

SOCIOLOGY (039)
MARKING SCHEME
CLASS XII - 2026-27

	SECTION-A	
1.	d) A is false and R is true.	1
2.	d) A is false and R is true.	1
3.	a) I. only.	1
4.	b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.	1
5.	a) wanted to understand the complexities of caste in an effort to learn how to govern the country efficiently.	1
6.	c) have been particularly important in keeping a watch on the state.	1
7.	d) Both these policies try to establish singular national identities through various interventions.	1
8.	d) Fatalism rather than mastery orient the attitude of people towards material and human environment	1
9.	a) it questions the social stratification based on gender.	1
10.	a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
11.	d) Their ideology was strongly anti-urban.	1
12.	a) Peasant movements have always been global in nature.	1
13.	d) I., II., III.	1
14.	c) IV., I., III., II.	1
15.	a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
16.	b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.	1
	SECTION-B	
17.	- Most of the changes will happen at the two ends of the age spectrum i.e., 0-14 and 60+. - The dependency ratio will increase putting the economy under pressure.	2
18.	- Social stratification to refer to a system by which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy. This hierarchy then shapes people's identity and experiences, their relations with others, as well as their access to resources and opportunities. - It is true that hard work matters, and so does individual ability. If all other things were equal, then personal effort, talent and luck would surely account for all the differences between individuals. But all other things are not equal. It is these non-individual or group differences that explain social inequality and exclusion. OR - Forests were now to be protected for maximising timber production.. - With this policy, the mainstay of their livelihoods was taken away, rendering their lives poorer and more insecure.	2
19.	There is a complex relationship between caste and class. This relationship is not always straightforward. We might expect that the higher castes have more land and higher incomes. And that there is a correspondence between caste and class as one moves down the hierarchy.	2

	In many areas this is broadly true but not exactly. For instance, in most areas the highest caste, the Brahmins, are not major landowners, and so they fall outside the agrarian structure although they are a part of rural society.	
20.	- Questions like — Who am I? How am I different from others? How do others understand and comprehend me? What goals and aspirations should I have? – constantly crop up in our life right from childhood. We are able to answer many of these questions because of the way in which we are socialised, or taught how to live in society by our immediate families and our community in various senses. - The socialisation process involves a continuous dialogue, negotiation and even struggle against significant others (those directly involved in our lives) like our parents, family, kin group and our community. Our community provides us the language (our mother tongue) and the cultural values through which we comprehend the world. It also anchors our self-identity.	2
21.	- Prejudices refer to pre-conceived opinions or attitudes held by members of one group towards another. These are often grounded in stereotypes which are fixed characterisations about a group of people. - Discrimination refers to actual behaviour based on prejudice rising from stereotypes towards another group or individual.	2
22.	“State nation”, where various “nations” can co-exist peacefully and cooperatively in a single state polity. - Citizens can find the institutional and political space to identify with both their country and their other cultural identities, to build their trust in common institutions and to participate in and support democratic politics. All of these are key factors in consolidating and deepening democracies and building enduring “state-nations”. OR - privileged minorities such as extremely wealthy people are not usually referred to as minorities. - The sociological sense of minority implies that the members of the minority form a collectivity – that is, they have a strong sense of group solidarity, a feeling of togetherness and belonging. This is linked to disadvantage because the experience of being subjected to prejudice and discrimination usually heightens feelings of intra-group loyalty and interests.	2
23.	- For most of us who are born and live in India, social inequality and exclusion are facts of life. - This everydayness of social inequality and exclusion often make them appear inevitable, almost natural. If we do sometimes recognise that inequality and exclusion are not inevitable, we often think of them as being ‘deserved’ or ‘justified’ in some sense. - It is believed that the marginalised haven’t worked hard or lack in ability.	2
24.	- urbanisation, - the loss of face-to-face relationships that were found in rural areas where people worked on their own farms or for a landlord they knew, and their substitution by anonymous professional relationships in modern factories and workplaces. - Industrialisation involves a detailed division of labour. - People often do not see the end result of their work because they are producing only one small part of a product. - The work is often repetitive and exhausting. Marx called this situation alienation, when people do not enjoy work, and see it as something they have to do only in order to survive, and even that survival depends on whether the technology has room for any human labour. (Any 2 features.)	2
25.	- Social movements were seen as forces that led to disorder. - Scholars were concerned about how social structures enable social integration. - Scholars believe that the protestors had their own shared understanding of right and wrong that informed their actions.	2

	SECTION-C	
26.	- government promoted modern methods of cultivation and attempted to modernise the rural economy through other strategies. - The state invested in the development of rural infrastructure, such as irrigation facilities, roads and electricity. - the provision of agricultural inputs, including credit through banks and cooperatives. - For regular agricultural growth, uninterrupted power supply to rural India is one of the necessities. The 'Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna' was launched in 2014. OR - in some regions such as Punjab and Karnataka, farmers enter into contracts with multinational companies (such as PepsiCo) to grow certain crops. - the government has scaled down its agricultural development programmes, and 'agricultural extension' agents have been replaced in the villages by agents of seed, fertiliser and pesticide companies. - entry of multinationals into this sector as sellers of agricultural inputs such as seeds, pesticides and fertilisers. - This has led to the increased dependence of farmers on expensive fertilisers and pesticides, which has reduced their profits, put many farmers into debt, and also created an ecological crisis in rural areas. (Any other relevant point.)	4
27.	- Modern industry created all kinds of new jobs for which there were no caste rules. - Urbanisation and the conditions of collective living in the 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, began to abandon the more extreme caste practices. - it was remarkable how resilient caste proved to be. Recruitment to industrial jobs, whether in the textile mills of Mumbai (then Bombay), the jute mills of Kolkata (then Calcutta), or elsewhere, continued to be organised along caste and kinship-based lines. - it was in the cultural and domestic spheres that caste has proved strongest. Endogamy, or the practice of marrying within the caste, remained largely.	4
28.	- commitment to practices of pluralism, - institutional accommodation - conflict resolution through democratic means. - Critical for building a multicultural democracy is a recognition of the shortcomings of historical nation-building exercises. - Recognition of the benefits of multiple and complementary identities. - Also important are efforts to build the loyalties of all groups in society through identification, trust and support	4
29.	- 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 'cutlets' in the 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. (Any 4)	4
30.	a) exaggerating social mobility. b) justifies a model that rests on inequality and exclusion. c) since Sanskritization results in the adoption of upper caste rites and rituals, it leads to practices of secluding girls and women, adopting dowry practices instead of bride-price and practising caste discrimination against other groups, etc. d) erosion of Dalit culture. e) ideology of Sanskritization accepts the ways of the 'upper caste' as superior and that of the 'lower caste' as inferior. (Any four)	4

31.	- Landless labourers migrate in search of work due to increase in inequalities in rural areas. - They do not have any rights. - Not paid the minimum wage. - Wealthy farmers prefer to employ migrant workers because they are easily exploited.	4
32.	- National development involved the building of large dams, factories and mines. Because the tribal areas were located in mineral rich and forest covered parts of the country, tribals have paid a disproportionate price for the development of the rest of Indian society. This kind of development has benefited the mainstream at the expense of the tribes. - Forests started to be systematically exploited in British times and the trend continued after independence. - The coming of private property in land has also adversely affected tribals, whose community-based forms of collective ownership were placed at a disadvantage. - Many tribal concentration regions and states have also been experiencing the problem of heavy in-migration of non-tribals in response to the pressures of development. This threatens to disrupt and overwhelm tribal communities and cultures, besides accelerating the process of exploitation of tribals. The industrial areas of Jharkhand for example have suffered a dilution of the tribal share of population.	4
	SECTION-D	
33. a	These pyramids show the effect of a gradual fall in the birth rate and rise in life expectancy and provide a much more detailed version of age grouped data. This gives a visual sense of the age structure of the population.	2
b	- UP has high number of dependents vis-à-vis Kerala. - Kerala experiences a clear demographic window of opportunity. (Any other relevant point.)	2
c	- Low dependency ratio due to the age structure results in better economic gains. - Growing labour force can deliver unexpected benefits in terms of growth and prosperity.	2
34.	- Contractor system. (Elaborate on this.) - Importance of jobber system has declined and management and union play an important role in recruitment. - Badli workers substitute for regular permanent workers who are on leave but they are not given the same status and security. - Employment opportunities have two components – job in an organization as a casual wage labourer or regular salaried; and self-employment. - Govt. Schemes-‘MUDRA’ and ‘Aatmanirbhar Bharat’. - These are schemes floated to generate employment and self-employment to support all sections including the marginalized sections of society.	6
35. a	- Campaign against sati by Dharma Sabha. - When reformers demanded education for girls, many protested. (Any other relevant example.)	2
b	- Goes against entrenched interests and values. - There is bound to be opposition and resistance. But over a period of time, changes do take place.	2
c	- Candle and torch light procession. - Use of black cloth. (Any other relevant example.)	2