

**PRACTICE PAPER -2 MARKING SCHEME
SOCIOLOGY (039) 2020-21**

SECTION -A

1. (d) Green Revolution
 2. (b) Joint family
 3. (a) Ancient residents
 4. (a) Caste
 5. (d) Antenatal Diagnostic Procedures Act
- OR
- (A) more than a child
6. (a) Controlled Integration
 7. Indian origin
 8. Wrong, in the differentiation process, the rich became wealthier and the poor became poorer.
 9. Secularization
 10. (A) Increase
 11. Birth rate
- Or
- Dependency ratio
12. (C) Economic Institutions
 13. (a) Indian Federalism
 14. Caste
 15. Right
 16. Footloose Laborers
 17. (a) Following the Green Revolution in India, the following changes took place in the rural society.
 - (i) Increase of laborers due to intensive agriculture
 - (ii) Rise of the class of free wage laborers
- Or
- (A) Uneven distribution of social resources
 - (B) Non-delivery on technical basis
18. (a) Land Ceiling Act

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- (B) Abolition of Zamindari system
19. (a) Social groups and communities
(B) Language, religion, creed, species, or caste
Or
(A) Languages of India
(B) Diversity of culture, tribes and religions
20. (a) Article - 29
(B) Article - 30
21. (i) gross neglect of babysitting in infancy
(ii) Sex-specific abortions that do not give birth to girls
Or
21. (i) Increase in birth rate and fall in death rate
(ii) Public health and better nutrition
22. Variation in Varna and Caste -
(i) Difference in literal meaning.
(ii) Varna is karma dominant and caste is birth dominant.
(iii) Varna is karma predominant and caste system is rigid.
(iv) Distinction in number of varnas and castes.
23. (i) Elevation of female status
(ii) Walking in the name of a woman
(iii) Absence of dowry, murder and rape in the society
(iv) Being female dominated society
24. (i) For the task of creating rites in children
(ii) For primary education in children
(iii) For first aid at home
25. (i) Unemployment of laborers
(ii) Cottage industry - shutdown of business
(iv) Pity the condition of laborers
26. (i) 121 crores
(ii) China
(iii) 1918-19

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(iv) False, 1.33%

Or

(i) Lower class

(ii) Middle class

(iii) Malnutrition and repeated childbirth

(iv) Wrong, incompetence, poverty situation not only for the individual but for the whole family, increasing segregation

Makes her serious

27. (i) (i) Forcibly harvesting

(ii) From 24 November 1968 AD

(iii) Garuda Bhadra

(iv) Girijans attacked the house of landlords and moneylenders with arrows and bows and spears.

Or

28. (I) to create an ethno-national identity in association with regional and tribal identity

Making strong media

(ii) Speech facilitated through language

(iii) More effective administration

(iv) Creating unity in the country as an Indian

(v) There is occasional debate in language-based states.

Or

Prejudice - the preconceived idea or behavior by members of one group about another group

Prejudice is said to be based on immutable, rigid and orthodox assumptions. Whereas

Stereotypes: - such a public belief, group, any fixed idea or sentiment which is generally accepted

Literal and emotional are called stereotypes. This is mostly for women, ethnic,

Used about ethnic groups.

29. (i) Bringing Dynamics to Capitalism

(ii) capital growth prospects

(iii) Capital Dissemination and Renewal

(iv) Known for better use of technology and labor

30. (i) To collect information about social hierarchy of caste through census. Tried

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(ii) Due to enumeration, the identity of an institution called caste in India was further revealed.

(iii) Many laws and land revenue endowment have given the caste-based rights of upper castes. Worked to provide valid recognition.

(iv) To understand the values, beliefs and customs of different sections of the society.

(v). Census - To find out the number and size of castes and sub-castes of India.

31. (i) Increase of agricultural laborers due to intensive agriculture.

(ii) Beginning of cash payment instead of equal in payment 9

(iii) Relaxation in traditional bonds or deficiency in relation to landowners and farmers or agricultural laborers.

(iv). The rise of free daily wages.

32. A social movement is a collective effort aimed at bringing about social change or preventing social change. That is, when many people bring changes in any part of the culture or social system through their social efforts, then it is called a social movement.

Types of classification

(i). Responsive or transformative

(ii). Reformist

(iii). Revolutionary.

33 .The Green Revolution refers to the rapid increase in agricultural production that has resulted from the use of high yielding seeds, chemical fertilizers and new technology. The use of chemical fertilizers has resulted in a rapid increase in the amount of chemical fertilizers consumed as a result of the new agricultural policy developed..

Social consequences -

(i) Use of improved cultivar seeds

(ii) Development of irrigation facilities

(iii) Introduction of multi-cropped agriculture

(iv) Use of modern agricultural implements.

(v) Establishment of Agricultural Service Centers

(vi) Establishment of agro-based industries

34. (i) Easy access to foreign goods in Indian markets and shops

(ii) Purchase of Indian companies by multinational companies

(iii) Lack of employment by small traders ie increase in unemployment

(iv) Ban on direct investment by the government

(v) Government to sell public sector stake

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(vi) Getting the workers retrenched and working from outside

Or

The family usually refers to a group of husbands, wives and children, but in most parts of the world it is a group of blood relatives, including those who accept marriage and adoptive practices.

(i) Follow the matrilineal system ie heritage and lineage walk with women

(ii) Only the youngest daughter gets all the property

(iii) Taking care of elderly parents and any unmarried siblings

(iv) Male class, especially maternal uncle, is responsible for taking care of sister's property.

Due to which he has responsibility for both his and his sister's house

Meghalaya has the largest surviving maternal culture in the world.

35. i) The movement taken to change the agricultural policy is called the agrarian movement.

(ii) Exploitation of farmers, forcing indigo cultivation in place of rice cultivation and declining fertility of land due to continuous indigo cultivation.

