

12th Standard Sociology Practice Papers - 5

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

Ans 1. D. Holi

Ans 2. True

Or

M S Shrinivas.

Ans 3. B. Jan Breman

Ans 4. Unorganised Sector, Organised Sector

Ans 5. D. Alienation

Ans 6. D. All of the above

Ans 7. C. Mitsubishi

Ans 8. Kumud Pawde

Ans 9. B. Subsistence Agriculture

Ans 10. High

Or

TFR

Ans 11. False

Ans 12. D. Original inhabitants

Ans 13. B. Social

Ans 14. A. Wealth of Nations

Ans 15. True

Ans 16. D. All of the above

SECTION B

Ans 17. Differentiate between social change & social movement–

(a) Social Movement (i) Social movement are directed towards the specific goals (ii) These movements involve long and continuous social efforts & action of the people.

(b) Social Change (i) Its continuous & ongoing (ii) It is the sum total of countless individuals & collective action gathered across time & space.

Or

Permanent traits - Language, regions, Physical characteristics and ecological habitat •
Acquired traits – Mode of livelihood, and extent of incorporation into Hindu society – or a combination of the two

Ans 18.

● Age structure of population refers to the proportion of persons in different age groups relative to the total population.

● 0-14, 15-59, 60+age groups

Ans 19 Any Two

- acquisition of land for large irrigation projects and firing ranges

- Survey and settlement operations, which were held up, camps closed down, etc.

- collection of loans, rent and cooperative dues, which were resisted;

- nationalization of forest produce which they boycotted

Or

- Mahars, Gujar, Mahar

- Commission appointed to look into measures for the welfare of OBC's are (a) Kaka

Kalelkar (b) Mandal Commission

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Ans 20. - It is encouraged by the geographical concentration of diverse identity markers in particular regions.

- It is fuelled by a sense of regional deprivation resulting in statehood

Ans 21. Any Two

- Liberalisation may have, a negative impact on India – that is, the costs and disadvantages will be more than the advantages will be more than the advantage and benefits.

- Some sectors of Indian industry (like software and information technology) or agriculture (like fish or fruit) may benefit from access to a global market, but other sectors (like automobiles, electronics or oilseeds) will lose because they cannot compete with foreign producers.

- Indian farmers are now exposed to competition from farmers in other countries because import of agricultural products is allowed.

- Earlier Indian agriculture was protected from the world market by support prices and subsidies. But, now they are reduced or withdrawn.

Or

- Preventive Checks – postponing marriage, sexual abstinence, celibacy etc.

- Positive checks – through famines and diseases

Ans 22. - Colonial Govt, was cautious—

(i) It attempted to grant workers some concession in order to contain unrest.

(ii) Reduced the working day to 10 hours

(iii) A Trade Unions Act was passed

Ans 23. Dependency Ratio: It is a measure comparing portion of population which is composed of dependent (elderly people who are too old to work and children who are too young to work) with the portion i.e., in the working age group (15-64 years)

Ans 24. De-Sanskritisation is the process where influence of non-Sanskritic castes was found to be dominant instead of high castes.

Ans 25. Untouchability prescribes strong social sanctions against members of the castes located at the bottom of the purity - pollution scale.

SECTION C

Ans 26. 1) It began in the 1970s in Punjab and Tamil Nadu

2) They use novel methods of agitation such as: blocking of roads and railways, refusing politicians and bureaucrats entry to villages, environment and women's issues, etc.

3) The focus of demand was 'price and related issues' (for example price procurement, remunerative prices, and prices for agricultural inputs, taxation, and non-repayment of loans).

4) Anti-state refers to farmers' rejection of state's policies and anti-urban refers to the rejection of industrial and urban development in rural agricultural land.

Or

(1) Social movement is an activity of individuals who get together to bring about some change in the social behaviour.

(2) Social movements are not as organized as social institutions.

(3) Social movement is far more lasting than the behaviour of a crowd.

(4) Because social system is affected directly or indirectly by social movement.

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Ans 27. 1) A Minority group is disadvantaged in one sense but not in another. For e.g. religious minorities like Parsis and Sikhs may be relatively well-off economically. But may be disadvantaged in a cultural sense because of small numbers. Religions of cultural minorities need special protection because of the demographic dominance of the majority.

2) Cultural minorities need special protection because of the demographic dominance of the majority.

3) Extremely wealthy people who are not disadvantaged but belong to the small minority group are called the privileged minority.

4) The sociological sense of minority also implies that the members of the minority form a collectivity i.e. they have a strong sense of group solidarity, a feeling of togetherness and belonging.

Or

(1) Civil Society is the non state and non market part of public domain in which individuals or groups get together voluntarily to create institutions and organisations.

(2) State is a legal term that is responsible as political committee for peace, order and security of the country.

(3) State is an legal body which is governed by law and order.

(4) NGO's, community groups, women's organisations etc.

Ans 28. Thomas Robert Malthus (1766-1834) states the fact that-

Population increases at a much faster rate than the means of subsistence, (food, Clothing). Population rises in geometric progression (i.e. 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 etc.) at much faster rate than the means of human subsistence / agricultural production which grows in arithmetic progression (i.e. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 etc.) Prosperity can be achieved by controlling growth of population through preventive checks postponing marriage, sexual abstinence, celibacy etc. and positive checks - through famines and diseases.

Criticism of Malthus's theory:

Malthus was 'criticised (a) Food production and standards of living rise despite rapid population growth as seen in the historical experience of European countries. (b) Poverty, and starvation is caused not due to rise in population but due to unequal distribution of economic resources (Liberal and Marxists).

Or

Western meaning • Separation of church and state. • The separation of religious and political authority • Related to the arrival of modesty and the rise of science and rationality

Indian meaning • Secular person or state is one that does not favour any particular religion over others. • Equal respect for all religions, rather than separation or distancing.

Ans 29. Tribal identities today. Are centered on ideas of resistance and opposition to the force exercised by the non-tribal world. The formation of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh has been a result of this assertion of tribal identity but the political system is still not autonomous.

Tribal movements emerged to tackle issues relating to control over vital economic resources, matters of ethnic cultural identity. All this has been made possible due to the gradual emergence of an educated middle class among tribal communities, though the

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assertion of identity of tribal middle class may be different from a poor and uneducated one.

Ans 30. - Family can be male headed or female headed

- The descent can be matrilineal or patrilineal
- Migration of men from villages can lead to an unusual proportion of women headed families
- The work schedules of young parents in the software industry in India may lead to increasing number of grandparents moving in as caregivers to grandchildren

Ans 31. - Caste-is a discriminatory system as: Birth decides an individual's position in caste hierarchy

- social status in caste hierarchy decides the occupation for an individual

Ans 32. The Scheduled Castes are natives who were once thought-out as untouchables. After India got her Independence in the year 1947, the untouchables started describing themselves as the Dalits. Nowadays, the term 'untouchable' does not apply to anyone. In India, the 16% of present population are people of the SC category. Of the three caste divisions of the reserved categories, the Scheduled Tribe is the second one. Natives who belong to the Scheduled tribes are descendants of the tribal communities. In India, of the total population, 7% belongs to the ST group. This category of people did not agree to caste system. Instead, they preferred to dwell deep inside forests as well as mountains areas of India, far away from the chief part of the society. These people are also called as the Adivasis. This term means aboriginals.

SECTION D

Ans 33. - The Green Revolution was a government programme of agricultural modernisation.

- It was largely founded by international agencies that was based on providing high yielding variety (HYV) or hybrid seeds along with pesticides, fertilisers and other inputs to farmers.
- Green Revolution programmes were introduced only in areas that had assured irrigation, because sufficient water was necessary for the new seeds and methods of cultivation.
- It was targeted mainly at the wheat and rice-growing areas.
- Hence, only certain regions such as the Punjab, western U.P., Coastal Andhra Pradesh and parts of Tamil Nadu, received the first wave of the Green Revolution package.

Social transformations that were brought about as a result of Green Revolution

- Agricultural productivity increased sharply because of the new technology.
- India was able to become self-sufficient in food grain production.
- Increase in agricultural productivity especially in Punjab, Haryana etc.
- It has been considered a major achievement of the govt. & scientists.

The negative social and economic effects of Green Revolution (1st Phase)

- Only the medium and large farmers benefitted.
- Displacement of tenancy cultivators
- Displacement of service caste groups
- Worsening of economic condition for agricultural workers due to rising prices and shift in the mode of payment.

(IIInd Phase)

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- Commercialisation & market - oriented cultivation, leading to livelihood insecurities.
- Worsening of regional inequalities giving rise to intercaste violence.
- Traditional system of cultivation practices and seeds is being lost.

Or

Various land reforms introduced after independence.

- (1950's to 1970's) Abolition of Zamindari System: removed the layer of intermediaries, rights taken from zamindars weakening their economic & political position.
- Tenancy Abolition and Regulation Acts: More security to the tenants, granted land rights to tenants (West Bengal and Kerala).
- Ceiling Acts: Limits to be imposed on the ownership of land. Ceiling depended on the productivity of land i.e., High productivity land had low ceiling, while low productivity land had higher ceiling.

Ans 34.

- the government has followed a policy of liberalization since the 1990s
- Private companies especially foreign firms are encouraged to invest in sectors earlier reserved for the government including telecom civil aviation etc.
- licenses are no longer required to open industries
- many Indian companies have been brought over by MNCs
- government is following the policy of disinvestment and outsourcing
- Liberalisation and privatization is associated with rising income inequality (Elaborate on the points)

Ans 35. 1) Meaning of Dalit:

'Dalit' term literally means downtrodden and conveys the sense of an oppressed people. The Dalit Panthers, a radical group that emerged in western India, used the term to assert their identity as part of their struggle for rights and dignity.

2) Dalit Communities: Mahar in Maharashtra, Gujar in Haryana

State Initiatives: 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. Caste Disabilities Removal Act. 1850. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (prevention of atrocities) Act. 1989.