

ANSWER KEY

Code No

SY 538

SECOND YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION MARCH 2023

PART-I/II/III

SUBJECT : SOCIOLOGY80 SCORES2½ HOURS

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
1	b	Geometric Progression	1	1
2	c	Matriarchal	1	1
3	d	Alfred Gell	1	1
4	c	Social Exclusion	1	1
5	a	Article 29 & 30	1	1
6	a	M. N. Srinivas	1	1
7	c	Social Justice	1	1
8	c	Religious Power	1	1
9	a	Globalisation	1	1
10	b	Raja Ram Mohan Roy	1	1
11		Social map Locate oneself to know where you are in relation to others in society. Eg:- Social group related language, race, caste etc	1 1	2
12		Mumbai, Madras, Calcutta	1+1	2
13		Outsourcing - Giving work out to other companies. Modern companies reducing the permanent workers & give their work to small companies		

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
		Consumption - - Feature of capitalist society - final use of goods & services by consumers. - conveys socio-economic status/ Status symbol (Any two)	2	4
18	(a)	Industrialisation : - Emergence of machine production - Based on the use of inanimate power resources like steam or electricity - Factory based mass production (Any two)	2	4
	(b)	Deindustrialisation - Decline of traditional Indian handicraft industries like cotton & silk manufacturers during the early British rule - Decline of old urban centres etc (Any two points)	2	
19		Organised sector 1. Ten or more people/workers employed throughout the year. 2. They have to register with the government to ensure wages for employees. 3. They get pension and other benefits		

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
	4	4. Employment security 5. They are organised and have trade unions. (Any 4 points)	1x1 4x1	4
20		Decline of sex ratio : - Reasons - Health factors, low nutrition, maternal mortality - Lack of education and awareness, differential treatment of girls babies, female infanticide etc - Sex specific abortions (Any 5 points)	5x1 1x5	5
21		Power & responsibilities of Panchayat: - Prepare plans and schemes for economic development - Promote schemes for enhancing social justice - Collect levy, taxes, tolls, fees etc - Devolution of govt. responsibilities - Maintenance of burial ground - Recording statistics of birth and death - Child welfare, maternity centre establishment - Promotion of agricultural activities (Any 5 points)	5x1 1x5	5

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22		Threat of globalisation on indigenous culture - • Decline of cotton industries, mills led to the suicide of weavers • They have no means to invest in technology. • Unable to adapt changing consumer tastes and competition from power looms. • Traditional knowledge in medicine and agriculture becomes irrelevant as the multinational companies take patent in the use of Tulsi, turmeric, basmati rice etc • We should protect the traditional or indigenous knowledge system etc..	5	5												
23		Match the following <table> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Thakhard Movement</td> <td>Birsa Munda</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dalit Movement</td> <td>Adicharya Movement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chipko Movement</td> <td>Unguet Woods</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Resource Mobilisation Theory</td> <td>Mc Carthy & Zald</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Redemptive Social Movements</td> <td>SNOP Movement</td> </tr> </table>	A	B	Thakhard Movement	Birsa Munda	Dalit Movement	Adicharya Movement	Chipko Movement	Unguet Woods	Resource Mobilisation Theory	Mc Carthy & Zald	Redemptive Social Movements	SNOP Movement	1 1 1 1 1	5
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24	(a)	Marketisation : Use of market or market based processes to solve social, political or economic problems														

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		- Deregulation - removal of relaxation of economic control - Privatisation of industries - Removing govt. control over wages prices (Any 2 points)	1x2	2
	(6)	<u>Positive</u> - stimulated economic growth • Opened Indian markets to foreign companies • Foreign investment <u>Negative</u> • Indian farmers faced competition • Support price and subsidies to agriculture reduced • Loss of employment • Growth of unorganised sector (4 points)	4x1 1x4	4
25		Inequality is based on social rather than biological. • Only few women are found in political power & positions. Role of Social reformer • Raja Ram Mohan Roy - Anti-Sati • M-G Ramade - widow remarriage • Jyotiba Phule - against caste & gender oppression. • Sir Syed Ahmed Khan - reform in-Islam		

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Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
		- Tarabai Shinde - 'Stree Purusha Tulana'. against male domination - Begum Rokeya Sekhawat Hossain - 'Sultana's Dream' - science fiction - Role in nationalist movement. Karachi Session - 1931 - Against social evils. Sati, dowry etc - Organised efforts in modern era - gender equality, gender injustice (6 points)	1x6 6x1	6
26	(a) Sanskritisation - Imitation of the life style of upper castes people by the lower castes. Introduced by M.N. Srinivas. (b) Criticism - Exaggerate social mobility - This ideology accepts the upper caste as superior and lower caste as inferior - Justify the model inequality and exclusion - Adoption of upper castes rites and rituals, dowry, caste discrimination - Dalit cultural identity eroded (1x4)	2 4	6	

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
27		Globalisation on Indian print media: • Growth of Indian language newspapers due to the increase in number of literate people who migrated to cities • Need for local news • Use of advanced printing technologies • Regional and local editions increased the circulation of papers • Satisfying the taste of different sections of people like aged, youth, etc • Use of survey and research to increase circulation (Any 3 points with explanation or 6 points)	6	6
28	(a) (b)	Tribal communities are aborigines, do not practice religion with written texts, no state or political forms, no sharp class division, simple life, neither Hindus or peasants (Any 2 points) Classification a) Permanent traits (i) Based on region (ii) Language (iii) Physical characteristics (iv) Ecological Habitat	2	

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
	(b)	Acquired Traits i) Modes of living ii) Extent of incorporation into Hindu society	6	8
29	(a) Green Revolution Agricultural modernisation - increase productivity by using HYV seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, and modern technology (Any 2 points) (b) Social consequences - Increased productivity - Self-sufficient in food grains - Benefited only the medium and large agricultural farmers - Increased rural inequalities - Displacement of service castes - Worsening regional inequalities etc.	2 6	8	
30	(a) Civil society The sphere of society that lies beyond family but it is not part of either state or market			

