

**SOCIOLOGY (039)**  
**SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2015**  
**MARKING SCHEME FOR –62/1**

**General Instructions for Head Examiner:**

1. The marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answers.
2. The student can have their own expressions and if the expression is correct the marks be awarded accordingly
3. As per the orders of honorable Supreme Court, the candidates would now be permitted to obtain photocopy of the answer book on request. All examiners/head examiner 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.
4. All the Head Examiners/ Examiners are instructed that while examining the answer scripts if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, cross mark (X) should be marked on the incorrect answer and awarded zero marks.
5. Details of question papers:
6. Practical Exam : 20 Marks  
Theory Exam : 80 Marks  
Questions 1 to 14 are of 2 marks each  
Questions 15 to 21 are of 4 marks each  
Questions 22 to 24 are of 6 marks each  
Questions 25 is a passage having questions of 2 & 4 marks

1	Q	In what way formal demography is different from social demography?	1
A		Formal demography – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quantitative field</li> <li>• Analysis</li> <li>• Measurement</li> <li>• Statistics</li> <li>• Mathematical</li> <li>• Counting and enumeration.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any one)</p> Social demography – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Focus on social, economic and political aspects</li> <li>(ii) Enquires into causes &amp; consequences of population structures and change.</li> <li>(iii) Social processes and structures regulate demographic processes.</li> <li>(iv) Trace the social reasons for population trends.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any one)</p>	1
2	Q	Mention any two adverse impact of liberalisation.	1+1
A		Adverse effects of liberalization :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Small and local industry / manufacturers exposed to MNC's and could not compete.</li> <li>(ii) Some sectors like automobiles, electronics did not benefit from the policy of liberalization as they cannot compete with foreign products.</li> <li>(iii) Indian farmers now exposed to competition from farmers in other countries, because import of agricultural products is allowed.</li> <li>(iv) Support prices and subsidies are reduced or withdrawn affecting the farmers.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	1+1

3 Q	<p>State any two constitutional provisions meant to protect minority rights.</p> <p>A Article 29</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.</li> <li>2) No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the state or received out of state funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.</li> </ol> <p>Article 30</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.</li> <li>2) The state shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other provision particular to "Minority" )</p>	1+1
4 Q	<p>Who are the privileged minorities?</p> <p>A Privileged Minority :- Extremely wealthy people who are not disadvantaged but belong to the small minority group.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant explanation)</p>	2
5 Q	<p>What does the term modernity assume?</p> <p>A Modernity Involves –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Local ties and parochial perspective give way to universal commitments and cosmopolitan attitudes.</li> <li>(ii) Behaviour, thought, attitude is not decided by family, tribe, caste, community etc.</li> <li>(iii) Occupation / work based on choice not birth.</li> <li>(iv) Scientific &amp; rational approach / attitude prevails over emotion.</li> <li>(v) Positive and desirable values – humanitarian, egalitarian etc.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	1+1
6 Q	<p>State the social welfare responsibilities of panchayats.</p> <p>A Social responsibilities of panchayats–</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Maintenance of burning &amp; burial grounds.</li> <li>(ii) Recording of birth &amp; deaths.</li> <li>(iii) Establishment of child welfare &amp; maternity centres</li> <li>(iv) Control of cattle pounds.</li> <li>(v) Promotion of agricultural activities.</li> <li>(vi) Propagation of family planning</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	1+1
7 Q	<p>In what ways are agriculture and culture linked?</p> <p>A Agriculture &amp; cultural linkages –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Cultural practices and patterns can be traced to our agrarian backgrounds – e.g. Baisakhi, Ugadi etc.</li> <li>(ii) Celebration of new year festivals in different regions of India – Pongal, Bihu, Onam etc.</li> <li>(iii) Agriculture is a way of life as it is reflected in our practices.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant point) (Any one)</p>	2

8	Q	What do mean by the term 'Beggar' ?	
	A	<p>Begar –</p> <p>(i) It is free – labour – members of low ranked caste groups had to provide labour for a fixed number of days per year to the village zamindar or landlord.</p> <p>(ii) Many working poor tied to landowners in “hereditary” labour relationships – Bonded labour.</p> <p>(Any one)</p>	2
9	Q	Differentiate between Fordism and Post-fordism.	
	A	<p>FORDISM –</p> <p>(i) Mass production of goods at a centralized location – popularized by Henry Ford</p> <p>POST FORDISM –</p> <p>(i) A system of flexible production at dispersed locations.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point and example)</p>	1+1
10	Q	State the features of transnational corporations.	
	A	<p>Transnational corporations:</p> <p>(i) Companies that produce goods or market services in more than one country.</p> <p>(ii) Small firms with one or two factories outside the country in which they are based.</p> <p>(iii) Companies with production and head offices in different countries.</p> <p>(iv) Gigantic international companies in which operations criss-cross the globe</p>	1+1
11	Q	In what way does corporate culture increase productivity and competitiveness?	
	A	<p>Increase in productivity &amp; competitiveness by corporate culture</p> <p>(i) Management seeks to increase productivity &amp; competitiveness through creation of unique organizational culture, involving all members of a firm.</p> <p>(ii) By involving in company events, rituals and traditions – enhances employee loyalty and promotes group solidarity.</p> <p>(iii) By creating new ways of promoting &amp; packaging products</p> <p>(Any one)</p>	2
12	Q	Distinguish between social change and social movement.	
	A	<p>Differentiate between social change &amp; social movement –</p> <p><b>(a) Social Movement –</b></p> <p>I) Social movement are directed towards the specific goals</p> <p>II) These movements involve long and continuous social efforts &amp; action of the people.</p> <p><b>(b) Social Change –</b></p> <p>i) Its continuous &amp; ongoing</p> <p>ii) It is the sum total of countless individuals &amp; collective action gathered across time &amp; space.</p> <p>(Any one point from both A &amp; B)</p>	1+1
13	Q	How has the formation of AITUC made the colonial government more cautious in dealing with labour?	
	A	<p>Colonial Govt. was cautious –</p> <p>(i) It attempted to grant workers some concession in order to contain unrest</p> <p>(ii) Reduced the working day to 10 hours</p> <p>(iii) A Trade Unions Act was passed</p> <p>(Any other relevant point) (Any one)</p>	2

<p>14 Q</p> <p>A</p>	<p>In what ways do reformist and redemptive movements differ?</p> <p>Difference between Reformist &amp; Redemptive Movements</p> <p><b>Reformist –</b> Change the existing social and political arrangement through gradual incremental steps e.g. RTI campaign</p> <p><b>Redemptive –</b> Bring about a change in the personal consciousness and action of its individual members e.g. people in the Ezhava Community in Kerala were led by Narayana Guru to change their social practices</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	<p>1+1</p>
<p>15 Q</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Explain the regional variations of low child sex ratio in India.</p> <p>Regional variations of low sex ratio in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lowest child sex ratios are found in the most prosperous regions of India</li> <li>- Punjab, Haryana, and Chandigarh etc. are among the richest states in India in terms of per capita income, they also are the states with the lowest child sex ratio</li> <li>- The problem of selective, abortions is not due to poverty, dowry or lack of resources</li> <li>- Economically prosperous families decide to have fewer children. They may choose the sex of their child</li> </ul> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	<p>1+1+1+1</p>
<p>16 Q</p> <p>A</p> <p>Q</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Trade and Commerce operated through Caste and Kinship networks in India. Discuss.</p> <p>Trade &amp; Commerce operated through Caste &amp; Kinship network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre – colonial India had well organized indigenous merchant groups, trading networks and banking system.</li> <li>• Nakarattars of Tamil Nadu had extensive caste based serial networks</li> <li>• Traditional business communities in India include not only Vaisyas but also other groups with distinctive religious identities.</li> <li>• Exchange of credit through Hundi encouraged merchant to engage in long distance trade.</li> </ul> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Explain Commodification as feature of capitalism.</p> <p>Commodification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growth of capitalism led to the extension of markets into places and sphere of life that were previously untouched by this system</li> <li>• Things that were earlier not traded in the market become commodities</li> <li>• Labour or skills became things that can be bought or sold</li> <li>• The process of commodification has negative social effects.</li> </ul> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	<p>1+1+1+1</p> <p>1+1+1+1</p>

17 Q  A	<p>Could the RTI be a means of forcing the state to respond to the people of India? Elaborate.</p> <p>Forced response of state to RTI –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) RTI enacted by the Parliament in India in 2005 gives the right to any citizen to seek information from public authority</li> <li>(ii) Public authority should disseminate information as it leads to transparency</li> <li>(iii) Spending of Govt. funds.</li> <li>(iv) Citizens have a right to inspect documents, works &amp; records on public issues.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant point)</p>	1+1+1+1
18 Q  A	<p>Describe with example the grass-root democratic functioning in tribal areas.</p> <p>Grass-root democratic functioning in tribal areas –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Tribal areas have had a rich tradition of grass-root democratic functioning, a typical egalitarian social organization</li> <li>2) For example – Among the Khasis , Jaintias and the Garo have their own traditional political institutions that have existed for 100 years These institutions were fairly well developed and functioned at village level, clan level and state level Political system of Khasis each clan had its own council known as ‘Durbar Kur’ presided by clan headman.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Example of any other tribal area of India may be explained)</p>	1+1+1+1
19 Q  A	<p>Elaborate on three aspects of change in Colonial India as stated by Satish Saberwal.</p> <p>Three aspects of change in colonial India - Satish Saberwal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Modes of communication</li> <li>(2) Forms of organisation</li> <li>(3) The nature of ideas</li> </ul> <p>(Explanation of the above aspects <b>has to be considered for 4 marks</b> even if the question says THREE aspects.)</p>	4
20 Q  A	<p>Highlight the advantages and disadvantages of contract farming.</p> <p>Contract farming –</p> <p><b>(a) Advantages</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Company provides inputs know how and working capital .</li> <li>2) Farmer is assured of a market .</li> <li>3) Company guarantees that it will purchase the produce at a pre-determined fixed price</li> <li>4) Financial security to farmers.</li> <li>5) Company identifies the crop to be grown.</li> <li>6) Company buys the crop for processing or export.</li> </ul>	

<p>Q</p> <p>A</p>	<p><b>(b) Disadvantages</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Farmers become dependent on companies for their livelihood – insecurity.</li> <li>2) Disengages people from the production process.</li> <li>3) Makes indigenous knowledge of agriculture irrelevant.</li> <li>4) Only caters to the production of elite items .</li> <li>5) Farmer’s suicide – debt etc.</li> <li>6) Crops require high doses of fertilizers and pesticides – not ecologically sustainable.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two from <b>both (a) and (b)</b>)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Explain circulation of labours.</b></p> <p><b>Circulation of Labour-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demand for seasonal agriculture labour in prosperous agricultural region.</li> <li>• Higher wages in those regions attracted the labour from less developed regions</li> <li>• Migrant labour mainly are from drought prone areas – “foot loose labour”: cheaper &amp; easily exploited.</li> <li>• The local labourers move out to big towns.</li> <li>• Feminisation of agricultural force.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	<p>1+1+1+1</p> <p>1+1+1+1</p>
<p>21 Q</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Discuss the changes that have emerged in Indian industries after globalisation and liberalisation.</p> <p>Globalization &amp; Indian industry –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private companies especially foreign firms are encouraged to invest in sectors earlier reserved for Government.</li> <li>• Licenses are no longer required to open industries.</li> <li>• Privatisation of public sector or Government companies</li> <li>• Indian companies are becoming MNCs.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant point)</p>	<p>1+1+1+1</p>
<p>22 Q</p> <p>A</p>	<p>‘Tribes have been classified according to their “permanent” and “acquired” traits.’ Explain.</p> <p>Classification of Tribes -</p> <p><b>Permanent Traits</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) In terms of language – tribes are classified into four categories (Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austric &amp; Tibeto – Burman.</li> <li>2) Region-The ecological habitat cover includes hills, forests, rural planes and urban industrial areas.</li> <li>3) Racial classification –Negrito, Australoid, Mongoloid, Dravidian and Aryan</li> <li>4) In terms of size – largest Gonds, Bhils, Santhals, Oraons, Minas, Bodos, Mundas : smallest are some Andamanese, Islanders.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three)</p> <p><b>Acquired Traits</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Basis of livelihood – fisherman, food gathers and hunters</li> <li>2) Assimilation into Hindu Society</li> <li>3) Attitude towards Hindu Society</li> </ol>	<p>1+1+1</p> <p>1+1+1</p>

<p>23 Q</p> <p>A</p>	<p>How far did the status of women improve in contemporary India? Give examples to support your answer.</p> <p>Improvement of status of women –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of Women’s Organisations</li> <li>• Feminist movement</li> <li>• Declaration of the fundamental rights of citizenship in Karachi session</li> <li>• Empowerment of women</li> <li>• Right to vote, women’s role in planned economy</li> <li>• Reservation policy as stated in 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment, seats reserved in Gram Panchayat, Lok Sabha etc.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant point)</p>	<p>1+1+1+ 1+1+1</p>
<p>Q</p> <p>A</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Social inequality differentiates between individuals. Highlight the principles to explain the concept of social stratification.</p> <p>Principles of social stratification-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patterns of unequal access to social resources is known as social inequality</li> <li>• Social stratification is a characteristic of society</li> <li>• Social stratification persists over generation</li> <li>• Social stratification is supported by patterns of belief or ideology.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant point)</p>	<p>2+2+2</p>
<p>24 Q</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Colonialism introduced a wide range of change in every sphere, be it legal or cultural or architectural. Justify the statement with examples.</p> <p>Changes brought about by colonialism –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The major changes were brought about by industrialization and urbanization</li> <li>• Emergence of machine based production led to the decline of indigenous modes of production</li> <li>• Emergence of new cities</li> <li>• Capitalism became the dominant economic system</li> <li>• Changes in mobility of peoples</li> <li>• Changes in agriculture such as crop pattern.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant point)</p>	<p>1+1+1+ 1+1+1</p>
<p>25</p> <p>Q(a)</p> <p>A</p> <p>Q(b)</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Passage</p> <p>What are the different forms of Print Media?</p> <p>Newspapers, magazines, handouts, books, pamphlets etc.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p> <p>What reasons can be attributed to the emerging growth of Indian language newspapers?</p> <p>Reasons attributed to growth Indian language newspapers -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rise of literate people in numbers</li> <li>• Introduction of local news</li> <li>• Adoption of advanced printing technologies</li> <li>• Marketing strategies.</li> </ul>	<p>1+1</p> <p>1+1+1+1</p>