

Senior Secondary & Secondary School Examination
Comptt. Examination, 2021
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. A 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 timed mission for all of us. Hence, it is necessary that you put in your best efforts in this process.**
2. **“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under IPC.”**
3. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. **However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and marks be awarded to them.**
4. The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. 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.
5. 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 be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled.
6. Evaluators will mark(\checkmark) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right kind of mark while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
7. If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left hand margin and encircled.

8. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
9. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
10. A full scale of marks 80 (example 0-80) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
11. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
12. Ensure that you do not make 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 for an answer than assigned to it.
 - Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.
 - Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.
 - Wrong totaling 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 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.
13. 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.
14. Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling 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.
15. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
16. Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
17. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

SECTION- A		
1	Which one of the following is not an example of 'Varna:?	1
Ans.	(D) Yadav	
2	The concept of 'Dominant Caste' was coined by:	1
Ans.	(D) M. N. Srivivas	
3	'Exclusion, humiliation and Exploitation', are dimensions of:	1
Ans.	(C) Untouchability	
	Fill in the blanks :	
4	The Kalinga Nagar Tribal Massacre took place in _____state.	1
Ans.	<u>Odisha</u>	
5	'Untouchability' is called _____in common language.	1
Ans.	<u>Dalit/Harijan/Shudra</u>	
6	Who wrote the book 'Vedic authorities of Widow Marriage'?	1
Ans.	(A) M. G. Ranade	
7	(a) What was the reason for the rise of 'Nationalist Sentiment' in the country? OR	1
Ans.	(A) Colonialism	
	(b) The Paliamentary, law and education system of our country is based on the British pattern. (True/False)	
Ans.	True	
8	Who originated the word 'Sanskritization'?	1
	(A) M. N. Srinivas	
	Fill in the blanks	
9	_____has described three aspects of modern change in Colonial India.	1
Ans.	<u>Satish Sabarwal</u>	
10	(a) _____opened the first school for women in Pune.	1
Ans.	<u>Jyotiba Phule</u>	
	OR	
	(b) Sati Pratha based on Hindu Shastras was opposed by _____	
Ans.	<u>Raja Ram Mohun Roy</u>	

11	Who said “what I object to is the craze for machinery, but not machinery as such.”?	
Ans.	(B) Mahatma Gandhi	
12	Which of the following industries were the first modern industries of India?	1
Ans.	(D) All of the above	
13	Selling private sector to public companies by government is called _____.	1
Ans.	<u>Disinvestment</u>	
14	In which of the following sectors do employees have to do ‘time slavery’?	1
Ans.	(A) IT Sector	
15	Whose name is associated with Chipko Movement?	1
Ans.	(C) Ramachandra Guha	
16	The book, ‘the logic of collective Action’ is written by _____	1
Ans.	<u>Mancur Olson</u>	
SECTION-B		
17	In what way is formal demography different from social demography?	2
Ans.	<p>Demography is broadly of two types: -</p> <p>Formal demography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is concerned with quantitative measurement and analysis of population change. • it has a highly developed mathematical methodology <p>Social demography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deals with social, economic and political aspects of population • causes and consequences of population structures and change <p style="text-align: right;">(Any one relevant point from each type)</p>	
18	Why is rising dependency ratio a cause for worry in most of the countries?	2
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A rising dependency ratio is a cause for worry in countries that are facing an aging population • it becomes difficult for a relatively smaller proportion of working - age people to carry the burden of providing for a relatively larger proportion of dependents. 	
19	What do you understand by sex ratio?	2
Ans.	Sex ratio: number of females per 1000 males in a given area at a specified time period.	

20	(a) What is the base of 'Purity' and 'Pollution' among castes?	2
	<p>The hierarchical ordering of castes is based on the distinction between 'purity' and 'pollution'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a division between something believed to be closer to the sacred (connoting ritual purity), and something believed to be distant from or opposed to the sacred, considered ritually polluting. • Castes that are considered ritually pure have high status, while those considered less pure or impure have low status. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant point)</p>	
	OR	
	(b) What are the permanent traits of Tribes?	
Ans.	<p>Permanent traits include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • region • language • physical characteristics and ecological habitat 	
21	(a) Write any two public perceptions of disability all over the world.	1+1=2
Ans.	<p>Some common features central to the public perception of 'disability' all over the world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability is understood as a biological given. • Whenever a disabled person is confronted with problems, it is taken for granted that the problems originate from her/his impairment. • The disabled person is seen as a victim. • Disability is supposed to be linked with the disabled individual's self-perception. • The very idea of disability suggests that they are in need of help <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p>	
	OR	
	(b) Describe some of the policies designed to address caste inequality.	
Ans.	<p>Policies to address caste inequalities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reservation of seats in state and central legislatures. • Reservation of jobs in Government services. • Reservation of seats in educational institutions. • Abolition of untouchability-Article 17. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caste Disabilities Removal Act. 1850. • Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (prevention of atrocities) Act. 1989. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p>	
22	(a) Explain the meaning of De-Sanskritization.	2
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In regions where the non-Sanskritic castes were dominant, it was their influence that was stronger. This can be termed the process of ‘de-Sanskritization’. 	
	OR	
	(b) What impact did Westernization have on our society?	
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergence of a westernized sub-cultural pattern brought forward by the western educated middle class • General spread of western cultural traits in the fields of food and eating habits, clothes and life-styles due working or serving the British colonialists over a long period. • Impact of westernization can be seen in the fields of art, literature, music, architecture etc. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p>	
23	Differentiate between a strike and a lockout.	2
Ans.	<p>A. Strike</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a strike, workers do not go to work, • To call a strike is a difficult decision as managers may try to use substitute labour. • Workers also find it hard to sustain themselves without wages. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any one relevant point from each type)</p>	
24	Explain the difference between social change and social movement.	2
Ans.	<p>Social change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is continuous and ongoing process • The broad historical processes of social change are the sum total of countless individual and collective actions gathered across time and space. <p>Social movements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are directed towards some specific goals. • It involves long and continuous social effort and action by people. <p style="text-align: right;">(One point from each section)</p>	
25	What are the distinctive modes of Protest?	2

Ans.	Distinct mode of protests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • candle and torch light processions • use of black cloth • street theatres • songs • poetry <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p>	
26	<p>(a) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage:</p> <p>As with fertility rates, there are wide regional variations in the age structure as well. While as state like Kerala is beginning to acquire an age structure like that of the developed countries, Uttar Pradesh presents a very different picture with high proportions in the younger age groups and relatively low proportions among the aged. India as a whole is somewhere in the middle, because it includes States like Uttar Pradesh as well as States that are more like Kerala.</p> <p>(i) Which of the following States of India has the lowest fertility rate according to the Census of India 2011?</p> <p>(A) Kerala (B) Rajasthan (C) Bihar (D) Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>(ii) Which State has the highest population in India?</p> <p>(A) Rajasthan (B) Jharkhand (C) Bihar (D) Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>(iii) Majority of India's younger age group population is found in Uttar Pradesh (True/False)</p> <p>(iv) Explain the meaning of fertility rate.</p>	4x1=4
Ans.	<p>I. (A)Kerala</p> <p>II. (D)Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>III. True</p> <p>IV. The fertility rate refers to the number of live births per 1000 women in the child-bearing age group, usually taken to be 15 to 49 years.</p>	
	OR	
	(b) Read the given passage and answer the question that follow the	4x1=4

	<p>passage:</p> <p>Historically, all over the world it has been found that there are slightly more females than males in most countries. This is despite the fact that slightly more male babies are born than female once : nature seems to produce roughly 943 to 952 female babies for every 1000 males. If despite this fact the sex ratio is somewhat in favour of females, this seems to be due to two reasons . First, girl babies appear to have an advantage over boy babies in terms of resistance to disease in infancy. At the other end of the life cycle, women have tended to outlive men in most societies.</p> <p>(i) Sex ratio is an important indicator of gender balance in the _____ population. (True/False)</p> <p>(ii) What is the reason for sex ratio being in favour of females? (A) Effect of education (B) Long life of women (C) Greater resistance to disease (D) Both (B) and (C)</p> <p>(iii) Which State has the lowest child sex ratio? (A) Punjab (B) Haryana (C) Bihar (D) Meghalaya</p> <p>(iv) Fill in the blank : _____ is neglected due to the preference of the son in the family.</p>	
Ans.	<p>I. True</p> <p>II. (D) Both (B) and (C)</p> <p>III. (B) Haryana (According to latest edition) Punjab (According to old edition)</p> <p>IV. Girl baby</p>	
27	<p>(a) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage :</p> <p>In the case of adivasis, the movement of populations from one area to another further complicates the picture. Today, barring the North-Eastern State, there are no areas of the country that are inhabited exclusively by tribal people; there are only areas of tribal concentrations. Since the middle of the nineteenth century non-tribals have moved into the</p>	4x1=4

	<p>tribal districts of Central India, while tribal people from the same districts have migrated to plantations, mines factories and other places of employment.</p> <p>(i) Which are the tribal dominant areas in India? (A) Himachal Pradesh (B) Jammu Kashmir (C) North-Eastern States (D) Punjab</p> <p>(ii) What is the original meaning of tribal? (A) People from outside (B) Original inhabitants (C) Labourer (D) Villager</p> <p>(iii) Fill in the blanks : Like the term Dalit, the term _____ connotes political awareness and the assertion.</p> <p>(iv) Tribals migrated to plantations, mines, factories and other sites in search of comfort. (True/False)</p>	
Ans.	<p>I. (C) North-Eastern states II. (B) Original inhabitants III. Adivasis IV. False</p>	
	OR	
	<p>(b) Read the given passage and answer the question that follow the passage : A middle-class professional from a minority religious or ethnic group may find it difficult to get accommodation in a middle-class colony even in a metropolitan city. People often harbour prejudices about other social groups. Each of us grows up as a member of a community from which we acquire ideas not just about our ‘community’ , our ‘caste’ or ‘class’, our ‘gender’ but also about others. Often these ideas reflect prejudices.</p> <p>(i) Which of the following is a minority group? (A) Brahmin (B) Kshatriya (C) Muslim (D) All of the above</p> <p>(ii) _____ refers to pre-conceived opinions or attitude held by one group against another.</p>	4x1=4

	<p>(iii) People often face discrimination and exclusion because of their gender, religion, ethnicity, language, caste and disability. (True/False)</p> <p>(iv) Correct the sentence: Prejudice is positive.</p>	
Ans.	<p>I. (C) Muslims</p> <p>II. Prejudice</p> <p>III. True</p> <p>IV. Prejudice may be either positive or negative.</p>	
28	(a) Explain the meaning of communalism in the Indian context	4
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communalism is an aggressive political ideology linked to religion. • Communalism is about politics, not about religion. • All communalists do believe in a political identity based on religion. • Religious identity overrides everything else. • Communalism is an especially important issue in India because it has been a recurrent source of tension and violence. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four points)</p>	
	OR	
	(b) What is meant by cultural diversity? Why are States often suspicious of cultural diversity?	4
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The term diversity implies differences rather than inequalities. • When we say that India is a nation of great cultural diversity, that there are many different types of social groups and communities living here. • The states fear that the recognition of varied culturally diverse identities such as language, ethnicity, religion will lead to social fragmentation and prevent the creation of a harmonious society. <p style="text-align: center;">Accommodating these differences is politically challenging</p>	
29	Discuss the contribution of cities in economic development under colonial rule.	4

Ans.	<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 or core in Britain and periphery or margins in colonised India. • Bombay was planned and re-developed so that by 1900 over three-quarters of India's raw cotton were shipped through the city. • Calcutta exported jute to Dundee while Madras sent coffee, sugar, indigo dyes and cotton to Britain <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four points)</p>	
30	Describe the various reasons for farmers' suicides in India.	4
Ans.	<p>Reasons for Farmers' suicide: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The changed pattern of landholdings • Changing cropping patterns, especially due to shift to cash crops • Liberalisation policies that have exposed Indian agriculture to the forces of globalisation • Heavy dependence on high-cost inputs • Withdrawal of the State from agricultural extension activities to be replaced by multinational seed and fertiliser companies • Decline in state support for agriculture and 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 means that farmers are unable to bear the debt burden or sustain their families. • Such distress is compounded by the 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 style="text-align: right;">(Any four points)</p>	
31	Industrialization leads to greater equality. Discuss.	4
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caste distinctions do not matter anymore on trains, buses or in cyber cafes. • Social inequalities are reducing. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrialisation leads to greater equality, at least in some spheres. • Caste inequalities do not matter in the sphere of employment where merit matters more than caste. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant point)</p>	
32	Why is the women's movement of the mid-1970s called the second phase of the Indian women's movement?	1+1+1+1=4
Ans.	<p>In the mid-1970s, there was a renewal of the women's movement in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While many of the concerns remained the same that there were some changes such as - Organisation changes • New ideologies • There was the growth of the autonomous women's movements. • New issues that were focussed upon. Example- Violence against women, Issues of land rights, employment, sexual harassment and dowry. 	
SECTION D		
33	(a) Briefly explain the changes in the caste system as a result of colonialism	6
Ans.	<p>Changes in the caste system as a result of colonialism-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodical and intensive surveys and reports on the 'customs and manners' of various tribes and castes all over the country. • The 1901 Census under the direction of Herbert Risley was particularly important as it sought to collect information on the social hierarchy of caste • Hundreds of petitions were addressed to the Census Commissioner by representatives of different castes claiming a higher position in the social scale and offering historical and scriptural evidence for their claims. • The land revenue settlements and related arrangements and laws served to give legal recognition to the customary (caste-based) rights of the upper castes • Administration also took an interest in the welfare of downtrodden castes, • Legal recognition to the lists or 'schedules' of castes and tribes marked out for special treatment by the state. 	
	OR	
	(b) What do you understand by the caste system? Explain its	

	principles.	
Ans.	<p>The English word 'caste' is actually a borrowing from the Portuguese casta, meaning pure breed. The word refers to a broad institutional arrangement that in Indian languages (beginning with the ancient Sanskrit) is referred to by two distinct terms, varna and jati.</p> <p>Two sets of principles</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Difference and separation 2. Wholism and Hierarchy <p>(Elaborate both the parts)</p>	
34	What is the relevance of civil society organisations today?	6
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society is the name given to the broad arena which lies beyond the private domain of the family, but outside the domain of both state and market. • Civil society is the non-state and non-market part of the public domain in which individuals get together voluntarily to create institutions and organisations. • It consists of voluntary associations, organisations or institutions formed by groups of citizens. • It includes political parties, media institutions, trade unions, non-governmental organisations (NGOs). • Doordarshan is not part of civil society though private television channels are; a car manufacturing company is not part of civil society but the trade unions to which its workers belong are. • Today the activities of civil society organisations have an even wider range, including advocacy and lobbying activity with national and international agencies as well as active participation in various movements. • Civil liberties organisations have been particularly important in keeping a watch on the state and forcing it to obey the law. <p>(Any six points)</p>	1x6=6
35	<p>Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage :</p> <p>While 'contract farming' appears to provide financial security to farmers, it can also lead to greater insecurity as farmers become dependent on these companies for their livelihoods. 'Contract farming' of export-oriented products such as flowers and gherkins also means that agricultural land is diverted away from food grain production. 'Contract farming' has sociological significance in that it disengages many people from the production process and makes their own</p>	6

	indigenous knowledge of agriculture irrelevant. In addition, 'contract farming caters primarily to the production of elite items, and because it usually required high doses of fertilizers and pesticides, it is often not ecologically sustainable.	
Ans.	<p>(a) What do you understand by 'contract farming'?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 'contract farming' systems, the company identifies the crop to be grown, provides the seeds and other inputs, as well as the working capital. • In return, the farmer is assured of a market because the company guarantees that it will purchase the produce at a predetermined fixed price. <p>(b) How does 'contract farming cause insecurity for farmers and how does their indigenous practical knowledge becomes irrelevant?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers become dependent on these companies for their livelihoods. • Contract farming of export-oriented products such as flowers and gherkins also means that agricultural land is diverted away from food grain production. • Contract farming has sociological significance in that it disengages many people from the production process and makes their own indigenous knowledge of agriculture irrelevant. • Contract farming caters primarily to the production of elite items, and because it usually requires high doses of fertilisers and pesticides, it is often not ecologically sustainable. • Much of this knowledge, like the many traditional varieties of seeds that were developed over the centuries by farmers, is being lost as hybrid, highyielding, and genetically modified varieties of seeds are being promoted as more productive and 'scientific' <p style="text-align: right;">(Any 4 points)</p>	<p>2</p> <p>4</p>