

SOCIOLOGY (039)
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-MARKING SCHEME
GRADE XII TERM 2

S.No.	VALUE POINTS	MARKS
SECTION-A		
1.	<p>The Census of India Report, 1911.</p> <p>The extensive importation of cheap European piece goods and utensils, and the establishment in India itself of numerous factories of the Western type, have more or less destroyed many village industries. The high prices of agricultural produce have also led many village artisans to abandon their hereditary craft in favour of agriculture...The extent to which this disintegration of the old village organisation is proceeding varies considerably in different parts. The change is most noticeable in the more advanced provinces.</p> <p>Read the source and answer the following question.</p> <p>Did industries in Europe led to destruction of local industries in India? Give a reason for your answer.</p>	1
ANS	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The extensive importation of cheap European piece goods and utensils, and the establishment in India itself of numerous factories of the Western type, have more or less destroyed many village industries.</p>	
2.	<p>Politicians mobilise caste groupings and identities in order to organise their power. ...Where there are other types of groups and other bases of association, politicians approach them as well. And as they everywhere change the form of such organisations, they change the form of caste as well. Source: (Kothari 1977: 57-70)</p> <p>Read the source and answer the following question.</p> <p>Do you think secularisation of caste exists? Give a reason for your answer.</p>	1
ANS	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Today caste often functions as political pressure groups. Contemporary India has seen such formation of caste associations and caste political parties. They seek to press upon the state their demands.</p>	
SECTION-B		
3.	<p>After India became independent, Nehru and his policy advisors embarked on a programme of planned development that focused on agrarian reform as well as industrialisation. The policy makers were responding to the dismal agricultural situation in India at that time. They felt that a major reform in the agrarian structure, and especially in the landholding system and the distribution of land, was necessary if agriculture were to progress. From the 1950s to the 1970s, a series of land reform laws were passed – at the national level as well as in the states – that were intended to bring about these changes.</p>	2
A)	Define Land Ceiling Act.	
ANS	<p>laws imposed an upper limit on the amount of land that can be owned by a particular family. The ceiling varies from region to region. According to these acts, the state is supposed to identify and take possession of surplus land (above the ceiling limit) held by each household, and redistribute it to landless families and households in other specified categories, such as SCs and STs.</p>	

B)	Explain any one strategy through which landowners used in order to protect the surplus land.	
ANS	1. In most cases landowners managed to divide the land among relatives and others, including servants, in so-called 'benami transfers' – which allowed them to keep control over the land (in fact if not in name). 2. In some places, some rich farmers actually divorced their wives (but continued to live with them) in order to avoid the provisions of the Land Ceiling Act, which allowed a separate share for unmarried women but not for wives (ANY1)	
4.	...The contractors' men who were travelling to Reni from Joshimath stopped the bus shortly before Reni. Skirting the village, they made for the forest. A small girl who spied the workers with their implements rushed to Gaura Devi, the head of the village Mahila Mandal (Women's Club). Gaura Devi quickly mobilised the other housewives and went to the forest. Pleading with the labourers not to start felling operations, the women initially met with abuse and threats. When the women refused to budge, the men were eventually forced to retire.	2
A)	Did Chipko movement raise 'old' or 'new' issues? Substantiate your answer with a reason.	
ANS	Chipko movement raises both old issues along lines of class-based inequality. The conflict placed the livelihood of villagers against government's desire to generate revenues from selling timber. This also raises new issue of environmental destruction and the loss of ecological wealth.	
B)	How was the economy of subsistence pitted against the economy of profit?	
ANS	When government forest contractors came to cut down the trees, villagers, including large number of women, stepped forward to hug the trees to prevent their being felled. At stake was the question of villagers' subsistence. This conflict placed the livelihood needs of poor villagers against the government's desire to generate revenues from selling timber. The economy of subsistence was pitted against the economy of profit.	
5.	Explain the term disinvestment along with its social consequence.	2
ANS	The government is trying to sell its share in several public sector companies, a process which is known as disinvestment. Government workers are scared that after disinvestment, they will lose their jobs.	
6.	Elucidate on the link between social movement and counter movements.	2
ANS	1. While social movements seek to bring in social change, counter movements sometimes arise in defence of status quo. There are many instances of such counter movements. 2. When Raja Rammohun Roy campaigned against sati and formed the Brahma Samaj, defenders of sati formed Dharma Sabha and petitioned the British not to legislate against sati	
7.	'There is a direct correspondence between agricultural productivity and the agrarian structure.' Justify this statement by giving a reason for your answer.	2
ANS	1. In areas of assured irrigation, those with plentiful rainfall or artificial irrigation works (such as rice-growing regions in river deltas, for instance the Kaveri basin in Tamil Nadu) more labour was needed for intensive cultivation. 2. Here the most unequal agrarian structures developed.	
8.	Compare the process of Industrialisation in India with the Western model.	2
OR		

	On what grounds can we say that smaller mines and quarries are worse than big companies in regard to safety measures.	
ANS	<p>1. In developed countries, the majority of people are in the services sector, followed by industry and less than 10% are in agriculture. In India, nearly 60% were employed in the primary sector followed by the secondary sector and then in the tertiary sector</p> <p>2. Another major difference between developing and developed countries is the number of people in regular salaried employment. In developed countries, the majority are formally employed.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1. Many contractors do not maintain proper registers of workers, thus avoiding any responsibility for accidents and benefits.</p> <p>2. After mining has finished in an area, the company is supposed to cover up the open holes and restore the area to its earlier condition. But they don't do this.</p>	
9.	Workers in textile mills often described themselves as extensions of the machine. Justify.	2
ANS	<p>1. Work is done under a continuous gaze- one cannot go anywhere and the focus must be on the machines.</p> <p>2. Need a lot of energy since their whole body gets involved in running the machines.</p>	
SECTION-C		
10.	Western colonialism was inextricably connected to the growth of western capitalism. Explain.	4
ANS	<p>1. Capitalism is an economic system in which the means of production are privately owned and organised to accumulate profits within a market system. 2. Capitalism in the west emerged out of a complex process of European exploration of the rest of the world, its plunder of wealth and resources, an unprecedented growth of science and technology, its harnessing to industries and agriculture.</p> <p>3. What marked capitalism from the very beginning was its dynamism, its potential to grow, expand, innovate, use technology and labour in a way best assured to ensure greatest profit.</p> <p>4. What marked it too was its global nature. Western colonialism was inextricably connected to the growth of western capitalism.</p>	
11.	Elucidate on the term Westernisation. OR Critically examine the process of Sanskritisation.	4
ANS	<p>1. M.N. Srinivas defines westernisation as "the changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule, the term subsuming changes occurring at different levels...technology, institutions, ideology and values"</p> <p>2. One kind refers to the emergence of a westernised sub-cultural pattern through a minority section of Indians who first came in contact with Western culture.</p> <p>3. This included the sub culture of Indian intellectuals who not only adopted many cognitive patterns, or ways of thinking, and styles of life, but supported its expansion.</p> <p>4. Westernisation does involve the imitation of external forms of culture. It does not necessarily mean that people adopt modern values of democracy and equality.</p>	

	OR	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One, it has been criticised 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 2. Two, 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. 3. Third, 'sanskritisation' 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. 4. Fourth, since sanskritisation results in the adoption of upper caste rites and rituals it leads to practices of secluding girls and women, adopting dowry practices 5. Fifth, the effect of such a trend is that the key characteristics of dalit culture and society are eroded. (ANY 4) 	
12.	What is an organised sector? Mention the social implications of the small size of the organised sector.	4
ANS.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The organised sector consists of all units employing ten or more people throughout the year. These have to be registered with the government to ensure that their employees get proper salaries or wages, pension and other benefits. 2. it means that very few people have the experience of employment in large firms where they get to meet people from other regions and backgrounds. 3. very few Indians have access to secure jobs with benefits. Of those who do, two-thirds work for the government. This is why government jobs are so popular 4. since very few people are members of unions, a feature of the organised sector, they do not have the experience of collectively fighting for proper wages and safe working conditions 	
	SECTION-D	
13.	<p>Dalit movements belong to all types of social movements. Explain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>State the features of new farmer's movement.</p>	6
ANS.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It was revolutionary in terms of society and redemptive in terms of individuals. 2. The 'post Ambedkar Dalit movement' has had revolutionary practice. 3. It has provided alternative ways of living, at some points limited and at some points radical and all-encompassing, ranging from changes in behaviour such as giving up eating beef to religious conversion. 4. It has focussed on changes in the entire society, from radical revolutionary goal of abolishing caste oppression and economic exploitation to the limited goals of providing scope for members of Scheduled Caste to achieve social mobility. 5. On the whole, this movement has been a reformist movement. 6. It has mobilized along caste lines; it has attempted and achieved societal changes with gains especially for the educated sections among Dalits <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movements were regionally organized 2. Involved farmer rather than peasants 3. Non party 	

	<p>4. Basic ideology of the movements was strongly “anti-state and anti-urban”</p> <p>5. Demands were “price and related” issues</p> <p>6. Novel methods of agitation were used eg, road & railway blocks, refusing entry of politicians / bureaucrats etc</p>	
14.	Show the relation between Green Revolution and regional inequality.	6
ANS.	<p>1. Green Revolution strategy was the worsening of regional inequalities.</p> <p>2. The areas that underwent this technological transformation became more developed while other areas stagnated.</p> <p>3. For instance, the Green Revolution was promoted more in the western and southern parts of the country, and in Punjab, Haryana, and western U.P., than in the eastern parts of the country.</p> <p>4. As a result, we find agriculture in states such as Bihar and in eastern U.P., and in dry regions such as Telengana, to be relatively undeveloped.</p> <p>5. These are also the regions that continue to have an entrenched ‘feudal’ agrarian structure, in which the landed castes and landlords maintain power over the lower castes, landless workers and small cultivators.</p> <p>6. The sharp caste and class inequalities, together with exploitative labour relations, in these regions has given rise to various kinds of violence in recent years.</p>	