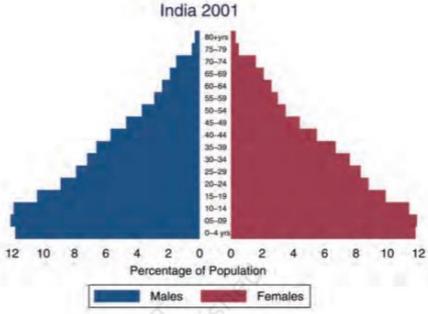


**SOCIOLOGY ( 039)**  
**Marking Scheme (Term I)**  
**2021-22**  
**Class –XII**

<b>SECTION - A</b>	
1.	There is a close relationship between disability and poverty. Identify the option that does not hold true in this context. d) High socio-economic status
2.	Which of the following does not lead to population explosion? d) Reduced fertility rate
3.	India's population is projected to increase from 1.2 billion today to an estimated 1.6 billion by 2050. This happens due to- a) Population momentum
4.	Ageing population implies- b) High dependency ratio
5.	Which of the following factors is not responsible for the caste system to become invisible for the upper caste, urban middle and upper classes in the contemporary period? d) no inherited educational or economic capital
6.	The newly married couple stays with the groom's parents. Which form of family is this? a) Patrilocal
7.	Unlike the death rate, _____ does not register a sharp fall because it is a socio-cultural phenomenon. a) Birth rate
8.	Demographic data are not important for which of the following? d) Preventing disintegration of joint families
9.	The rate of natural increase is the difference between- d) Birth rate and death rate
10.	Caste system imposes rules. Which of the following is incorrect in this context? c) Occupational choices are open.
11.	How did the British try to understand the complexity of caste system? b) Survey
12.	Two broad sets of issues have been most important in giving rise to tribal movements- control over vital economic resources and _____. a) issues relating to matters of ethnic-cultural identity
13.	It was in the _____ and _____ spheres that caste has proved strongest. d) cultural and domestic
14.	Just like caste in India, race in South Africa stratifies society into a hierarchy. This system is called _____. b) Apartheid
15.	The service and artisanal castes who occupied the lower rungs of the caste hierarchy are referred to as- d) OBCs
16.	_____ is often grounded in stereotypes. b) Prejudice
17.	People do not face discrimination and exclusion on the basis of- d) Family system
18.	Cultural diversity can present tough challenges. Which of the following is not a reason for the same? c) Cultural identities are not significant.
19.	_____ is the most recent significant initiative of the civil society

	which makes the state accountable to the nation and its people.- c) RTI
20.	Language coupled with _____ and _____ have provided the most powerful instrument for the formation of ethno-national identity in India. b) regional, tribal identity
21.	To be effective, the ideas of inclusive nationalism had to be built into the _____. a) Constitution
22.	What criterion is used to define minority in the sociological sense? c) Solidarity due to experience of disadvantage
23.	_____ states often limit or abolish civil liberties. a) Authoritarian
24.	Stree Purush Tulana, was written as a protest against the double standards of a male dominated society. The author of this book was- a) Tarabai Shinde
<b>SECTION-B</b>	
25.	Scholars have shown that the inequalities between men and women are _____ rather than _____. b) Social, Natural
26.	Low child sex ratio cannot be attributed to which of the following factors- d) Preference for girl child
27.	The city offers anonymity which is an important reason for rural to urban migration. Who enjoys this anonymity? I. poorer sections of the socially dominant rural groups II. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes III. Women IV. Children a) I and II
28.	Caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles- a) Wholism-hierarchy and difference and separation
29.	_____ process involving our significant others, is important in developing a sense of community identity. a) Socialisation
30.	Assertion: The emergence of sociology and its successful establishment as an academic discipline owed a lot to demography. Reasoning: This happened due to the rise of nation-states and the emergence of the modern science of statistics. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
31.	When the growth rate is 0, the population is said to have reached- a) Replacement level
32.	Which of the demographic indicators are not used to calculate total fertility rate? c) Sex ratio
33.	Kerala is beginning to acquire an age structure like that of the developed countries. Which of the following is true in this context? b) Low birth rate and low death rate
34.	A state like Tripura had the tribal share of its population halved within a single decade, reducing them to a minority. Which of the following explains the given statement? a) heavy in-migration of non-tribals
35.	Assertion: Sanskritisation usually accompanies or follows a rise in the economic status of the caste attempting it. Reason: Adopting the ritual, domestic and social practices of a caste (or castes) of higher status raises the social status of the members of middle or

	<p>lower castes.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p>
36.	<p>Among the Khasis, the family is-</p> <p>b) Matriloca</p>
37.	<p>Which of the statements is not true for the Khasi tribes?</p> <p>c) Men are more adversely affected than the women by the role conflict among Khasis.</p>
38.	<p>Which of the following is not true about the intervention of the colonial state and its impact on the institution of caste?</p> <p>c) Colonial state did not work for the welfare of the downtrodden.</p>
39.	<p>Soviet Union explicitly recognised that the peoples it governed were of different 'nations'; the population of 'non-resident' Jamaicans exceeds that of 'resident' Jamaicans; Jewish Americans may be citizens of Israel as well as the USA; which of the following do the given examples signify?.</p> <p>c) Nations are easy to describe and hard to define.</p>
40.	<p>Assertion: Most states feared that the recognition of cultural diversity would lead to social fragmentation and prevent the creation of a harmonious society. Reason: Accommodating these differences is not challenging.</p> <p>C) A is true and R is false.</p>
41.	<p>Parsis or Sikhs are examples of anomalous minority groups because of which of the following reasons?</p> <p>a) They are religious minorities and economically well-off.</p>
42.	<p>Which of the following factors is not responsible for generating plurality of groups?</p> <p>d) Assimilation and integration</p>
43.	<p>Choose the incorrect statement about communalism.</p> <p>d) A communalist is always a devout person.</p>
44.	<p>Assertion: Ritually highest caste – the Brahmins were subordinated to the secular power of kings and rulers belonging to the Kshatriya castes. Reason: In strict scriptural terms, Brahmins were not supposed to amass wealth.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p>
45.	<p>Prolonged experience of discriminatory or insulting behaviour often produces a reaction on the part of the excluded who then stop trying for inclusion. In this context choose the incorrect statement.</p> <p>C) social exclusion is voluntary.</p>
46.	<p>The Independence of India in 1947 should have made life easier for adivasis but this was not the case. This is because of-</p> <p>a) Internal colonialism</p>
47.	<p>State action alone cannot ensure social change for the Dalits. There are many other ways to bring about social change. Which of the following is not the correct option in this context?</p> <p>d) Legislations only</p>
48.	<p>A South American proverb says – “If hard labour were really such a good thing, the rich would keep it all for themselves!” What does this proverb imply?</p> <p>c) Presence of social stratification</p>
<b>SECTION-B</b>	
49.	<p>The real problem is in defining the dependency ratio as the ratio of the non-working age to working-age population, rather than the ratio of non-workers to workers. The difference between the two is determined by the extent of _____ and _____, which keep a part of the labour force out of productive work. This difference explains why some countries are able to exploit the demographic advantage while others are not.</p>

	<b>a) Unemployment and underemployment</b>
50.	 <p>When does the bottom of a population pyramid become narrow?  <b>b) decrease in birth rate</b></p>
	<p>It is striking that the lowest child sex ratios are found in the most prosperous regions of India. According to the Economic Survey for a recent year, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi are having high per capita income and the child sex ratio of these states is still low. The problem of sex-selective abortion is due to which of the following-  <b>a) Preference for male child</b></p>
51.	<p>The famous isolation versus integration debate of the 1940s built upon this standard picture of tribal societies as isolated wholes. The isolationist side argued that tribals needed protection from traders, moneylenders and Hindu and Christian missionaries, all of whom were intent on reducing tribals to _____ landless labour. The integrationists, on the other hand, argued that tribals were merely backward Hindus, and their problems had to be addressed within the same framework as that of other backward classes.  <b>c) detribalised</b></p>
52.	<p>The OBC issue returned to the central level in the late 1970s after the Emergency when the Janata Party came to power. The Second Backward Classes Commission headed by B.P. Mandal was appointed at this time. However, it was only in 1990, when the central government decided to implement the ten-year old Mandal Commission report, that the OBC issue became a major one in national politics. OBCs are a difficult political category to work with. Identify the correct reason for this statement.  <b>c) Large disparity between upper and lower OBCs.</b></p>
53.	<p>'Untouchability' is an extreme and particularly vicious aspect of the caste system that prescribes stringent social sanctions against members of castes located at the bottom of the purity-pollution scale. Despite the limited literal meaning of the word, the institution of 'untouchability' refers not just to the avoidance or prohibition of physical contact but to a much broader set of social sanctions. Which of the following is not such a sanction?  <b>c) wearing clean clothes</b></p>
54.	<p>In the western context the main sense of the term secularism has to do with the separation of church and state. The separation of religious and political authority marked a major turning point in the social history of the west. This separation was related to the process of "secularisation". Which of the following does not convey the meaning of secularisation?  <b>c) conversion of religion to mandatory obligation as opposed to voluntary practice</b></p>
55.	<p>Historically, states have tried to establish and enhance their political legitimacy through nation-building strategies. Attaining these objectives was not easy, especially in a context of cultural diversity where citizens, in addition to their</p>

	<p>identifications with their country, might also feel a strong sense of identity with their community – ethnic, religious, linguistic and so on. Two nation-building strategies used were-</p> <p><b>c) Assimilation and integration</b></p>																																											
56.	<p><b>TABLE 2: AGE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF INDIA, 1961-2026</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Year</th> <th colspan="3">Age Groups</th> <th rowspan="2">Total</th> </tr> <tr> <th>0-14 Years</th> <th>15-59 Years</th> <th>60+ Years</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1961</td> <td>41</td> <td>53</td> <td>6</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1971</td> <td>42</td> <td>53</td> <td>5</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1981</td> <td>40</td> <td>54</td> <td>6</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1991</td> <td>38</td> <td>56</td> <td>7</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>34</td> <td>59</td> <td>7</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>29</td> <td>63</td> <td>8</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2026</td> <td>23</td> <td>64</td> <td>12</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Age Group columns show percentage shares; rows may not add up to 100 because of rounding</p> <p>Source: Based on data from the Technical Group on Population Projections (1996 and 2009) of the National Commission on Population. Webpage for 1996 Report: <a href="http://populationcommission.nic.in/facts1.htm">http://populationcommission.nic.in/facts1.htm</a></p> <p>Read the given table and answer the following question. As per the data given for year 1961 to 2026, which of the following statement is true?</p> <p><b>c) Increase in working population.</b></p>	Year	Age Groups			Total	0-14 Years	15-59 Years	60+ Years	1961	41	53	6	100	1971	42	53	5	100	1981	40	54	6	100	1991	38	56	7	100	2001	34	59	7	100	2011	29	63	8	100	2026	23	64	12	100
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	<p>Mass transit and mass communication are bridging the gap between the rural and urban areas. Even in the past, the rural areas were never really beyond the reach of market forces and today they are being more closely integrated into the consumer market. The town or city has been acting as a magnet for the rural population. This is because of which of the following?</p> <p><b>a) Decline in common property resources in rural areas</b></p>																																											
57.	<p>To diehards who have developed a kind of fanaticism against minority protection I would like to say two things. One is that minorities are an explosive force which, if it erupts, can blow up the whole fabric of the state. The history of Europe bears ample and appalling testimony to this fact. The other is that the minorities in India have agreed to place their existence in the hands of the majority. Identify the articles that have to do with minorities and cultural diversity.</p> <p><b>c) Article 29 and 30</b></p>																																											
58.	<p>Some communities were characterised as 'martial races', some others as effeminate or cowardly, yet others as untrustworthy. In both English and Indian fictional writings, we often encounter an entire group of people classified as 'lazy' or 'cunning'. It may indeed be true that some individuals are sometimes lazy or cunning, brave or cowardly. But such a general statement is true of individuals in every group. Even for such individuals, it is not true all the time – the same individual may be both lazy and hardworking at different times. This indicates to which phenomenon?</p> <p><b>b) Stereotypes</b></p>																																											
59.	<p>Two broad sets of issues have been most important in giving rise to tribal movements. These are issues relating to control over vital economic resources like land and specially forests, and issues relating to matters of ethnic-cultural identity. The two can often go together, but with differentiation of tribal society they may also diverge. Assertions of tribal identity are on the rise. What is the reason for this?</p> <p><b>a) emergence of a middle class</b></p>																																											
60.	<p>The land reforms took away rights from the erstwhile claimants, the upper castes who were 'absentee landlords' in the sense that they played no part in the agricultural economy other than claiming their rent. They frequently did not live in the village either, but were based in towns and cities. These land rights</p>																																											

now came to be vested in the next layer of claimants, those who were involved in the management of agriculture but were not themselves the cultivators. These intermediate castes in turn depended on the labour of the lower castes including specially the 'untouchable' castes for tilling and tending the land. These intermediate castes were known to be the dominant castes. What made them dominant?

d) Only III