



Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir

Assessment 1 Marking Scheme

SOCIOLOGY (Code:039)

Class: XII

Date:26/09/2024

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
4. Section B includes question No.17-25. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
5. Section C includes question No. 26-32. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 150 words.
6. Section D includes question No. 33-35. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 400 words each.
7. This paper contains 4 printed sides

	SECTION A	
1.	<p>While a few villages are totally absorbed in the process of expansion, only the land of many others, excluding the inhabited area, is used for urban development.....</p> <p>The growth of _____ cities accounts for the third type of urban impact on the surrounding villages.</p> <p>a. Metropolitan b. Small c. Ghetto d. Heritage</p>	1
2.	<p>Assertion (A): Within India, Social reformers from Punjab and Bengal exchanged ideas with reformers from Madras and Maharashtra</p> <p>Reason (R): New technologies speeded up various forms of communication</p> <p>a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b) Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A c) A is true but R is false d) A is false but R is true</p>	1
3.	<p>Protection to minorities by giving special considerations is considered by the majority community as _____.</p> <p>a. Injustice b. Partiality c. competition d. favouritism</p>	1

4.	<p>Which of the statements is not true for the Khasi tribes?</p> <p>a. Men are more adversely affected than the women by the role conflict among Khasis</p> <p>b. The system is weighted in favour of the male matri-kin rather than the male patri-kin</p> <p>c. Women possess only token authority in Khasis society</p> <p>d. Khasi matriliney generates intense role conflict for men</p>	1
5.	<p>Assertion (A): Artists like Ravi Varma, Abanindranath Tagore, Chandu Menon, Bankimchandra Chattopadhyaya were all grappling with the colonial encounter. Reason (R): Apart from ways of life and thinking, the west influenced Indian art and literature.</p> <p>a. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</p> <p>b. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>c. A is true but R is false</p> <p>d. A is false but R is true</p>	1
6.	<p>Assertion (A): The vicious circle of armed rebellions provoking state repression which in turn fuels further rebellions has taken a heavy toll on the economy, culture, and society of the North- eastern states. Reason (R): Many states of the North- East, for example, have been living for decades under special laws that limit the civil liberties of citizens.</p> <p>a. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</p> <p>b. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>c. A is true but R is false</p> <p>d. A is false but R is true</p>	1
7.	<p>There is a close relationship between disability and poverty. In this context which of the options does not hold true</p> <p>a. Malnutrition</p> <p>b. Frequent childbirth</p> <p>c. Inadequate immunization</p> <p>d. High socio- economic status</p>	1
8.	<p>Assertion (A): After 1834 till 1920, ships left from the ports of India on regular basis carrying people of various religions, gender, classes and castes destined to work for a minimum of five years on one of the plantations in Mauritius. Reason (R): The advent of the railways in Bengal marked an important turning point, which saw the conversion of its forest policy in Assam (which was then a part of Bengal) from one of laissez faire into one of active intervention.</p> <p>a. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</p>	1

	<p>b. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>c. A is true but R is false</p> <p>d. A is false but R is true</p>	
9.	<p>The service and artisanal castes who occupied the lower rungs of the caste hierarchy are referred to as-</p> <p>a. Dalit</p> <p>b. Scheduled Tribes</p> <p>c. Privileged Minorities</p> <p>d. OBC's</p>	1
10.	<p>The city offers anonymity which is an important reason for rural to urban migration. Who enjoys this anonymity?</p> <p>I. Poorer sections of the socially dominant rural groups</p> <p>II. Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes</p> <p>III. Women</p> <p>IV. Children</p> <p>a. I & II</p> <p>b. II & III</p> <p>c. I & IV</p> <p>d. I & III</p>	1
11.	<p>Prolonged experience of discriminatory or insulting behaviour often produces a reaction on the part of the excluded who then stop trying for inclusion. In this context choose the incorrect statement.</p> <p>a. Dalits may build their own temple</p> <p>b. Convert to another religion</p> <p>c. Social exclusion is voluntary</p> <p>d. they may no longer desire to be included in the Hindu temple or religious events</p>	1
12.	<p>Two broad set of issues have been most important in giving rise to tribal movements- control over vital economic resources and _____</p> <p>a. Globalization</p> <p>b. Colonialism</p> <p>c. Issues relating to matters of ethnic- cultural identity</p> <p>d. westernization</p>	1
13.	<p>Assertion (A): The National Family Planning Programme was renamed as the National Family Welfare Programme after the emergency, and coercive methods were no longer used.</p> <p>Reason (R): There was widespread acceptance of this programme, and the new government elected after the Emergency rejected it.</p> <p>a. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</p>	1

	<p>b. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>c. A is true but R is false</p> <p>d. A is false but R is true</p>	
14.	<p>The Caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles- which are</p> <p>a. wholism- hierarchy & difference & separation</p> <p>b. segmental division and hereditary occupation</p> <p>c. exogamy & endogamy</p> <p>purity & pollution</p>	1
15.	<p>Assertion (A): The family is a space of great warmth and care, but it has also been a site of bitter conflicts, injustice and violence.</p> <p>Reason (R): Female infanticide, violent conflicts between brothers over property and ugly legal disputes are as much part of family and kinship as are stories of compassion, sacrifice and care.</p> <p>a. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</p> <p>b. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>c. A is true but R is false</p> <p>d. A is false but R is true</p>	1
16.	<p>India's population is projected to increase from 1.2 billion today to an estimated 1.6 billion by 2050. This happens due to-</p> <p>a. Population momentum</p> <p>b. Population explosion</p> <p>c. Population policy</p> <p>d. National Health Policy</p>	1
	SECTION B	
17.	<p><u>Vedic & post Vedic period</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the Vedic period the caste system was elaborate, neither very rigid nor determined by birth but by profession. But, in post Vedic period it became very rigid with certain defining features such as caste being determined by birth i.e. it became hereditary, membership of caste adhering to strict rules of marriage, rules regarding food & food sharing, caste being traditionally linked to occupations and it being arranged in a hierarchy of rank and status. 	
18.	<p>What is the difference between the empire building of pre-capitalist times and that of capitalist times?</p> <p>Ans: While history is full of examples of the annexation of foreign territory and the domination of weaker by stronger powers, there is nevertheless a vital difference between the empire building of pre-capitalist times and that of capitalist times. Apart</p>	2

	from outright pillage, the pre-capitalist conquerors benefitted from the dominating by exacting a continuous flow of tribute. On the whole they did not interfere with the economic base. They simply took the tribute that was skimmed off the economic surplus that was produced traditionally in the subjugated area. In contrast, British colonialism which was based on capitalist system directly interfered to ensure greatest profit and benefit to British capitalism. Every policy was geared towards the strengthening and expansion of British capitalism.	
19.	<p>Explain modernization</p> <p>Ans: In sociology, the term modernization is used to refer to the transformation from a traditional, rural, agrarian society to a secular, urban, industrial society. From the 20th century the term modernization began to be associated with positive and desirable values. It referred to the path of development that much of west Europe or North America has taken. And suggested that other societies both have to and ought to follow the same path of development.</p>	2
20.	<p>What is meant by 'dependency ratio' and what does it indicate?</p> <p>Ans: The dependency ratio is a measure comparing the portion of the population which is composed of dependents (i.e. elderly people who are too old to work and children who are too young to work) with the portion that is in the working age group, generally defined in the age group of 15-64 years. This ratio is usually expressed as a percentage.</p>	2
21.	<p>The 'isolation' and 'Integration' debate on tribes is based upon tribal societies as isolated wholes. The isolationist believe that tribals needed protection from traders, moneylenders and Hindu and Christian missionaries, all of whom try to reduce tribals' to detribalised landless labour. The integrationists, believe that tribal's are merely backward Hindus, and their problems had to be addressed within the same framework as that of other backward classes.</p>	2
22.	<p>How has English language impacted our society?</p> <p>Ans: The impact of English language on Indian society has been many sided. Apart from being widely used in India today, during the colonial rule it was a major contributor to the growth of nationalism. Today the knowledge of English has given Indians an edge over others in the job market. Fluency in English has led to increase in social prestige and status among some groups and has been a factor that has contributed to reducing social inequalities.</p>	2
23.	<p>Why are states often suspicious of cultural diversity?</p> <p>Ans: • States try to establish their political legitimacy through nation-building strategies. • They seek to secure the loyalty and obedience of their citizens through policies of assimilation or integration partly due to the fact that most states have generally been suspicious of cultural diversity and have tried to reduce or eliminate it.</p>	2
24.	What is de-industrialization?	2

	<p>Ans: De-industrialization is a process of social and economic change caused by the removal or reduction of industrial activity in a region. In India the impact of the very same British industrialization led to deindustrialization in some sectors.</p> <p>-Decline of old urban centers: Just as the manufacturing boomed in Britain, traditional exports of cotton and silk manufacturers from India declined in the face of Manchester competition</p> <p>-This period also saw the further decline of cities such as Surat and Masulipatnam while Bombay and Madras grew. The cities were an expression of global capitalism.</p>	
25.	<p>Why was the 'Dharma Sabha' formed?</p> <p>The orthodox members of the Hindu community in Bengal formed an organization called Dharma Sabha and petitioned the British arguing that reformers had no right to interpret sacred texts.</p>	2
	SECTION C	
26.	<p>In what sense has caste become relatively 'invisible' for the urban upper castes?</p> <p>Ans. The people who benefited the most from the changes in the caste system were the urban middle and upper class. Caste status ensured these groups the necessary economic and educational resources and they took full advantage of the opportunities offered by rapid development. Particularly the upper caste elite were able to benefit from subsidized public education, especially professional education in science, technology, medicine and management. They were also able to take advantages of the expansion of state sector jobs in the early decades after independence. Because of this earlier lead over the rest of the society in terms of education ensured a privileged status.</p> <p>For the so-called SC and ST and backward castes this change became detrimental. For these the caste became all too visible. They had not inherited educational and social capital and they had to compete with already established upper caste group. They could not afford to abandon their caste identity. They continue to suffer from discrimination of various kinds.</p>	4
27.	<p>Explain M.S.A Rao's three levels of urbanization observed in independent India</p> <p>Ans: Writing on the different kinds of urbanization witnessed in the first two decades after independence sociologist M.S.A. Rao argued that in India many villages all over India are becoming increasingly subject to the impact of urban influences. But the nature of urban impact varies according to the kind of relations a village has with a city or town. He describes three different situations of urban impact as mentioned below:</p> <p>Firstly, there are villages in which a sizeable number of people have sought employment in far-off cities. They live there leaving behind the members of their families in their natal villages. A considerable number of emigrants reside not only in Indian cities but also in overseas towns. For instance, there are many overseas</p>	4

	<p>migrants from Gujarat villages living in African and British towns. They have built fashionable houses in their natal villages, invested money on land and industry, and have donated literally to the establishment of educational institutions and trusts.</p> <p>The second kind of urban impact is to be seen in villages which are situated near an industrial town...When an industrial town like Bhilai comes up in the midst of villages, some villages are totally uprooted while the lands of others are partially acquired. The latter are found to receive an influx of immigrant workers, which not only stimulates a demand for houses and a market inside the village but creates problems of ordering relationships between the native residents and the immigrants.</p> <p>Thirdly, the growth of metropolitan cities accounts for the third type of urban impact on the surrounding villages...While a few villages are totally absorbed in the process of expansion, only the land of many others, excluding the inhabited area, is used for urban development.</p>	
28.	<p>Mathusian Theory</p> <p>Ans. English political economist Thomas Robert Malthus argued that human population tend to grow at a much faster rates than the rate at which means of human subsistence (land, agriculture) can grow.</p> <p>He said population rises in geometric progression whereas agricultural production can only grow in Arithmetic progression.</p> <p>Malthus believed that positive checks to population growth in the form of famines and diseases, were inevitable. These are nature's way of dealing with the imbalance between food supply and increasing population.</p> <p>According to him, these natural checks are extremely painful and difficult. Although it helps to achieve a balance between population and subsistence by increasing the death rate.</p>	4
29.	<p>Explain the characteristics of communalism and state whether it is a threat to Indian state</p> <p>Communalism is about politics not about religion. Although, communalists are intensely involved with religion, there is no necessary relationship between personal belief and communalism. A communalist may or may not be a devout person, and devout persons may or may not be communalists.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Communalists cultivate an aggressive political identity and are prepared to condemn or attack everyone who does not share their identity. •One of the most important features of communalism is that religious identity overrides everything else, it, also, constructs large and diverse groups as singular and homogenous. •Examples of communal riots in our country- Anti Sikh riots of 1984; the Gujarat riots. •But, India also has a long tradition of religious pluralism, ranging from peaceful co-existence to actual mixing or syncretism. This syncretic heritage is reflected in the devotional songs and poetry of the Bhakti and Sufi movements. 	4
30.	What kinds of provisions have been provided to the SC and ST's by the state?	4

	<p>Ans: After independence there were many state and non-state initiatives to address the issue of Caste discrimination. The details of reservations provided by the state to the SC's and ST's are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reservation of seats in the state and central legislatures. - Reservation of jobs in Government services. - Reservation of seats in educational institutions. - Abolition of untouchability Article 17 - Caste Disabilities Removal Act 1850 - Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes (prevention of atrocities) Act 1989. 	
31.	<p>Write a short note on the criticisms of Sanskritization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •It has been criticized for exaggerating social mobility or the scope of lower castes to move up the social ladder. For it leads to no structural change but only positional change of some individuals. Inequality continues to persist though some individuals may be able to improve their position within the unequal structure. •The ideology of Sanskritization accepts the ways of the upper caste as superior and that of the lower caste as inferior. Thus, the desire to imitate the upper caste is seen as natural and desirable. •Sanskritization seems to justify a model that rests on inequality and exclusion. 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 of people just as the upper caste looked down on the lower castes, is a mark of privilege. It shows how such discriminatory ideas become a way of life. Instead of aspiring for an equal society, the exclusion and discrimination seek to give their own meaning to their excluded status. This gives rise to an undemocratic society. •Since Sanskritization results in the adoption of upper caste rites and rituals it leads to practices of secluding girls and women, adopting dowry practices instead of bride-price and practising caste-discrimination against other groups. The effect of such a culture is that it erodes characteristics of dalit culture and society. For example, the very worth of labour which lower castes degraded and rendered shameful. Identities based on the basis of work, crafts, artisanal ability are regarded useless. 	4
32.	<p>How does India benefit from a 'demographic dividend'?</p> <p>'Demographic Dividend' or the benefit flowing from the changing age structure where the proportion of working- age people (15-64yrs) is higher than the proportion of the dependents (the young and the ageing population) in a country. However this benefit is temporary because the larger pool of working age people will eventually turn into non-working age old people.</p> <p>India currently is in the second phase of demographic transition wherein its birth rate is high but the death rate is going down. And majority of its population is in the working age- group, which could be a source of economic growth. But this potential can be converted to actual growth only if the rise in the working age group is accompanied by increasing levels of education and employment.</p>	4

	SECTION D	
33.	<p>In your opinion, has the linguistic reorganization of states helped or harmed India?</p> <p>Ans. •Language coupled with regional and tribal identity-and not religion-has provided the most powerful instrument for the formation of ethno-national identity in India. Language ensures better communication and results in more effective administration. •Madras presidency was divided into Madras State, Kerala and Mysore State. The Report of the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) which was implemented on November 1, 1956, has helped transform the political and institutional life of the nation. •It has proved to be perfectly consistent to be Kannadiga and Indian, Bengali and Indian, Tamil and Indian, Gujarati and Indian. •In 1953, Potti Sriramulu, died seven weeks after beginning a fast unto death. His death provoked violent protests and led to the creation of the state of Andhra Pradesh. It also led to the formation of the SRC, which in 1956 put the formal, final seal of approval on the principle of linguistic states. These states based on language sometimes quarrel with each other. While these disputes are not pretty, they could in fact have been far worse. Currently there are 29 states (federal units) and 7 Union territories (centrally administered) within the Indian nation-state.</p>	6
34.	<p>What are the major issues taken up by the women's movement over its history? Scholars and social reformers have shown that the inequalities between men and women are social rather than natural. The women's question became prominent in the 19th Century. ---1. Raja Rammohun Roy's attempt to reform society, religion and status of women in Bengal. He undertook the campaign against "Sati" which was the first women's issue to receive public attention.</p> <p>2. Jyotiba Phule was from socially excluded caste and he attacked both caste and gender discrimination. He established the Satyashodhak Samaj with its primary emphasis on truth seeking. "</p> <p>3. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan made efforts to reform Muslim Society. He wanted girls to be educated, but within the precincts of their homes.</p> <p>4. Dayananad Saraswati of the Arya Samaj worked for women's education but sought for a curriculum that included instruction in religious principles, training in arts of housekeeping and handicrafts and rearing of children.</p> <p>5. Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar worked for widow remarriage and fought against child marriage</p> <p>6. Authors like Tarabai Shinde a Maharashtrian housewife, wrote, Stree Purush Tulana as a protest against the double standards of a male dominated society.</p> <p>Women's issues emphatically surfaced in 1970s. The burning issues were rape of women in police custody, dowry murders and gender injustice, etc. The new challenges have come in the form of social bias against the girl child sex ratio which is falling very sharply.</p>	6

35.	<p data-bbox="324 191 1357 226">Write a brief on the success and failures of National family planning programme</p> <p data-bbox="324 281 1430 457">Ans: 1. It was introduced with the objective of slowing down the rate & pattern of population growth, through birth-control methods & other coercive measures as introduced during the Emergency Period (1975-1976) 2. With the coming of a new Govt., the program was renamed as National Family Welfare Program with new set of guidelines to achieve the objectives.</p> <p data-bbox="324 491 1052 527">Success and failures of the family planning programme.</p> <p data-bbox="324 527 427 558">Success</p> <ol data-bbox="324 562 1401 737" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The growth rate of population has decreased. 2. People have started appreciating small family norms. 3. The infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate has been brought down. 4. Life expectancy has increased. 5. Achieved nearly universal awareness of the need for and methods of family planning. <p data-bbox="324 770 435 802">Failures</p> <ol data-bbox="324 806 1435 934" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The growth rate still continues to be high as compared to developed, nations. 2. Coercive family planning programme has been opposed by people (Vasectomy for. men & Tubectomy for women) 3. Lack of availability of reliable family planning methods. 	6
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