

SOCIOLOGY (039)

PAPER – 62

MARKING SCHEME

APRIL 2013

General Instructions for Head Examiner :

1. All examiners should read the "marking scheme" carefully and discuss it with the Head Examiner.
2. The Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. The student can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks be awarded accordingly.
3. As per the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the candidates would now be permitted to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed fee. All 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.
4. All the Head Examiners/Examiners are instructed that while evaluating the answer scripts, if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, the (x) should be marked on the incorrect answer and awarded 0 marks.
5. Details of Question Paper :
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. **What is meant by regionalism?**

- The ideology of commitment to a particular regional identity which could be based on language, ethnicity and other characteristics in addition to geography.
- Extreme loyalty towards one's region over & above others. (Any one) (2)

2. **Differentiate between direct and representative democracy.**

- In direct democracy, all citizens, without the intermediary of elected or appointed officials, can participate in making public decisions.
- In representative democracy, citizens elect officials to make political decisions, formulate laws, and administer programs for the public good. (1+1)

3. **What is meant by term untouchability?**

A social practice within the caste system whereby members of lowest caste are considered to be ritually impure to such an extent that they can cause pollution by mere touch. (2)

4. **How do people find jobs?**

Through advertisements, employment exchange, contractor, personal contact, agency, consultants, jobbers, through neighbourhood, community. (Any two) (1+1)

5. **Write two features of community identity.**

- It is based on birth-ascriptive.

- It is universal.
- It gives sense of belongingness
- It gives sense of identity (Any two) (1+1)

6. What authority does nyayapanchayats possess?

- They possess the authority to hear some petty, civil and criminal cases.
- They can impose fines but cannot award a sentence.
- The village courts help in bringing an agreement amongst contending parties
- They are effective in punishing men who burn women for dowry. (Any Two) (1+1)

7. How have tribes been classified in India?

- Permanent traits.
- Acquired traits. (1+1)

8. What are the major issues taken up by the women's movement over its history?

Sati, Child Marriage, Ill treatment of widows, Dowry murders, Representation of women in popular media and the gendered consequences of unequal development, domestic violence, rape, equal wages, agricultural issues, tribal and rural issues. (Any two) (1+1)

9. What were the products exported from the sea ports by the colonial government?

Raw cotton, jute, coffee, sugar and indigo dyes etc. (Any two) (1+1)

10. What is meant by the phrase 'invisible hand'?

It is an unseen force that converts what is good for each individual into what is good for society-propounded by Adam Smith. (2)

11. Name two associations formed by industrialists.

- Federation of Indian Chambers and Commerce (FICCI)
- Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)
- Association of Chambers of Commerce (ASSOCHAM)
- Any Other (Any two) (1+1)

12. How is social inequality different from the inequality of individual?

- Social inequality and exclusion are social because they are not about individuals but groups.
- Social inequality is different from inequality of individuals because of their varying abilities and efforts.
- Social is the sense that they are not economic.
- Social inequality is systematic and structured.
- Social inequality is not the outcome of innate or natural differences but is produced by the society in which they live. (Any 2) (1+1)

13. How can we say that there is close connection between agriculture and culture?

- The nature and practice of agriculture varies greatly across the different regions of the country- these variations are reflected in different regional cultures
- Many of our cultural practices and patterns can be traced to our agrarian backgrounds.
- Example – most of the New Year festivals in different regions of India – Pongal in Tamil Nadu, Baisakhi in Punjab celebrate the main harvest season that marks the beginning of new agricultural season. (Any 1)(2)

14. What is meant by term 'imagined community'?

- Benedict Anderson stated that printing press helped the growth of nationalism, the feeling that the people who do not even know each other's existence feel like members of the family can be named as 'imagined community'.
- People who would never meet each other but would feel a sense of togetherness. (Any 1)(1+1)

15. What changes did colonialism bring about in the caste system?

- Methodical and intensive surveys and reports on the customs and manners of various castes.
- Collection of information of caste through census.
- Caste identities became rigid once it was counted and recorded.
- Land revenue settlements gave legal recognition to the customary rights of upper caste.
- British Administration took interest in the welfare of downtrodden castes referred to as depressed classes at that time.
- Government of India Act of 1935 gave legal recognition to the list or schedule of castes.

(Any 4)(1+1+1+1)

16. Explain the meaning of 'Commoditisation' with the help of examples.

Commoditisation or Commodification -

It occurs when things that were earlier not traded in the market become commodities. (2)

Example:

- 1) Labour or skills become things that can be bought and sold.
- 2) Sale of kidneys
- 3) Professional marriage bureaus to find brides and grooms
- 4) Institutes for personality development, spoken English
- 5) Bottled water.
- 6) Human trafficking
- 7) Imparting of social and cultural skills etc.

(Any two examples)

(1+1)

17. What are the different senses in which 'Secularism' has been understood in India?

- In Indian sense it implies equal respect for all religions rather than separation or standing
- Is one that does not favour any one religion over another.
- It is opposite to religious chauvinism (communalism).
- It includes the western sense also - progressive retreat of religion from public life.

Eg: The secular Indian state dedicates public holidays to mark the festivals of all religions

(1+1+1+1)

18. How is colonialism different from earlier forms of conquests? What ways did it affect Indian society?

- Changes it brought were far reaching and deep.
- It directly interfered with the economic base to ensure greater profits and benefits to British capitalism - -- Every policy was geared towards the strengthening and expansion of British Capitalism
- It introduced wide array of changes - legal, cultural and architectural.
- It introduced western education.
- It led to democratic ideas of freedom & Swaraj.
- Changed manufacturing sector production and distribution of goods.
- It changed land ownership laws, cropping pattern, forest policy etc.
- Led to movement of people within and outside India.

(Any 4)(1+1+1+1)

19. **What were the major achievements of the green revolution?**

- Agricultural productivity increased sharply because of new technology, irrigation, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides etc.
- Rapid transformations were seen in areas like Punjab, Western UP, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, parts of Tamil Nadu
- India became self sufficient in food grain production
- Major achievement of Government and Scientists (1+1+1+1)

OR

What transformations were seen in the areas where agriculture became more commercialized?

- Increase in the use of agricultural labour.
- Shift from payment in kind to cash
- Loosening of traditional bonds.
- Rise of a class of free wage labourers. (Any 4) (1+1+1+1)

20. **Explain home based industry by giving suitable example.**

- Work is mainly done by women and children.
- An agent provides raw materials and also picks up the finished products.
- Workers are paid on a piece-rate basis, depending upon the number of pieces they make.
- Examples- manufacture of lace, zari, carpets, bidis, agarbattis or any other example. (1+1+1+1)

21. **Explain different aspects of mass media.**

- The change that has happened due to the growth of modern mass media in the world and in India in the first decades after independence and post 1990
- This helps us to understand how the relationship between mass media and communication with society is dialectical. Both influence each other.
- Mass communication is different from other means of communication as it requires a formal structural organization to meet large scale capital, production and management demands.
- There are sharp differences between how easily different sections of people can use mass media. (Any other relevant point) (1+1+1+1)

OR

Discuss the potential of FM channels in post liberalization India.

- AIR's programmes could be heard in 2/3rd of all Indian households.
- The advent of privately owned FM radio stations provided a boost to entertainment programmes.
- These channels specialise in 'particular kinds' of popular music to retain their audiences.
- Most of these channels often belong to media conglomerates.
- It is used as an active medium of communication in movies in the contemporary period.
- Privatisation of radio stations would lead to the growth of radio stations. (Any other relevant point) (Any four) (1+1+1+1)

22. **Explain the theory of relative deprivation, logic of collective action and theory of resource mobilization.**

- **Theory of relative deprivation**—According to this theory, social conflict arises when a social group feels that it is worse off than others. This theory emphasises the role of psychological factors

such as resentment and rage.

- **The logic of collective action**—A person will join the social movement only when he will gain something from it. He will participate only if the risks are less than gains

- **Resource mobilization theory**—McCarthy and Zald argued that a social movement's success depends on its ability to mobilize resources such as leadership, organizational capacity and communication facilities, and can use within the available political opportunity structure, is more likely to be effective. (2+2+2)

23. **Explain the economic policy of liberalization.**

- The term liberalization refers to a range of policy decisions that Indian state took since 1991 to open up Indian economy to the world market.
- After independence the Indian market and the indigenous business were protected from the competition of the wider world.
- Liberalization of the economy meant the steady removal of rules that regulated the Indian trade and finance regulations.
- These measures are also described as economic reforms – loosening of Government regulations on capital labour and trade.
- These reforms were seen in all the major sectors of the economy such as agriculture, industry, trade, foreign investment and technology.
- The basic assumption was that greater integration into the global market would be beneficial to Indian economy.
- The process of liberalisation involved taking of loans from international institutions such as I. MF on certain conditions.
- There is also a greater say by international institutions such as W.T. O
- The Government makes commitments to pursue certain kind of economic measures that involves policy of structural adjustments.
- Reduction in tariffs and import duties so that foreign goods can be imported easily and allowing easier access for foreign companies to set up industries in India. (Any six)

(1+1+1+1+1+1)

OR

What political changes have been noticed with globalization?

- Collapse of erstwhile socialist world – new liberal economic measures.
- The liberalization policies reflect a political vision of free enterprise.
- Another significant political development is the growth of international and regional mechanisms for political collaboration.
- Some examples are—ASEAN, SARC, SAFTA
- There has been rise of International Governmental Organizations and International Non-Governmental Organizations.
- For instance the World Trade Organization has a major say in the rules that govern trade practices
- The INGOs are independent organizations which make policy decisions and address international issues.
- Best known INGOs are Greenpeace, The Red Cross and Amnesty International.

(Any six) (1+1+1+1+1+1)

24. **Write a critical essay on Sanskritisation?**

- It has been criticized for exaggerating social mobility or the scope of 'lower castes' to move up the social ladder
 - It leads to no structural change ; may bring an improvement within the unequal structure.
 - It has been pointed out that the ideology of Sanskritisation accepts the ways of the 'upper castes' as superior and that of 'lower castes' as inferior.
 - It seems to justify model that rests on inequality, exclusion and notion of pollution purity.
 - Leads to practices of seducing the girls and women, adopting dowry practices instead of bride price and practising caste discrimination.
 - The very worth of labour which lower caste do is degraded and rendered shameful. Identities based on the basis of work, craft and artisanal activities, knowledge forms of medicine, ecology, agriculture, animal husbandry etc are regarded useless in the industrial era.
 - Growth of anti-brahminical movement led to assertions of dalits who now had pride in their identity as "dalits"
- (Any three) (2+2+2)

25. Read the passage and answer the following questions:

India is working with the UN to tackle these issues on a global scale. UN secretary-general Ban Ki-moon is championing two new initiatives – Every Woman Every Child and the Sustainable Energy for All Initiative – because access to energy and improving women and children's health are fundamental to achieving all our development goals. India is an example of how a commitment to these two goals leads to results.

A bright future for India begins with increased efforts to promote safe motherhood. According to USAID, today, India accounts for more maternal deaths than any other country in the world; avoidable complications during pregnancy and childbirth kill approximately 67,000 Indian women annually. These unfortunate statistics are a reality in part because many Indian mothers are still in their teens; nearly one-third of all women deliver a child before the age of 20.

The Indian government has committed to promoting maternal health and family planning, pledging to spend \$3.5 billion per year on improving health services, especially women's and children's health. India's ministry of health has announced it is strengthening efforts in the 264 districts that account for nearly 70% of all infant and maternal deaths. The government is implementing a Mother and Child Tracking System, which tracks every pregnant woman by name for the provision of timely antenatal care, institutional delivery and postnatal care, and immunisations for newborns. Source : The Times of India, April 2, 2012

1- Define maternal mortality rate

2

marks

Ans. It is the number of women who die in childbirth per 1000 live births

(2)

2- What reasons are responsible for more maternal deaths in India than any other country in the world? What efforts are being done by Indian health ministry to overcome this issue?

marks

- Avoidable complications during pregnancy and childbirth.

- Many Indian mothers are still in their teens, nearly 1/3^d of all women deliver a child before the age of 20.
- Promoting maternal health and family planning, pledging to spend \$3.5 billion per year on improving health services.
- The government is implementing a Mother and Child Tracking System for the provision of timely antenatal care, institutional delivery and postnatal care, and immunisations for newborns.

(1+1+1+1)