## **SCORING KEY**

QUESTION NO	INDICATORS		TOTAL SCORE
1	Open system		01
2	Social map		01
3	Communalism		01
4	Sankritization		01
5	Nyaya Panchayat		01
6	Actual cultivators and land lords pay the tax directly Meaning of Ryotwari system	2	02
7	Geographical Map -features Social Map-features	01+01	02
8	A nation with a state of its own	02	02
9	Introduction of English education Industrialization/Urbanization/Any relevant points	01+01	02
10	<ul><li>a. Cirulation of labour</li><li>b. Feminization of agricultural labou,r women headed families</li></ul>	01+02	03
11	M.N.Srinivas Numerical strength; Political power , economic strength	01 02	03
12	Women rights, Anti Sathi campaign, caste and gender oppression, Re- marriage movement (any three relevant points)		03
13	Mode of communication Forms of organization The nature of ideas	1+1+1	03
14	Constitutional provisions as Indias basic norms All other laws are made as per the procedure of constitution. Potential for the meaning of social justice Constitution remains a means to chanalize and civilize political power towards social welfare.		04
15	Views on population explosion Characteristics of transitional stage – very high birth rate and low death rate – reasons for this situation		04
16	<ol> <li>Impact of emloyment in far off cities</li> <li>Impact on village which on situated near on industrial town</li> </ol>	1+1+1+	04

	3. Growth of villages	f metropolitan citie	es on surrounding		
17	Emerging of new kind of religious organizations Rituals provide secular dimensions Family ties strengthened to through rituals Modern forms of communication.  (Any two statements with relevant examples)				04
	Language	Ethnicity	State formation	1+1+1+ 1+1	
18	Adam smith	The wealth of Nations	Invisible hand		
	Pre-colonial period	Non market exchange	Jajmani system		05
	Minority groups	Social exclusion	Relative disadvantage		
	M G Ranade	Widow remarriage	Bengal		
19	Challenges of differently abled Role of society in social exclusion –perception of society			03 03	06
20	a)Sanskritization b)M.N.Srinivas c) 1. Exaggirating			01 01	
	<ul> <li>2. Low caste inferior</li> <li>3. Inequality and exclusion</li> <li>4. Secluding girls and women</li> <li>5. Adopting dowry, caste discrimination</li> <li>6. Cultural erosion of lower castes (any four points)</li> </ul>			04	06
21	Three power and responsibilities of panchayats . Brief analysis of each points			03 03	06
22	Inequalities, diversities, discriminations, social structure Any three factors with explanation			03 03	06
23	Western sense of secularism. Indian view of secularism Western view cannot be adopted in the Indian context Plurality and tradition. Caste association and caste based political parties				06
24	Most diverse situ Religion. Community ident Language Regionalism			01 01 01 01 02	08

	Identifying threats of to unity	02	
	Suggestions		
25	Pre-colonial urban centres and industries		
	De industrialization		
	Decline of urban centers		08
	Agriculture as primary sector of production		08
	Industry as secondary sector of production - any		
	relevant points		
26	Increasing agricultural productivity		
	Benefit for large scale farmers		
	Displacement service class groups	06	
	Inequalities in rural society		
	Market oriented cultivation		
	Fall in price		
	Exploitative labour relations		08
	Laws of traditional varieties of seeds		
	Environmental pollution		
	Regional inequalities.		
	Evaluation of these draw backs	02	