candidates not chosen on Merit but on caste affiliations. (iv) Formation of Caste-based political parties. (v) Caste acts as a pressure group. (Any other relevant point) (Any four)		1+1+1 +1
Q.19	Elaborate the power and responsibilities of the Panchayat.		4
Ans. 19	Power & Responsibilities of the Panchayat: - - To prepare plans and schemes for economic development. - To promote schemes to enhance social justice. - To levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls & fees. - Help in executing governmental responsibilities (of finances & local authorities) - Social welfare responsibilities(recording births, deaths, maintenance of burning, burial grounds etc.) - Promoting family planning & agricultural activities. - Developmental activities: Construction of roads, public buildings, tanks, schools etc. - Monitor government programmes like I.R.D.P. etc. (Any four)		1+1+ 1+1
Q.20	Explain the impact of land reforms on Indian agriculture after independence.		4
Ans. 20	Impact of Land reforms on Indian Agriculture after independence. (i) Abolition of Zamindari System - removal of the intermediaries between State and cultivators. (ii) Tenancy Abolition & Regulation Acts – Outlaw tenancy altogether or to regulate rents to give security to the tenants. (iii) Land Ceiling Acts – Imposed an upper limit on the amount of land owned by a family and the excess collected was redistributed for agricultural purpose to the landless. (iv) Led to Benami transfers – In most cases landowners managed to divide the land among relatives and others including servants while they continued to control it.		1+1+1 +1

	Q.) Briefly highlight transformations of rural society after independence. Ans.) <u>Transformation of rural society - Post- Independence</u> 　　　i)　　Increase in the use of agricultural labour. 　　　ii)　　Payment in cash, not in kind. 　　　iii)　　Loosening of traditional agricultural bonds. 　　　iv)　　Transition to Capitalist agriculture. 　　　v)　　Rural areas became integrated to larger society. 　　　vi)　　Modern methods of agriculture & better infrastructure. 　　　vii)　　Entrepreneurial groups arose. 　　　viii)　　Emergence of Rural Elites. 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(Any four)	1+1+1 +1	
Q.21	Discuss the issues faced by 'migrating labourers'.	4	
Ans.	<u>Issues faced by ' Migrating Labour'</u> : - As the question does not refer to any one specific category of "Migrating Labourers '' it is difficult to assume that it concerns only with " Migrating agricultural Labourers ''/ Circulation of labour as presented in the original Marking scheme. The Syllabus covers – Industrial labour, those working in fish processing plants, gangs of brick yards workers , tea-plantation labourers & those taken by the British to other parts of their colonies and also overseas migrants to Africa, Britain etc in contemporary times Therefore, the students would get confused. This will simply make him/her give points related to issues pertaining to any period i.e. pre – independence , post – independence, recent times. <u>Issues faced by " Migrating Labour"</u> - 　　1.　Paid low wages. 　　2.　Long working hours. 　　3.　Poor working conditions. 　　4.　Cramped, unhygienic living conditions 　　5.　Bare minimum benefits – medical, education of children etc. 　　6.　Job insecurity. 　　7.　Contractual binding which is usually unfair to them. 　　8.　Cut-off from their place of origin :-work far away etc. 　　9.　Easily exploited. 　　10. Work based on seasonal demand. 　　11. Increasing inequalities. 　　12. Breakdown of bonds of patronage. 　　　(Any other relevant point)　　　　　　　(Any four)	1+1+1 +1	
	Q.)Explain the major forms of jobs recruitment in India Ans) <u>Major forms of job recruitment</u> :- 　　1. Newspaper. 　　2. Employment Exchange. 　　3. Contractors. 　　4. Outsourcing. 　　5. Internet. 　　6. Mobile phones. 　　7. Personal Contacts. 　　　(Any other relevant point)　　　　　　(Any four)	1+1+1 +1	
Q.22	'The institution of caste is both visible and invisible in many respects.' Justify the statement with suitable examples.	6	
Ans. 22	(a) <u>Institution of caste is both visible & invisible in many respects</u> – <u>Invisible :</u> i)　For the upper castes, urban- middle and upper classes it is invisible. ii)　Upper caste Elite benefitted State- sector jobs. iii)　For upper castes today caste plays no part in public life but is limited to personal spheres – as a consequence of better economic & educational levels. <u>Visible :</u> i)　For S.Cs, S.Ts & Backward castes, caste has become visible. ii)　Getting reservation and other forms of protective discrimination instituted by the State. iii)　To compete with the upper caste they cannot afford to abandon their caste identity. 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　**OR** Q)　 What are the rules and regulations that caste systems imposes on its members? Ans) <u>Rules & Regulations of the Caste system</u> – 　　(i) Caste is determined by birth. 　　(ii) Strict rules about marriage – Endogamy 　　(iii) Rules about food and food sharing. 　　(iv) Arranged in a hierarchy of rank & status-based on purity & pollution.	3+3 1+1+1 + 1+1+1	

	(v) Castes almost always have sub-castes and sub-sub-Castes - Sub divisions. (vi) Occupation is fixed. (The above to be explained with example)	
Q.23	'The policy of liberalization has brought about changes in our society.' Elaborate.	6
Ans. 23	Changes brought about due to Liberalisation :- (i) Participation in W.T.O – free international trading system. (ii) Opening up of Indian markets to imports. (iii) Exposure to competition from global markets. (iv) Withdrawal of State support and protected markets. (v) Entry of M.N.Cs example- Contract farming , consumer goods etc. (vi) Reduction in Public Sector and increase in Private Sector. (vii) Economic reforms in all major sectors – agriculture, trade, industry, foreign investment etc. (viii) Cultural Changes. (ix) Integration into global market – global village. (Any six to be explained)	1+1+1 + 1+1+1
Q.24	In what ways has colonialism brought about a social, economic and political influence on India society to promote urbanization.	6

Ans. 24	To promote urbanisation, Colonialism brought about a social , economic & political influence on Indian society –
	   1. Social – (a) Western Education.
	               (b) School uniforms with tie.
	               (c) Eating of bread, cutlet, omelettes etc.
	               (d) Migration of Labour to tea plantations & other colonial areas.
	               (e) Decline of old urban centres.
	               (f) Indian States lost their Courts, artisans and gentry.
	               (g) Village crafts, traditional materials declined.
	               (h) New social groups emerged.
	                       (Any two)
	   2. Economic-(a) Traditional exports of cotton and silk manufactured goods declined in the face of Manchester competition.
	              (b) Setting up of factories for ' their ' preference of goods eased out the native production system – go back to agriculture.
	              (c) Cities having mechanised factories became heavily populated.
	              (d) Coastal cities grew – easy export & import.
	              (e) Planning of cities like Bombay, Cantonment towns etc.
	              (f) Factories named after the British.
	                       (Any two)
	   3. Political- (a) Parliamentary system, Legal System, Police, Administration, Education on the British model.
	             (b) Official buildings on British architecture.
	             (c) Western Education led to rise of nationalism.
	             (d) Nation -states became the dominant political form.
	                       (Any two)
	 (Any other relevant point)
		2+2+2

Q.25	Read the following passage and answer the given question : The place is a cramped…rented shack stacked with music tapes and rusty electrical appliances which doubles up as Raghav's radio station and repair shop. He may not be literate, but Raghav's ingenuous FM station has made him more popular than local politicians. Raghav's love affair with radio began in 1997 when he started out as a mechanic in a local repair shop. When the shop owner left the area, Raghav, son of a cancer-ridden farm worker, took over the shack with his friend. Sometime in 2003, Raghav, who by now had learned much about radio…In impoverished Bihar state, where many areas lack power supplies, the cheap battery-powered transistor remains the most popular source of entertainment. "It took a long time to come up with the idea and make the kit which could transmit my programmes at a fixed radio frequency. The kit cost me 50 rupees', say Raghav. The transmission kit is fitted on to an antenna attached to a bamboo pole on a neighbouring three-storey hospital. A long wire connects the contraption to a creaky, old homemade stereo cassette player in Raghav's radio shack. Three other rusty, locally made battery-powered tape recorders are connected to it with colourful wires and a cordless microphone. (a) What changes has media experienced over the last few years? (b) How can media be successful in representing the weaker section of society?	2 4
Ans. 25	**PASSAGE -** Q) What changes has media experienced over the last few years? Ans.) (a) Changes in media over the last few years –	

	(i) Faster method of spread / communication. (ii) Latest technology. (iii) Multi-lingual. (iv) Reaches the masses. (v) Within the reach of all. (vi) Entertainment explosion. (vii) Global Connection. (Any other relevant point) (Any two)	1+1

	Q) How can media be successful in representing the weaker section of society?
	Ans) (b) Role of media is successful representation of the Weaker Sections of society –
	   (i) Information on various developmental efforts.
	   (ii) Fight against oppressive social practices.
	   (iii A platform to voice their opinion
	   (iv) Exposure to various programmes – entertainment, education, agricultural
	       knowhow, rights of citizen etc.
	   (v) Easily accessible to them – to possess, to express their condition etc.
	   (vi) "Weaker" no longer is a reason for being deprived of the benefits of the media.
	
	    (Any other relevant point) (Any four)
		1+1+1
		+1