## CBSE Class 12 Sociology Answer Key 2019 (March 11)

	SECTION -A	
1	<ol> <li>What is social about social inequality?</li> <li>Social inequality and exclusion are social because they are not about individuals but about groups.</li> <li>They are social in the sense that they are not economic, although there is usually a strong link between social and economic inequality.</li> <li>They are systematic and structured – there is a definite pattern to social inequalities.         <ul> <li>(Any two)</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	1+1
2	In what ways can status symbol be identified?	1+1
	<ol> <li>The goods that people buy and use are closely related to their status in society.</li> <li>On the basis of their lifestyles.         For example the brand of cell phone, the model of car, the way you decorate your home, the way you dress, and your leisure activities.     </li> </ol>	
	(Any other relevant point)	
3	<ul> <li>India benefits from a 'demographic dividend?</li> <li>India benefits from a 'demographic dividend, a source of economic growth and prosperity, from the current generation of working-age people (15 to 64 years), which is a relatively large one, compared to the non-working group (elderly people who are too old to work, and children who are too young to work). Thus creating a potential for generating growth.</li> <li>A falling dependency ratio benefits India as it is a source of economic growth and prosperity due to the larger proportion of workers relative to non-workers.</li> <li>(Any one)</li> </ul>	2125 W Platform
	Demographic data is important for the planning and implementation of state policies,     It is also important for economic development and general public welfare.  (Any one)	2
	With the help of an example, highlight the concept of	
4	Participatory democracy is a system of democracy in which the members of a group or community participate collectively in taking major decisions  Parabayeti rai system is an example of a major initiative.	1+1
	Panchayati raj system is an example of a major initiative taken towards decentralised and grass-root democracy.  (Any other relevant example)	



5	Economist and others have often made a <u>distinction</u> between the organised or formal and the unorganised or informal sector.  Justify.	1+1
	<ul> <li>The <u>organised sector</u> 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.     </li> <li>While in an <u>unorganised sector</u> they are left to the whims</li> </ul>	
	and fancies of the employer or the contractor.  The employees do not get proper salaries or wages, pension and other benefits.	
	(Any other relevant point)	
6	'Social movements also develop distinct modes of protests.' What are these? Social movements also develop distinct modes of protest. This could	1+1
	be	
	<ul> <li>candle march,</li> <li>torch light processions,</li> </ul>	128
	<ul> <li>use of black cloth,</li> <li>theatres/Nukkad Natak,</li> <li>songs, poetries,</li> </ul>	tform
	<ul> <li>Ahimsa,</li> <li>Satayagraha.</li> <li>(Any two) (Any other relevant point)</li> </ul>	w Platform
7	'Federal system has worked fairly well though there remain	1+1
	<ul> <li>many contentious issues.' Mention any two issues.</li> <li>Respecting regional sentiments is done by Constitutional provisions defining the powers of the States and the Centre.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Since the era of liberalisation (i.e., since the 1990s) there is concern among policy makers, politicians and scholars about increasing inter-regional economic and infrastructural inequalities.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Private investors generally want to invest in already developed States where the infrastructure and other facilities are better.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>The government can give some consideration to regional equity and other social goals rather than just seek to maximise profits.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>The market economy tends to increase the gap between developed and backward regions.</li> <li>Centre States disputes: river water, linguistic and regional</li> </ul>	
	disparity etc.  (Any two)(Any other relevant point)	
	OR	



		I
	<ul> <li>How can commitment to the protection of minorities also be a challenge to the State?</li> <li>Attaining loyalty and obedience was not easy, especially in a context of cultural diversity.</li> <li>Most states feared that the recognition of such difference would lead to social fragmentation and prevent the creation of a harmonious society.</li> <li>Accommodating these differences is politically challenging, so many states have resorted to either suppressing these diverse identities or ignoring them on the political domain.  (Any two)(Any other relevant point)</li> </ul>	1+1
8	What do you understand by ascriptive identities?  It is based on birth and 'belonging' It is what we 'are' We don't have to do anything to be born into a community. No one has any choice about which family or community or country they are born into. Membership is entirely accidental Our community provides us the language (our mother tongue) and the cultural values, It anchors our self-identity They are very hard to shake off; It's inescapable belonging and we are emotionally attached Ascriptive identities are universal.  (Any two)  OR  Identify the religious diversity found in India. In terms of religion, Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains.  (Any two)(Any other relevant point)	1+1  1+1
9	In response to the harsh working conditions workers have expressed anger through trade unions. Differentiate between strike and lockout in the light of the above statement.  • In a strike, workers do not go to work.  • In a lock-out the management shuts the gate and prevents workers from coming.	1+1



10	<ul> <li>'Adivasi experiences of marginalisation and their sense of injustice were mobilized to create shared Jharkhand identity'. Mention the issues against which leaders of Jharkhand agitated.</li> <li>Acquisition of land for large irrigation projects and firing ranges;</li> <li>Survey and settlement operations, which were held up, camps closed down, etc.</li> <li>Collection of loans, rent and cooperative dues, which were resisted;</li> <li>Nationalisation of forest produce which they boycotted;</li> <li>Issues relating to matters of ethnic-cultural identity;</li> <li>Common hatred of dikus – migrant traders and moneylenders.</li> <li>(Any two)</li> </ul>	1+1
11	<ul> <li>What ideas of society did the Dharma Sabha project?</li> <li>Orthodox members of the Hindu community in Bengal formed an organisation called Dharma Sabha. They petitioned to the British arguing that reformers had no right to interpret sacred texts.</li> </ul>	2 2 8
	OR	1100
	Modernisation and secularisation are part of a set of modern ideas. How are the two processes linked?  • Change in attitude towards religion and celebration of festivals, change in ceremonies, taboos and sacrifices.	1+1 latform
	<ul> <li>Modern ways lead to decline in traditional and religious ways.</li> <li>This leads to a scientific and rational outlook.</li> <li>Work gets based on choice, not birth.</li> <li>A vibrant secular and democratic political system.</li> <li>Caste and community based mobilisation.</li> </ul>	
	(Any two) (Any other relevant point)	
12	<ul> <li>Give two examples of caste based movements.</li> <li>Satnami Movement of the Chamars</li> <li>Adi Dharma Movement in Punjab,</li> <li>The Mahar Movement in Maharashtra,.</li> </ul>	1+1
	<ul> <li>The socio-political mobilisation among the Jatavas of Agra.</li> <li>The Anti-Brahman Movement in south India (SNDP).  (Any two)</li> </ul>	
13	<ul> <li>How do people find jobs in an industrial society?</li> <li>Many workers got their jobs through contractors or jobbers</li> <li>Jobs through advertisements,</li> </ul>	1+1
	<ul> <li>employment exchange,</li> <li>personal contacts,</li> <li>Internet, eg. Naukri.com, LinkedIn etc.</li> <li>(Any two) (Any other relevant point)</li> </ul>	
	(Any two) (Any other relevant point)	



E
98
atform
-1+1



16	<ul> <li>Explain commodification as a feature of capitalism.</li> <li>The growth of capitalism around the world has meant the extension of markets into place and spheres of life that was previously untouched by the system.</li> <li>Commodification occurs when things that were earlier not traded in the market become commodities.</li> <li>Labour or skills can be bought and sold.</li> <li>The sale of human organskidneys</li> <li>Human beings are bought and sold as slaves.</li> <li>In cities and towns and villages now it is possible to buy water packed in sealed plastic bottles.</li> <li>Marriage bureaus, courses in 'personality development', spoken English, etc.</li> <li>Commodification of education.  (Any four)(Any other relevant example)</li> </ul>	1+1+1+1
	OR	
	<ul> <li>According to Alfred Gell the market has significance beyond its economic function. Explain.</li> <li>According to Alfred Gell (1982), the market has significance much beyond its economic functions.</li> <li>For example, the layout of the market symbolises the hierarchical inter-group social relations in this region.</li> <li>Different social groups are located according to their position in the caste and social hierarchy as well as in the market system.</li> <li>The wealthy and high-ranking Rajput jeweller and the middle-ranking local Hindu traders sit in the 'central zones',</li> <li>The tribal sellers of vegetables and local wares sit in the 'outer circles'.</li> <li>The quality of social relations is expressed in the kinds of goods that are bought and sold, and the way in which transactions are carried out.</li> <li>Interactions between tribals and non-tribal traders express hierarchy and social distance rather than social equality.  (Any four) (any other relevant point)</li> </ul>	1+1+1+1 5
17	<ul> <li>Caste is a discriminatory system. Elaborate.</li> <li>The caste system is a distinct Indian social institution that legitimises and enforces practices of discrimination against people born into particular castes.</li> <li>These practices of discrimination are humiliating, exclusionary and exploitative.</li> <li>The caste system classified people by their occupation and hierarchy of social status.</li> </ul>	1+1+1+1



	<ul> <li>Rules about food and food-sharing.</li> <li>There could be a further ranking within each broad occupational category.</li> <li>The privileged (and high economic status) sections of society tend to be overwhelmingly 'upper' caste while the disadvantaged (and low economic status) sections are dominated by the so called 'lower' castes.</li> <li>The proportion of population that lives in poverty or affluence differs greatly across caste groups.</li> <li>There is rigidity in the caste system.  (Any four) (Any other relevant point)</li> </ul>	2+2
	<ul> <li>Explain the key principles that help explain social stratification.         Three key principles help explain social stratification:         </li> <li>Social stratification is a characteristic of society, not simply a function of individual differences</li> <li>Social stratification persists over generations</li> <li>Social stratification is supported by patterns of belief, or ideology         (Explain any two)     </li> </ul>	13.5
18	<ul> <li>Competing interests do not always reflect clear class divide. Explain with suitable examples.</li> <li>A factory shuts down because it emits toxic waste and affects the health of those around. This is a matter of life, which the Constitution protects.</li> <li>Ban on Child Labour – Act of Free and Compulsory Education for all: depriving them of their earning and support to family.  Hence, livelihood, is a matter of life that the Constitution protects, and its closure and ban, will render people jobless.  (Any other relevant example)</li> </ul>	2+2Latform
19	<ul> <li>Which cities were developed by the British in India and Why?</li> <li>Coastal cities such as Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai were favoured.</li> <li>From here primary commodities could be easily exported and manufactured goods could be cheaply imported.</li> <li>Colonial cities were the prime link between the economic centre and core in Britain and periphery or margins in colonised India.</li> <li>Egs: Calcutta exported jute to Dundee, Madras sent coffee, sugar, indigo dyes and cotton to Britain.</li> </ul>	1+1+1+1



20	<ul> <li>'Process of Sanskritisation encourages inequality and discrimination.' Explain.</li> <li>Sanskritisation as a concept has been critiqued at different levels. One, it has been criticised for exaggerating social mobility or the scope of 'lower castes' to move up the social ladder.</li> <li>Ideology of Sanskritisation accepts the ways of the 'upper caste' as superior and that of the 'lower caste' as inferior.</li> <li>'Sanskritisation' seems to justify a model that rests on inequality and exclusion.</li> <li>Sanskritisation results in the adoption of upper caste rites and rituals it leads to practices of secluding girls and women, adopting dowry practices instead of bride-price and practising caste discrimination against other groups, etc.</li> <li>The effect of such a trend is that the key characteristics of dalit culture and society are eroded.  (Any four)</li> </ul>	1+1+1+1
21	<ul> <li>Is it easy to describe a State but hard to define? Why?</li> <li>A state refers to an abstract entity consisting of a set of political-legal institutions claiming control over a particular geographical territory and the people living in it.</li> <li>In Max Weber's well-known definition, a state is a "body that successfully claims a monopoly of legitimate force in a particular territory</li> <li>Nations founded on the basis of common cultural, historical and political institutions like a shared religion, language, ethnicity, history or regional culture. But it is hard to come up with any defining features, any characteristics that a nation must possess.</li> <li>There are many nations that do not share a single common language, religion, and ethnicity. There are many languages, religions or ethnicities that are shared across nations.  (Note: - Marks to be awarded irrespective of State or Nation.)</li> </ul>	1+1+1+1  Platform  N Platform
	OR	
	<ul> <li>The Indian people had a brief experience of authoritarian rule during emergency.' Justify.</li> <li>The Indian people had a brief experience of authoritarian rule during the 'Emergency'.</li> <li>Parliament was suspended and new laws were made directly by the government.</li> <li>Civil liberties were revoked and a large number of politically active people were arrested and jailed without trial.</li> <li>Censorship was imposed on the media and government officials could be dismissed without normal procedures.</li> <li>The government coerced lower level officials to implement its programmes and produce instant results. Example: - Forced sterilisation campaign.</li> </ul>	1+1+1+1



	SECTION C	
22	The pattern of farmer's suicides point to the significant crisis that the rural areas are experiencing.' What do you understand by 'matrix event' and how are they responsible for farmer	2+4
	suicides?	
	Matrix Events A range of factors that coalesce (or combine or	
	come together) to form an event e.g. : farmers distress/suicide.	
	<ul> <li>Agrarian distress caused by structural changes in agriculture and changes in economic and agricultural policies.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>the changed pattern of landholdings; changing cropping patterns especially due to the shift to cash crops;</li> </ul>	
	liberalisation policies that have exposed Indian agriculture to	
	the forces of globalisation;	
	<ul> <li>heavy dependence on high-cost inputs;</li> <li>decline in state support in the form of subsidies for</li> </ul>	
	agriculture;	
	<ul> <li>individualisation of agricultural operations.</li> </ul>	
	the loss of either the crop (due to spread of disease or pests,	
	excessive rainfall, or drought),	• = E
	lack of an adequate support or market price,  - unable to beauther debt builden on sustain their femilies.	3 8
	unable to bear the debt burden or sustain their families,      abancing sulture in much areas in which increased incomes	1100
	<ul> <li>changing culture in rural areas in which increased incomes are required for marriages, dowries, and to sustain new</li> </ul>	maga
	activities and expenses such as education and medical care.	Platform
	(Any four)	A.
	OR	
	Migration and lack of job security create poor working and	
	living conditions for migrant labour. Explain with reference to	1+1+1+1+1
	the circulation of labour in India.	1.1.1.1.1.1
	<ul> <li>Commercialisation of agriculture has led to the growth of migrant agricultural labour.</li> </ul>	
	The seasonal demand for agricultural labour increased in	
	prosperous Green Revolution regions such as the Punjab	
	leading to seasonal migration.	
	Labourers migrate due to the increasing inequalities in rural	
	<ul> <li>areas.</li> <li>Ten-twelve of them are housed in small rooms, and</li> </ul>	
	Ten-twelve of them are housed in small rooms, and sometimes one shift has to make way for another.	
	Men migrate out periodically in search of work and better	
	wages, while women and children are often left behind in	
	their villages with elderly grandparents.	
	Migrant workers come mainly from drought-prone and less	
	productive regions, and they go to work for part of the year on farms, brick kilns or construction sites.	
	Landless workers do not have many rights, they are usually	
	not paid the minimum wage, and can be easily exploited.	
	The fish processing plants along the coastline employ mostly	
	single young women who are seen as submissive workers.	
	(Any six)(Any other relevant point)	



23	The Khasi matriliny generates intense role conflict for men. Elaborate.	1+1+1+1+1
	<ul> <li>Khasi matriliny generates intense role conflict for men.</li> <li>They are torn between their responsibilities to their natal house on the one hand, and to their wife and children on the other.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>A woman can never be fully assured that her husband does not find his sister's house a more congenial place than her own.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>A sister will be apprehensive about her brother's commitment to her welfare because the wife can always pull him away from his responsibilities to his natal house.</li> </ul>	
	Women possess only token authority in Khasi society; it is  men who are the defecto power holders.	
	<ul> <li>men who are the defacto power holders.</li> <li>The system is indeed weighted in favour of male matri-kin rather than male patri-kin.</li> </ul>	
	OR	
	What are some of the rules that caste system imposes?	1+1+1+1+1
	Caste is determined by birth.	128
	<ul> <li>Membership in a caste involves strict rules about marriage.</li> </ul>	1100
	<ul> <li>Caste membership also involves rules about food and food-</li> </ul>	man
	sharing.	N Platform
		M.
	in a hierarchy of rank and status	
	Castes also involve sub-divisions within themselves.  Castes are traditionally linked to accumations.	
	Castes are traditionally linked to occupations.	
	The contraction of the contracti	
24	The effects of Globalisation are far reaching. It affects us all but affects us differently. Explain.	1+1+1+1+1
	• For some globalisation may mean new opportunities, for	
	others the loss of livelihood. Eg: Women silk spinners and	
	twisters of Bihar lost their jobs once the Chinese and Korean	
	silk yarn entered the market. Weavers and consumers prefer	
	this yarn as it is somewhat cheaper and has a shine.	
	<ul> <li>Similar displacements have come with the entry of large fishing vessels into Indian waters affecting the livelihood of women fish sorters, dryers, vendors and net makers etc.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>In Gujarat, women gum collectors, lost their employment due</li> </ul>	
	to the import of cheaper gum from Sudan.	
	<ul> <li>Rag pickers lost some of their employment due to import of waste paper from developed countries</li> </ul>	
	Traditional entertainers (acrobats) were also affected	
	<ul> <li>Many in the more privileged section may benefit, whereas,</li> </ul>	
	the condition of a large section of the already excluded	
	population worsens.	
77	OR (Any other relevant point)	



#### Explain the economic policy of Liberalisation.

- Globalisation involves a stretching of social and economic relationships throughout the world.
- The term liberalisation refers to a range of policy decisions that the Indian state took since 1991 to open up the Indian economy to the world market.
- Liberalisation of the economy meant the steady removal of the rules that regulated Indian trade and finance regulations such as transnational corporation, knowledge economy, electronic economy & globalisation of finance.
- The Indian economy has witnessed a series of reforms in all major sectors of the economy (agriculture, industry, trade, foreign investment and technology, public sector, financial institutions etc.).
- Integration into the global market.
- The process of liberalisation also involved the taking of loans from international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
- Reduction in the state expenditure in the social sector such as health, education and social security.
- There is also a greater say by international institutions such as the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

1+1+1+1+1+1

25

### The Indian Languages Newspaper Revolution

The most significant happening in the few decades has been the India language newspaper revolution. The beginnings of this growth predated liberalisation. The top two dailies in India are Danik Jagran and Danik Bhaskar with a readership of 21 million and 17 million, respective. The fastest growing dailies are the Assamese dailies in urban areas (51.8 percent increase) and the Bengali dailies in rural areas (129 percent).

The' Eenadu' story also exemplifies the success of the Indian language press. Ramoji Rao the founder of 'Eenadu'before launching has successfully organised a chit-fund, before launching the paper in 1974. By associating with appropriate causes in the rural areas like the Anti -arak movement in the mid-1980s, the Telugu newspaper was able to reach into the countryside. This prompted it to launch 'district dailies' in 1898. There were tabloid inserts of sensational features carrying news from particulars districts as well as classified advertisements from villages and small towns of the same. By 1998 'Eenadu' was being published from ten towns in Andhra Pradesh and its circulation accounted for 70 per cent of the audited Telugu daily circulation.

#### A. What are the different forms of Print Media?

Newspapers, Magazines, hand-outs, books, pamphlets etc.

(Any two)

1+1



# B. What reasons can be attributed to the emerging growth of Indian?

- Vernacular Newspapers
- Rise of Literate people
- Introduction of local news
- Adoption of advanced printing techniques
- Marketing strategies—Advertisement, Commercialisation etc.

{Note: Since part B of the question is incomplete the students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks be awarded accordingly}





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