Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination, 2024
SUBJECT NAME SOCIOLOGY (Q.P. CODE 62)

General Instructions: -

1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	**"Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its' leakage to the public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc. may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC."**
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. The Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. **However, while evaluating answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-XII, while evaluating competency-based questions, please try to understand the given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.**
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark($\sqrt{}$) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X' be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note **"Extra Question"**.
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks _____ (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books

1

	per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past: - • Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. • Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. • Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. • Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. • Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. • Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. • Wrong grand total. • Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. • Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. • Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) • Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "**Guidelines for Spot Evaluation**" before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain a photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head 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.

MARKING SCHEME
SOCIOLOGY

SECTION A

1	A	1
2	D	1
3	C	1
4	D	1
5	A	1
6	D	1
7	C	1
8	D	1
9	B	1
10	D	1
11	D	1
12	A	1
13	A	1
14	A	1
15	C	1
16	C	1

SECTION B

17	(a) How is agriculture becoming more commercialised? 'Agricultural extension' agents have been replaced in the villages by agents of seed, fertiliser, and pesticide companies. These agents are sole source of information for farmers about new seeds or cultivation practices. These agents have an interest in selling their products which indicates that agriculture is becoming more commercialised. (Any other relevant point) OR (b) A recently launched scheme is an effort of the Indian Government in this direction. Name the scheme. What is the positive outcome of these schemes? Scheme – Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana. The overall outcome was not only to transform the rural economy and agriculture, but also the agrarian structure and the rural society itself.	2 1 + 1

18	To generate employment and self-employment the Government of India floated many schemes. Name two schemes. What is the positive outcome of these schemes?
	
	    I. MUDRA
	
	    II. Atmanirbhar Bharat
	
	    III. Make in India
	
	                       (any two)
	
	Positive Outcomes:
	
	-For creating economic potential amongst the demographic dividend of India.
	
	-These schemes are helpful to people of the marginalised sections of the society like SC, ST, and OBCs.
	
	                       (any one)
		1/2+1/2
		
		+
		
		1

19	Differentiate between social change and social movement. **Social Change:** It is continuous and ongoing **Social Movement:** It is directed towards some specific goals.	1 + 1
20	Contract farming has sociological significance. Give two points to support this statement. -Disengages many people from the production process. -It makes their own indigenous knowledge of agriculture irrelevant. -It caters primarily to the production of elite items like flowers, fruits, etc. -It is not ecologically sustainable **(Any two)**	1+1
21	Mention the features of "The Mines Act, 1952". -Specifies the maximum number of hours a person can be made to work in a week. -Need to pay overtime for any extra hours worked. -Safety rules **(Any two)**	1+1

22	Sometimes societies can experience a 'negative growth rate'. What is negative growth rate. Name two countries that have experienced it **Negative growth rate** implies that fertility level is below the replacement level. e.g. Japan, Russia, Italy and Eastern Europe (**Any two countries**)	1 + 1
23	The development activity of the states and the growth of private industry affected caste indirectly. State any two ways in which this is evident. -Speeding up and intensification of economic change. -It created all kinds of new jobs for which there were no caste rules. -Urbanisation and collective living in cities made it difficult for the caste-segregated patterns of social interaction to survive. -Modern educated Indians attracted to the liberal ideas of individualism and meritocracy abandoned the more extreme caste practices. -Industrialisation leads to greater equality, at least in some spheres. For example, caste distinctions do not matter anymore on trains, buses or in cyber cafes. -Even as social inequalities are reducing, economic or income inequality is growing in the world. Often social inequality and income inequality overlap, for example, in the domination of upper caste men in well-paying professions like medicine, law or journalism. (**Any two**) (**Any other relevant point**)	1+1
24	(a) Write any two features of community identity. -It is Ascriptive. -It is based on birth and belonging rather than on some form of acquired qualification or accomplishment. -Deep sense of security and satisfaction. -Universal -Accidental and unconditional. (**Any two**) OR	1+1

(b) What is 'regionalism' in the Indian context? | 2

It is rooted in India's diversity of languages, cultures, tribes and religions. It is encouraged by the geographical concentration of these identity markers in particular regions and fuelled by a sense of regional deprivation.

25. Studies have shown how diverse family forms are found in different societies. With regard to rules of residence, write two forms of family. | 1+1

Matrilocal – The newly married couple stays with the woman's parents.

Patrilocal – The couple lives with the man's parents.

SECTION C

26. Based on the above passage, justify with four reasons why this idea of tribes having remained untouched is untrue. | 1+1+1+1

-Adivasis were not always the oppressed groups – there were several Gond kingdoms in Central India such as that of Garha Mandla or Chanda.

-Many of the so-called Rajput kingdoms of Central and Western India actually emerged through a process of stratification among adivasi communities themselves.

-Adivasis often exercised dominance over the plains people through their capacity to raid them, and through their services as local militias.

-They also occupied a special trade niche, trading forest produce, salt and elephants.

-Morever, the capitalist economy's drive to exploit forest resources and minerals and to recruit cheap labour has brought tribal societies in contact with mainstream society a long time ago.

(Any four)

27. (a) British colonialism is still a complex part of our lives. How? | 1+1+1+1

-We have a parliamentary and a legal system, a police and educational system built very much on the British model.

-We drive on the left side of the road like the British.

-We have 'bread–omlette' and 'cutlets' as menu offered in many roadside eateries and canteens.

-A very popular manufacturer of biscuits is actually named after Britain.

-Many school uniforms include neck-ties.

<p align="center">(Any four)(Any other relevant point)</p>
<p align="center">OR</p>

(b) With the help of four examples, show how the impact of English language has been many sided and paradoxical in India.

-English is not only widely used in India, but we now have an impressive body of literary writings by Indians in English.

-This knowledge of English has given Indians an edge in the global market.

-English continues to be a mark of privilege.

-Not knowing English is a disadvantage that tells in the job market.

-Knowledge of English may open doors of opportunities that were formerly closed for traditionally deprived communities like Dalits.

<p align="right">(Any four)</p>

1+1+1+1

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28 Explain any two social reform movements that addressed the women's question.

2+2

- **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** in Bengal led the anti-Sati campaign.

  1. He established Brahmo Samaj in 1828.

  2. He undertook campaign against Sati-the first women's issue.

  3. His ideas represented a mix of western rationality and assertion of Indian traditionality.

- **Ranade :**

1. Ranade's writings: 'The Texts of Hindu Law on the Lawfulness of the Remarriage of Widows, and 'Vedic Authorities for Widow Marriage', elaborated the shastric sanction for remarriage of widows.

2. Led the Widow Remarriage Movement in the Bombay Presidency.

- **Jyotiba Phule**:

  1. Founded the Satyashodhak Samaj, emphasis on 'truth seeking'.

  2. Attacked caste and gender discrimination.

- **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**:

  1. He started reform movement in Islam.

  2. He wanted girls to be educated within the precincts of their home.

  3. He sought a curriculum that included instructions in religious principles, training in the arts of housekeeping, handicrafts and rearing of children.

(Any two Reformers)

29

Mention some of the common features central to the public perception of 'disability' all over the world.

1+1+1+1

1. Disability is understood as a biological given.

2. Whenever a disabled person is confronted with problems, it is taken for granted that the problems originate from his/her impairment.

3. The disabled person is seen as a victim.

4. It is supposed to be linked with the disabled individual's self-perception.

5. The very idea of disability suggests that they are in need of help.

(Any four)

SECTION C

30

Which sociologist coined the term 'Sanskritisation'? Differentiate between Sanskritisation and de-Sanskritisation.

(i)   M.N. Srinivas   1
(ii) Sanskritisation refers to a process whereby members of an   +
      usually middle or lower caste attempt to raise their own   3
      social status by adopting the ritual, domestic and social
      practices of a caste of higher status.

	De-sanskritisation – In regions where the non-Sanskritic castes were dominant, it was their influence that was stronger. For example, in the third quarter of 19th century the Persian influence was the dominant one.	
31	Explain two land revenue administrative systems introduced by the British in colonial India. When the British colonised India, many areas were ruled by the local zamindars. They granted property rights to the zamindars. Zamindars were given more control over land than before. Result of zamindari system was agricultural production stagnated or declined during much of the period of British rule. This was because they extracted heavy land revenue from cultivators. Raiyatwari system of land settlement, raiyat means cultivator in Telugu. In this system, the 'actual cultivators' (who were themselves often landlords and not cultivators) rather than zamindars were responsible for paying the tax. Burden of taxation was less and cultivators had more incentive to invest in agriculture. **(any other relevant system like Mahalwari)**	2+2
32	Despite the increasing size of the services sector, India still is largely an agricultural country. Give reasons. 1. Very few people in India have access to secure jobs. 2. Even the small number in regular salaried employment become insecure due to the rise in contract labour. 3. Government employment is coming down. 4. The majority of India's people live in rural areas (69 per cent, according to the 2011 Census). 5. They make their living from agriculture or related occupations. 6. This means that agricultural land is the most important productive resource for a great many Indians. 7. Land is not just a 'means of production' nor just a 'form of property'. 8. Agriculture is not just a form of livelihood. It is also a way of life. 9. Many of our cultural practices and patterns can be traced to our agrarian backgrounds. **(Any 4)**	1+1+1+1
	SECTION D	
33	(a) What is meant by demographic dividend? **Demographic Dividend** –It implies an increase in the proportion of workers relative to non-workers in the population. (b) Based on the data given in the above table, compare the data of the years 1961 and 2026 and state your inferences.	2 2 2

		The dependency (0-14 and 60+) ratio will come down in 2026 as compared with 1961. The ratio of working population (15-60) is projected to increase from 1961 to 2026. (c) A falling dependency ratio can be a source of economic growth and prosperity. State how. A larger proportion of working people relative to non-workers, leads to economic growth and prosperity. (For candidates with Visual Impairment answer same as Q33)	2
34		(a) Write any two examples of Dalit Movement. 1. Satnami Movement of the Chamars in the Chhattisgarh plains in eastern Madhya Pradesh. 2. Adi Dharma Movement in Punjab 3. Mahar Movement in Maharashtra 4. The socio-political mobilisation among the Jatavs of Agra. 5. The Anti-Brahmin Movement in South India. **(Any two examples)** (b) Discuss the various issues highlighted by the Dalit Movements. -Economic exploitation -Political oppression -Struggle for recognition as fellow human beings. - Struggle for self-confidence -Space for self-determination -Struggle for abolishment of stigmatization -Struggle to be touched. **(Any four)**	1+1 1+1+1+1
35		A nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to describe but hard to define. Why?	1*6

(a) Many specific nations are founded on the basis of common cultural, historical and political institution.

(b) It is hard to come up with any defining features that a nation must possess.

(c) For every possible criterion there are exceptions and counter-examples.

(d) For example, there are many nations that do not share a single common language, religion, ethnicity and so on.

(e) On the other hand, there are many languages, religions or ethnicities that are shared across nations.

(f) But this does not lead to the formation of a single unified nation of say all English speakers or of all Buddhists

(Any other relevant example)