

Answer Key SY-38
Second Year Higher Secondary Examination
March 2020

Part - III
Sociology

(1/6)

80 scores

Version: P 2.30 hours

Qn No	Sub Qn	Answer key / valid points	Score	To Sec
1.		Foot loose labour	1	1
2.		Self reflexivity	1	1
3.		Kaka Kaldkar Commission	1	1
4.		Sanskritisation	1	1
5.		Communalism	1	1
6.		Corporate culture	1	1
7.		Villages in which a sizeable number of people employed in far-off cities	1	
		Growth of metropolitan cities on surrounding villages	1	2
		(OR)	(OR)	
		Migration from villages to cities	1	
		Incorporation of adjoining cities into metropolitan cities	1	2
8.		Rise in the number of literate people Indian language newspapers catered the needs of readers in villages and towns	1x2	2
		(OR)	(OR)	
		Newspaper adopted printing technologies and marketing strategies (OR)		2

9.	<p>Things that were earlier not-traded in the market- became commodities (OR)</p> <p>Things which were available freely becoming saleable goods and objects</p> <p>Appropriate example</p>	<p>1 (OR)</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>(2/6)</p> <p>2</p>
10.	<p>Homogenisation - cultures become similar</p> <p>Glocalisation - use of local culture in order to market- global products (OR)</p> <p>- Mixing of global culture with local culture</p> <p>Note:- Marks should be awarded to globalisation of culture as per the english version of question paper</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>2</p>
11.	<p>Beyond the private domain of family Outside the domain of- state and market (OR)</p> <p>Voluntary Association- Non commercial- formed by citizens- Non profit (OR)</p> <p>Any related /relevant answer</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>2</p>
12.	<p><u>Peasant Movement</u> - Bardoli satyagraha, Tebhaga movement, Telengana movement</p> <p><u>Dalit movement</u> - Satnami movement, Adi Dharma movement, Mahal movement</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 6$</p>	<p>3</p>
13.	<p>class structure - based on the distribution of land ownership.</p> <p>Higher caste have more land and higher income.</p> <p>Correspondance between caste and class</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>3</p>

		(OR) Considers the relevance of caste and class for the selection of marriage partners (OR) Any relevant answers		(3/6)
14.	(a)	Urbanisation Others are cultural processes Urbanisation is a structural process	1 2	3
15.		Efforts to collect information on caste through census - land revenue settlement Act of 1935 - welfare of downtrodden caste (3 points)	1 X 3	3
16.		Health factor - neglect of girl babies - sex specific abortions - female infanticide (OR) Religious beliefs - dowry system - gives importance to sons - daughters are considered as economic burden - low status of women - system of patriarchy Any 3 points	1 X 3	3
17.		<u>Merits</u> :- students are not afraid of sociology - familiarity with the subject matter <u>Demerits</u> :- partial, incomplete, acquired from a particular view point, prejudiced information - unscientific (OR) we need to 'unlearn' what we already know	2 2	4
18.		Tribal Area is used for construction of dams and mines - benefit the mainstream community at the expense of tribals - tribals lose their land and occupation - immigration of nontribals	4	4

19.	<p>Role of social Reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Sir Syed Ahmmed Khan, Dayanand Saraswati, Ranade (OR)</p> <p>Contribution of Tarabai Shinde and Begum Rokeya</p>	1x4	2x2	4
20.	<p>Definition of Sanskritisation <u>Criticisms</u> - Exaggerates social mobility - accepts upper caste as superior and lower caste as inferior - justifies inequality and exclusion - seclude girls and women - dalit culture and society are eroded (Any three)</p>	1	3	4
21.	<p>Problems of home based work - exploitation of women and children - school dropouts - health issues - low wages - illiteracy, gender manipulation (Any 3 points) Appropriate example</p>	3	1 ✓	4
22.	<p>Brief explanation of green revolution <u>criticisms</u> :- medium and large scale farmers benefited - not beneficial to marginal farmers - increasing inequality in rural areas - displacement of service caste groups - increase in the demand for labour - regional inequalities (minimum 4 points)</p>	1	4	5
23.	<p>Expansion of radio telecasting - private owned FM stations - FM channels - privatisation of radio stations (OR)</p> <p>Considers the tremendous increase in T.V. viewership with significant reduction in radio listeners (OR) Any related Answer</p>	5		5

24.	<p>Economic policy of liberalisation - open up Indian economy to world market - 1990s</p> <p>Transnational corporation - produce goods in more than one country - colgate palmolive</p> <p>Electronic economy - Electronic transfers of funds - stock markets</p> <p>weightless economy - products have their base in information - Event management</p> <p>Globalisation - Mixing of global with local - Foreign TV channels use Indian language</p>	1 1 1 1	(5/6) 5
25.	<p>Brief explanation of globalisation</p> <p>Increasing extension and integration of markets - virtual markets - BPOs</p>	1 4	5
26.	<p><u>Colonial Period</u> - deindustrialisation - decline of traditional industries - emergence of new industries according to the wishes of the British example of tea plantation</p> <p><u>Independent India</u> - influence of modern ideas - development of heavy industries - expansion of public sector - large cooperative sector - dams and power stations</p>	3 3	6
27.	<p>Malthusian theory - Explanation</p> <p>Contemporary relevance in Indian context</p>	3 3	6

28.	Challenges faced by untouchables (Any four) State initiative Non state initiative	4 1 1	6 6
29.	Brief explanation of globalisation and liberalisation Any four impact of the above	2 4	6
30.	Dalit movement - explain Backward classes movement - Upper caste response	3 3 2	8
31.	Ideals of Panchayati Raj: Powers and responsibilities Actual practice of in panchayats	2 4 2	8
32.	<u>Community</u> - community identity - based on birth and belonging - importance of community identity. <u>Nation</u> - community of communities <u>State</u> - government machinery. Association between nation and state cultural diversity as a challenge - the possibility of any community emerging into a nation	8	8
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