

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior Secondary School Supplementary Examination, 2026
SOCIOLOGY(039) Q.P. CODE 62/7

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.
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 various rules of the Board and 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 due marks be awarded to them. In class-XII, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	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. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. 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.
6	Evaluators will mark(√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X' be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓)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 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. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note "Extra Question" .

10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks ____80____(example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	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).
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. • Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. • Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. • Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. • Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. • Wrong grand total. • Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. • 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.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	Any un assessed 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.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ Guidelines for spot Evaluation ” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	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.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head 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.

MARKING SCHEME
Sociology (Subject Code-039)
(PAPER CODE: 62) (P62039)

Q. No.	EXPECTED OUTCOMES/VALUE POINTS	Marks
	MCQs	
1.	A	1
2.	B	1
3.	D	1
4.	A	1
5.	B	1
6.	A	1
7.	C	1
8.	A	1
9.	C	1
10.	D	1
11.	C	1
12.	B	1
13.	C	1
14.	C	1
15.	D	1
16.	C	1
17.	The age structure of the population refers to the proportion of persons in different age groups relative to the total population. Relatively smaller proportions of the population are found in the younger age groups and larger proportions in the older age groups. This is also referred to as the ageing of the population. Is an ageing population a boon or a bane? Give two reasons to justify your statement. Ageing population can be a bane only because – • burden of a huge dependent population on the working population.	1+1=2
Ans		

	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. (Any other relevant point)	
18. (a) Ans.	Although it claims to represent the nation, the state can also become somewhat independent of the nation and its people. To the extent that the state structure becomes insulated from the people, it also has the potential of turning authoritarian. An authoritarian state is the opposite of a democratic state. Support the statement with any two suitable examples. - It is a state in which the people have no voice and those in power are not accountable to anyone. - Authoritarian states often limit or abolish civil liberties like freedom of speech, freedom of press, political activity, right to protection from wrongful use of authority, right to the due processes of the law and so on. - There is also the possibility that state institutions become unable or unwilling to respond to the needs of the people because of corruption, inefficiency or lack of resources. (Any two) (Any other relevant example)	1+1=2
18. (b) Ans	OR The Indian meanings of secular and secularism include the western sense but also involve others. Support the statement with suitable examples. - The most common use of secular in everyday language is as the opposite of communal. - A secular person or state is one that does not favour any particular religion over others. - Secularism in this sense is the opposite of religious chauvinism and it need not necessarily imply hostility to religion as such. - In terms of the state-religion relationship, this sense of secularism implies equal respect for all religious rather than separation or distancing. - For example, the secular Indian state declares public holidays to mark the festivals of all religions. (Any two) (Any other relevant example)	1+1=2
19. Ans.	Castes were traditionally linked to occupations. State two prohibitions associated with this rule. - A person born into a caste could only practice the occupation associated with that caste so that occupations were hereditary. - Passed on from generation to generation.	1+1=2
20. Ans.	What was the general pattern of trade set up by the colonial regime in India in the early part of the 1860s? Explain. General pattern of trade set up by the colonial regime was one under which - raw materials were procured from India - goods manufactured in the UK were marketed in the colony. - These factories were located in the port towns of Calcutta, Bombay. Later factories were also set up in Madras (Chennai).	1+1=2

	Tea plantations in Assam were established as early as in 1839 (Any two)	
21.	Another significant change in rural society linked to the commercialisation of agriculture has been the growth of migrant agricultural labour. Why do these migrant agricultural labourers have poor working and living conditions? Ans. - Breman's (1985) study shows that landless workers do not have many rights, they are usually not paid the minimum wage. - Wealthy farmers often prefer to employ migrant workers for harvesting because migrants are more easily exploited and can be paid lower wages. - Migration and lack of job security have created very poor working and living conditions for these workers. (Any other relevant point) (Any two)	1+1=2
22. (a)	Some of the schemes of the Government of India provide unified help to farmers across the country. Give examples of these schemes. Ans. - Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana - Gram Uday se Bharat Uday Abhiyan - National Urban Mission - National Mission for sustainable Agriculture - Kisan Credit Card (Any Two) (Any other relevant example)	1+1=2
22. (b)	Some states have undergone a different process of development, in which political mobilisation, redistributive measures and linkages to an external economy have brought about a substantial transformation of the rural countryside. Highlight this transformation with the help of an example. Ans: - Far from the rural being primarily agrarian, the rural in Kerala is a mixed economy that integrates some agriculture with a wide network of retail sales and services. - A large number of families are dependent on remittances from abroad. (Any other relevant example)	1+1=2
23.	In places like Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Gurugram, shops and restaurants have changed their opening hours. What are the reasons behind this change? Ans. An average work day has 10-12 hours and it is not uncommon for employees to stay overnight in the office when faced with a project deadline.	1+1=2

	Long working hours are central to the industry's work culture. As a result of these working hours where many IT firms or call centres are located, shops and restaurants have also changed their opening hours and are open late.	
24.	Economists and others often make a distinction between the organised or formal and unorganised or informal sectors. Mention two points of difference between the organised and unorganised sector. Ans. - The organised sector consists of all units employing ten or more people throughout the year unlike unorganized sector. - In organised sector they have to be registered with the government whereas the unorganized sector may not. - Organised sector ensures that their employees get proper salaries or wages, pension and other benefits which is opposed to the unorganized sector. (Any two) (Any other relevant point)	1+1=2
25	All major social institutions and especially the institution of caste, underwent major changes during the colonial period. Elaborate. Ans - The most important official effort to collect information on caste was through the census. First begun in the 1860s, the census became a regular ten-yearly exercise conducted by the British Indian government from 1881 onwards. - The 1901 Census under the direction of Herbert Risley was particularly important as it sought to collect information on the social hierarchy of caste. - This effort had a huge impact on social perceptions of caste and hundreds of petitions were addressed to the Census Commissioner by representatives of different castes claiming a higher position in the social scale. - Before this kind of intervention, caste identities had been much more fluid and less rigid; once they began to be counted and recorded, caste began to take on a new life. - The administration also took an interest in the welfare of downtrodden castes, referred to as the 'depressed classes' at that time. - Government of India Act of 1935 was passed which gave legal recognition to the lists or 'schedules' of castes and tribes marked out for special treatment by the state. (Any two)	1+1=2
26.	Several profound transformations in the nature of social relations in rural areas took place in the post-independence period, especially in regions that underwent the Green Revolution. What were the reasons behind those transformations? Ans. - The Green Revolution introduced HYV seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, irrigation, and machinery, which greatly increased agricultural productivity and made cultivation more intensive. - Green Revolution crops were highly profitable. Farmers who produced a surplus for the market earned more, making agriculture increasingly market-oriented. - The use of tractors, tillers, threshers, and harvesters changed the organisation of agricultural work and displaced traditional service caste groups. - The growth of commercial agriculture and wage employment weakened the traditional bonded labour (hereditary) relationships, leading to the emergence of free wage labourers.	(1x4=4)

	(Any other relevant point)	
27.	The more mechanised an industry gets, the fewer people are employed. In Maruti Udyog Ltd., workers are exhausted by the age of 40 and take voluntary retirement.	(1x4=4)
Ans.	Justify the statement with suitable reasons. • In Maruti Udyog ltd., two cars roll off the assembly line every minute. Workers get only 45 min. rest in the entire day two tea breaks of 7.5 min. each and one lunch break of half an hour. • While production has gone up the number of permanent jobs in the factory has gone down. • The firm has outsourced all services like cleaning and security as well as the manufacture of parts. • The part suppliers are located around the factory and send the parts every two hours or just-in-time. • Outsourcing and just-in-time keeps costs low for the company, but the workers are very tense and when they do arrive, they have to run to keep up. No wonder they get exhausted. (Any four)	
28.	The Indian state has had special programmes for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes since even before Independence.	(1x4=4)
Ans.	Discuss the state's initiatives in addressing caste and tribe discrimination. • These include reservation of seats in the state and central Legislatures, reservation of jobs in government service across all departments and public sector companies, reservation of seats in educational institutions. • Caste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850, which disallowed the curtailment of rights of citizens due solely to change of religion or caste. • The 93rd Amendment is for introducing reservation for the other Backward classes in higher education. • The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act of 1989. • The constitution abolished untouchability (Article 17) and introduced the reservation provisions. (Any four) (Any other state's initiatives)	
29.	Theoretically, the caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles.	(2+2=4)
Ans.	Explain these two sets of principles. <u>Difference - Separation</u>: This implies that each caste is supposed to be different from and therefore strictly separated from every other caste. Many scriptural rules of caste are designed to prevent the mixing of castes such as endogamy. <u>Wholism - Hierarchy</u>: This implies that those different and separated castes do not have an individual existence they can only exist in relation to larger whole, the totality of society consisting of all castes. Further, this societal whole or system is a hierarchical rather than egalitarian system.	
30.	British colonialism, which was based on the capitalist system, directly interfered to ensure the greatest profit and benefit to British capitalism.	(1x4=4)

Ans.	Using the example of British colonialism in India, illustrate the empire building of capitalist times. • Every policy was geared towards the strengthening and expansion of British capitalism. • For instances it changed the very laws of the land. • It changed not just land ownership laws but decided even what crops ought to be grown and what ought not to be. • It meddled with the manufacturing sector. • It altered the way production and distribution of goods took place. • It entered into the forests. It cleared the trees and started tea-plantations. • It brought in Forest Acts that changed the lives of pastoralists. • They were prevented from entering many forests that had earlier provided valuable forage for their cattle. (Any four)	
31 (a) Ans.	The term Sanskritisation was coined by M.N. Srinivas. Srinivas argued that "the Sanskritisation of a group has usually the effect of improving its position in the local caste hierarchy". Illustrate the process of Sanskritisation. • The term sanskritisation may be defined as the process by which a 'low' caste or tribe or other group takes over the customs, ritual, beliefs, ideology and style of life of a high and, in particular, a 'twice-born (dwija) caste'. • It normally presupposes an improvement in the economic or political position of the group concerned. • A higher group self-consciousness resulting from its contact with a source of the 'Great Tradition' of Hinduism such as a pilgrim centre or a monastery or a proselytising sect. • In a highly unequal society such as India there were and still are obstacles to any easy taking over of the customs of the higher castes by the lower. • Traditionally the dominant caste punished those low castes, which were audacious enough to attempt it. (Any four) OR	(1x4=4)
31(b) Ans.	Sanskritisation as a concept has been criticised at several levels. Discuss. • It has been criticised for exaggerating social mobility or the scope of lower castes to move up the social ladder. • It has been pointed out that the ideology of sanskritisation accepts the ways of the upper caste as superior and that of the lower caste as inferior. • It seems to justify a model that rests on inequality and exclusion. • Sanskritisation results in the adoption of upper caste rites and rituals it leads to practices of secluding girls and women, adopting downy practices instead of bride price and practising caste discrimination against other groups etc.	(1x4=4)

	The effect of such a trend is that the key characteristics of Dalit culture and society are eroded. (Any four)	
32.	The women's question arose in modern India as part of the 19th century middle-class social reform movements. The nature of these movements varied from region to region. Justify how the nature of these social movements varied.	(1x4=4)
Ans.	- Raja Rammohun Roy undertook the campaign against "sati" which was the first women's issue to receive public attention in Bengal. - M.G. Ranade's writings entitled the The Texts of the Hindu Law on the Lawfulness of the Remarriage of Widows and Vedic Authorities for Widow Marriage movement in Bombay presidencies elaborated the shastric sanction for remarriage of widows. - Jotiba Phule came from a socially excluded caste and his attack was directed against both caste and gender discrimination. Jotiba Phule and Savitri Bai Phule opened first school for girls in Pune. - Sir Syed Khan's efforts to reform Muslim society. He wanted girls to be educated, but within the precincts of their homes. - Dayanand Saraswati, founder of the Arya Samaj in Punjab, stood for women's education but sought for a curriculum that included instruction in religious principles, training in the arts of housekeeping and handicrafts and rearing of children. (Any four) (Any other relevant point)	
33 (a)	What does the Demographic Dividend' refer to?	(2+4=6)
Ans.	- The Demographic dividend results from an increase in the proportion of workers relative to non-workers in the population. - In terms of age the working population is roughly that between 15 – 59 years of age. This working age group must support itself as well as those outside this age group who are unable to work and are therefore dependents.	
33 (b)	How can we state that the age composition of the Indian population is expected to change significantly in the next two decades?	
Ans.	- Most of this change will be at the two ends of the age spectrum. The 0-14 age group will reduce its share by about 11% while the 60 plus age group will increase its share by about 5%. - It has only a relatively small preceding generation of old people to support. - There is nothing automatic about this advantage – it needs to be consciously exploited through appropriate policies.	

	This potential can be converted into actual growth only if the rise in the working age group is accompanied by increasing levels of education and employment. (Note: Same Answer for Visually Bind Candidates)	
34.	What is the meaning of community identity? Communities construct matching but reversed mirror images of each other. Explain this statement. Ans. - Community identity is based on birth and belonging. It is what we 'are' rather than what we have 'become'. These are ascriptive identities that are universal, absolute and unconditional. - Each side in the conflict thinks of the other side as a hated enemy. - There is a tendency to exaggerate the virtues of one's own side as well as the vices of the other side. - When two nations are at war, patriots in each nation see the other as the enemy aggressor. - Each side believes that God and truth are on their side. - In the heat of the moment, it is very hard for people on either side to see that they are constructing matching but reversed mirror images of each other. (Any other relevant point)	(2+4=6)
35.	How did the tribal movement lead to the formation of the state of Jharkhand? Ans. - Behind the formation of this state lies more than a century of resistance. The social movement had a charismatic leader in Birsa Munda, an Adivasi who led a major uprising against the British. - Christian missionaries working in south Bihar were responsible for spreading literacy in the area. - Literate Adivasis began to research and write about their history and myths. - They documented and disseminated information about tribal customs and cultural practices. - This helped create a unified ethnic consciousness and a shared identity as Jharkhandis. - Literate Adivasis were also in a position to get government jobs so that over time a middle-class Adivasi intellectual leadership emerged that formulated the demand for a separate state and lobbied for it in India and abroad. - Adivasi experiences of marginalisation and their sense of injustice were mobilised to create a shared Jharkhandi identity and inspire collective action that eventually led to the formation of a separate state. (Any six) (Any other relevant point)	(1x6=6)