

Mid term examination  
marking scheme  
class XII  
Sociology

Ans 1

Tribes are

- The oldest inhabitants of the sub-continent.
- Tribes were communities that did not practice a religion with a written text.
- did not have a state or political form of the formal kind;
- did not have sharp class divisions; and
- they did not have caste distinctions

Ans 2.

Features of Sanskritisation :

- Lower caste imitates higher caste.
- They try to imitate living style, habits and traditions
- This is a continuous process.
- Social changes take place in status of lower caste.

Ans 3.

**Structural** processes of **change** due to a **transformation** in the network of social relationships. (ii) Caste, kinship, family and occupational groups constitute some of the **structural** realities. **Change** in these relationships is a **structural change**.

Ans 4.

Gentlemen farmers –All those people who retired from government, non-government, military or civil services invest their money in the agricultural farms and develop it in efficient way.

Capitalist farmers – All those people who invest their capital in agricultural works to get profit. They use loans, grants, market, means of transportation and communication Technology to increase their production.

Ans 5.

In India the impact of the very same British industrialisation led to deindustrialization in some sectors.

- Decline of old urban centres. Just as manufacturing boomed in Britain, traditional exports of cotton and silk manufactures from India declined in the face of Manchester competition.
- This period also saw the further decline of cities such as Surat and Masulipatnam while Bombay and Madras grew.

- Cities were an expression of global capitalism.

Ans 6.

When people start a movement against existing social evils of the society and remove them it is called social reforms.

All those organised social efforts included in the social welfare with the help of which all members of the society receive facility to develop them self

Ans 7.

Features of revolutionary movement are as follows:-

- Revolutionary movements movement wanted to Change the old existing movement.
- Violent and suppressive measures are used.
- It is initiated at a time when there is a need to remove an old social evil
- It always aims at ending autocratic rulers

Ans 8

The advantages and disadvantages of outsourcing are as follows.

. Advantages (Outsourcing)

- Cost of production goes down can concentrate on final product.
- No additional hurdles for trade unions.
- Do not want union to be formed in different sectors.

Disadvantages (Outsourcing)

- If the supplier do not supply products on time it is upto the company to make up lost time and make the workers work overtime.
- This is not done only for money but goodwill or reputation of company.
- The quality may not be upto the mark.
- One has to be constantly vigilant to involve that the quality is maintained.

Ans 9.

Gandhiji's views about the social evils present in our society are as follows:-

•According to Gandhi ji lower caste should be given equal status for this he called them Harijan

- Gandhiji believed in equality of women and that is why he invited them to join the national movement.
- He was against alcoholism so he started a movement in 1926 against it.
- According to him freedom of a country is of no use until untouchability is removed from it. So he worked towards it.

Ans 10.

Industrialisation is the development of modern forms of industry – •

- factories, machines and large-scale production processes. • Industrialisation has been one of the main sets of processes influencing the social world over the past two centuries.
- Caste distinctions do not matter any longer.
- It led to greater equality in industries, Factories, workplace.

- The government supported the small-scale industries.

Ans 11.

Following are the state initiatives addressing tribal discrimination:-

- Reservation of seats in state and central legislatures.
- Reservation of jobs in Government services.
- Reservation of seats in educational institutions.
- Abolition of untouchability-Article 17.
- Caste Disabilities Removal Act. 1850.
- Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (prevention of atrocities) Act. 1989.

(explanation needed)

- Ans 12.
- Various land reforms introduced after independence. (1950's to 1970's)
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- Abolition of Zamindari System : removed the layer of intermediaries, rights taken from zamindars weakening their economic & political position.
- Tenancy Abolition and Regulation Acts: More security to the tenants, granted land rights to tenants (West Bengal and Kerala).
- Ceiling Acts : Limits to be imposed on the ownership of land. Ceiling depended on the productivity of land i.e., High productivity land low ceiling, while low productivity land had higher ceiling.

(Explanation needed)