



DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER

Class : XII

Time : 3 Hrs

Subject : SOCIOLOGY

Max. Marks: 80

The weightage or the distribution of marks over different dimensions of the question paper shall be as follows:

1. Weightage to Learning Outcomes

S.No.	Learning Outcomes	Marks	Percentage of Marks
1.	Knowledge	80	100%
2.	Understanding	-	-
3.	Application	-	-
4.	Skill	-	-
		80 Total	100%

2. Weightage to Content / Subject Units

S.No.	Units	Marks
1.	Introducing Indian Society	02
2.	Demographic structure of the Indian Society	10
3.	Social Institution; continuity and change.	10
4.	The market as a social institution.	07
5.	Patterns of social inequality and Exclusion	08
6.	The challenges of cultural diversity	07
7.	Suggestion for project work.	06
8.	The story of Indian democracy	10
9.	The change and development in Indian society	10
10.	Mass media and communication	10
		Total 80

3. Weightage to Forms of Questions

S.No.	Form of Questions	Marks for each question	Number of questions	Total Marks	%
1.	Long Answer Type (LA)	-	-	-	-
2.	Short Answer Type (SA-I)	02	10	20	25%
3.	Short Answer Type (SA-II)	-	-	-	-
4.	Very Short Answer Type (VSA)	01	60	60	75%
		Total	70	80	100%

The expected time for different types of question would be as follows:

S.No.	Form of Questions	Approx. time for each Question in mins (t)	Number of questions (n)	Approx. time for each form of Questions in mins (n x t)
1.	Long Answer Type (LA)	-	-	-
2.	Short Answer Type (SA-I)	5	10	50
3.	Short Answer Type (SA-II)	-	-	-
4.	Very Short Answer type (VSA)	8.40-1-5=2M) 8.40-6-3 MIN	60	130
	Total	3 Hours	70	180

As the total time is calculated on the basis of the number of questions required to be answered and the length of their anticipated answers, it would, therefore, be advisable for the candidates to budget their time properly by cutting out the superfluous words and be within the expected time limits.

4. Scheme of Options

(There will be no overall choice. However, there is an internal choice in 2.5 sub questions of 07 marks category and 02 subquestion of — marks category — subquestion of — marks category.)

5. Weightage to Difficulty level of questions:

S.No.	Estimated difficulty level of questions	Percentage
1.	Easy	100
2.	Average	-
3.	Difficulty	-

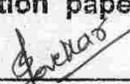
A question may vary in difficulty level from individual to individual. As such, the assessment in respect of each question will be made by the paper setter on the basis of general anticipation from the group as a whole taking the examination. This provision is only to make the paper balanced in its weightage, rather than to determine the pattern of marking at any stage.

6. Number of Main Questions :

There will be 06 main questions of 10 marks each.

There will be 01 main question of 20 marks

Note : Please also submit the soft copy of design of question paper, model question paper and blue print by _____.


Signature of the Convener

&&*&*&*&*

Model Question Paper
Sociology (C.W.S.N.)
Subject Code:- H-555

Std:- XII Arts

Maximum Marks : 80

Duration :- 3 Hours

Total No. of Questions :- 07

Instructions :-

- 1) This question paper consists of 7 Questions divided into two sections A and B.
- 2) Answer each question on a fresh page.
- 3) Write the number of each question clearly.
- 4) All questions are compulsory.
- 5) There is no overall choice, However internal choice is provided in Q. VII-2, 5, and 9.
- 6) Marks are indicated below each question.

SECTION - A

I. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct alternative from those given in the bracket.

1 X 10 = 10 marks

(Raja Rammohan Roy, Nyaya Panchayat, Colonial Period, Minority, Purity and pollution, Hundi, Dr. Datta Samant, Vividh Bharati, Survey Method, home)

1. Indian consciousness took shape during the _____.
2. The hierarchical ordering of castes is based on the distinction between _____.
3. An instrument of exchange and credit allowed merchants to engage in long distance trade called _____.
4. The campaign against 'Sati', the first women's issue to receive Public attention was led by _____.
5. A relatively small but also disadvantaged group generally implies _____.
6. An investigator asking information to a relatively large number of people such as 30, 100, 2000 and so on is called _____.
7. The authority which hear some petty, civil and criminal cases is called _____.
8. The bidi industry is a _____ based work.
9. A trade union leader who led the famous Bombay Textile strike of 1982 was _____.

10. A channel of All India Radio for entertainment, which primarily broadcasted Hindi Film songs on listeners request was _____.

II. Give a suitable name for the following **1 X 10 = 10 marks**

1. Name the State in India approaching highest literacy.
2. The total number of live births per 1000 persons in a particular area during a specified period.
3. A process whereby members of a middle or lower caste attempt to raise their own social status by adopting the rituals, domestic and social practices of a caste of high status.
4. The form of family when more than one couple, and often more than two generations living together.
5. An organisation oriented towards achieving legitimate control of Government through an electoral process.
6. The basic norm from which all other rules and authorities flow.
7. An attempt by the Government to sell its shares in several public sector companies.
8. The Indian leader who, like Karl Marx realised that Mechanisation would pose a threat to employment.
9. Name the first modern mass media institution.

10. Name the language in which Nationalist newspaper 'Kesari' was written.

III. Select and write the most appropriate alternative from those given below:

1 X 10 = 10 marks

1. Colonialism gave birth to its own enemy: _____.

* Communalism

* Nationalism

* Capitalism

* Regionalism

2. A famous political Economist who put forward the theory of population growth was:_____.

* Auguste comte

* Thomas Robert Malthus

* Karl Marx

* Emile Durkheim

3. The type of family in which the property is passed on from mother to daughter is known as : _____.

* Patrilocal

* Matrilocal

* Matrilineal

* Patrilineal

4. During the colonial period the long distance trade in salt was controlled by a marginalised tribal group called:
_____.

* Vaishyas

* Baniyas

* Marwaris

* Banjaras

5. The ways in which individual may become cut off from full involvement in the wider society is known as : _____.

* Social discrimination

* Social equality

* Social stratification

* Social Exclusion

6. Community identity is based on : _____.

* Nation

* Birth

* Attitude

* Class

7. The council known as 'Durbar kur' belongs to the ethnic tribal group: _____.

* Santhals

* Oraons

* Gonds

* Khasis

8. The system invented by F.W. Taylor to organise work is also known as : _____.

* Chemical Engineering

* Industrial Engineering

* Agricultural Engineering

* Physical Engineering

9. Who called upon the media to function as the watch dog of democracy ?

- * Mahatma Gandhi
- * B. R. Ambedkar
- * Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- * Lal-Bahadur Shastri

10. The first state controlled Television channel in India was : _____

- * Sony
- * MTV
- * Star Plus
- * Doordarshan

IV. State whether the following statement are true or false. 1 X 10 = 10 marks

1. India is the second most populous country in the world after China.
2. Tribals have paid a disproportionate price for the development of the rest of Indian society
3. Marwaris is the most wide spread and best-known business community in India.
4. Stree - Purush Tulana was written by a Maharashtrian housewife, Savitribai Phule.
5. A secular person or State is one that favours particular religion over others.
6. An interview is always conducted in-person and usually involves much fewer persons.
7. The essence of Justice is inequqlity.
8. A constitutional Amendment prescribed a five-tier system of local self Governance for India.
9. The basic task of a manager is to control children and get more work out of them.
10. Anti-colonial public opinion was nurtured and channelised by the Nationalist press.

SECTION – B

V A. Match the items in column A with the appropriate item in column B and rewrite.

1 X 5 = 5 marks

Column A

1. Highest child Sex-ratio -
2. Policies of Reservation -
3. Marriage within the caste -
4. Famous Camel Fair -
5. Pre-conceived opinion -

Column B

- a) Pushkar
- b) Pre-Judice
- c) Sikkim
- d) Endogamy
- e) Life line's to Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe.

V B. Match the items in column A with the appropriate item in column B and rewrite.

1 X 5 = 5 marks

Column A

1. Architect of the Indian constitution -
2. Researcher watch and records -
3. Governance by five individuals -
4. The Hiring of Casual labour -
5. Television Programming first Promoted -

Column B

- a) Panchayati Raj
- b) Contractor system
- c) Rural Development
- d) Observation method
- e) B. R. Ambedkar

VI Answer the following questions in one sentence each. **1 X 10 = 10 marks**

1. What was the main objective of the National Family planning programme ?
2. Give any two examples of dominant caste in India.
3. What is social inequality ?
4. What is commodification ?
5. Mention the three main dimensions of untouchability.
6. What is civil society ?
7. Give any one advantage of Interview method.
8. What is the main source of income of village panchayats ?
9. What is lock – out ?
10. Who developed the technique of printing books by using technology ?

VII Answer the following questions in two sentences each. **2 X 10 = 20 marks**

1. What are the factors responsible for the decline in the child sex-ratio in India ?
2. Mention any two causes of famines.

OR

Mention any two factors responsible for famines.

3. State any two features of caste.
4. Write a note on a weekly tribal Market as a social institution.
5. What are the common features central to the public perception of disability ?

OR

What are the important state initiatives addressing caste and tribe discrimination ?

6. Write a note on communalism in Indian context.
7. Give one each advantage and disadvantage of survey method.
8. Mention any two powers and responsibilities of village panchayat.
9. State the working conditions in overground mines.

OR

State the dangerous working conditions in underground mines.

10. Write a note on effects of globalisation on Radio.

Marking Scheme (CWSN – New Pattern)

Std. XII

Subject:- Sociology

Note:- i) Pointwise Marking must be followed.

ii) Other points from the text book which are not mentioned in the answer key and any alternate correct answer must be considered.

Value Points

Marks

I			
	Fill in the blanks		
	1. Colonial Period	(Bk.1. Pg.5)	1
	2. Purity and Pollution	(Bk.1. Pg.47)	1
	3. Hundi	(Bk.1. Pg.73)	1
	4. Raja Rammohan Roy	(Bk.1. Pg.112)	1
	5. Minority	(Bk.1. Pg.144)	1
	6. Survey Method	(Bk.1. Pg.159)	1
	7. Nyaya Panchayat	(Bk.2. Pg.47)	1
	8. Home	(Bk.2. Pg.86)	1
	9. Dr. Datta Samant	(Bk.2. Pg.88)	1
	10. Vividh Bharati	(Bk.2. Pg.119)	1
	II. Give a suitable name for the following.		
	1. Kerala	(Bk.1. Pg. 33)	1
	2. Birth rate	(Bk.1. Pg.15)	1
	3. Sanskritisation	(Bk.1. Pg.51)	1
	4. An extended family	(Bk.1. Pg.62)	1
	5. Political Party	(Bk.2. Pg.51)	1
	6. Constitution	(Bk.2. Pg.44)	1
	7. Disinvestment	(Bk.2. Pg.78)	1
	8. M. K. Gandhi	(Bk.2. Pg.82)	1
	9. Printing Press	(Bk.2. Pg.116)	1
	10. Marathi	(Bk.2 Pg.117)	1

III. Select and write the correct alternative

Marks

1. Nationalism	(Bk.1 Pg.6)	1
2. Thomas Robert Matthus	(Bk.1 Pg.12)	1
3. Matrilineal	(Bk.1 Pg.62)	1
4. Banjaras	(Bk.1 Pg.75)	1
5. Social Exclusion	(Bk.1 Pg.95)	1
6. Birth	(Bk.1 Pg.127)	1
7. Khasis	(Bk.2 Pg.49)	1
8. Industrial Engineering	(Bk.2 Pg.82)	1
9. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru	(Bk.2 Pg.118)	1
10. Doordarshan	(Bk.2 Pg.129)	1

IV. State whether the following statement are True or False.

1. True	(Bk.1 Pg.17)	1
2. True	(Bk.1 Pg.58)	1
3. True	(Bk.1 Pg.76)	1
4. False	(Bk.1 Pg.113)	1
5. False	(Bk.1 Pg.150)	1
6. True	(Bk.1 Pg.160)	1
7. False	(Bk.2 Pg.44)	1
8. False	(Bk.2 Pg.46)	1
9. False	(Bk.2 Pg.82)	1
10. True	(Bk.2 Pg.116)	1

V. Match the following

VI. V A. 1. Sikkim	(Bk.1 Pg.30)	1
2. Lifeline to SC 's and ST 's	(Bk.1 Pg.53)	1
3. Endogamy	(Bk.1 Pg.45)	1
4. Pushkar	(Bk.1 Pg.84)	1
5. Pre-Judice	(Bk.1 Pg.93)	1

V.B. 1. B. R. Ambedkar	(Bk.1 Pg.146)	1
2. Observation Method	(Bk.1 Pg.160)	1
3. Panchayati Raj	(Bk.2 Pg.45)	1
4. Contractor System	(Bk.2 Pg.81)	1
5. Rural development	(Bk.2 Pg.120)	1

VI. Answer in one sentence

1. To slow down the rate of population growth through various birth control methods.
(Bk.1 Pg.39) 1

2. Examples of dominant caste. 1
- Yadavs of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Bk.1 Pg.52) 1
- Vokkaligas of Karnataka

3. Social inequality
Patterns of unequal access to social resources are commonly called social inequality.
(Bk.1 Pg.92) 1

4. Commodification
Commodification occurs when things earlier not traded in the market become commodities.
(Bk.1 Pg.78) 1

5. Dimensions of Untouchability (Bk.1 Pg.100) 1
a) Exclusions
b) Humiliations and sub ordination
c) Exploitation

6. Civil Society (Bk.1 Pg.152) 1
Civil society is the name given to the broad arena which lies beyond the private domain of the family, but outside the domain of both state and market.

7. Advantage of Interview Method (Bk.1 Pg.160) 1
Being flexible in that promising topics with greater detail.

8. Source of income of village panchayat. (Bk.2 Pg.47) 1
- Tax levied on property, profession animals, vehicles, cess on land revenue and rentals.

9. Lock Out

- The management shuts the gate and prevent workers from coming. (Bk.2 Pg.87) 1

10. Technique of Printing books

- Johann Gutenberg (Bk.2 Pg.116) 1

VII. Answer in two sentences.

1. Decline in the child sex-ratio

- Severe neglect of girl babies in infancy 1
- Sex specific abortion preventing girl babies from being born (Bk.1 Pg.32) 1

2. Causes of famines .

- High levels of continuing poverty 1
- Malnutrition in an agro climatic environment (Bk.1 Pg.20) 1

OR

Factors for Famines

- Lack of adequate means of transportation and communication.
- Inadequate efforts on the part of the state.

Value Points

3. Features of caste

- Caste determine by birth. 1
- Strict rules about marriage 1

(Bk.1 Pg.45)

4. Weekly tribal Market

- Weekly Market bring together people from surrounding villages, who came to sell their agricultural produce. 1
- For many visitors, The main reason to come to the market is to meet kin, to arrange marriages, Exchange gossip, and so on. (Bk.1 Pg.70) 1

5. Common features central to disability.

- Disability is understood as a biological given. 1
- Disability is supposed to be linked with the disabled individuals self perception. (Bk.1 Pg.117) 1

OR

State initiatives addressing caste and tribe discrimination .

- Schedules listing of the caste and tribes. 1
 - Policy of reservation by setting some places or seats. 1
 - Number of laws passed to end, prohibit and punish caste discrimination 1
- (any two points) (Bk.1 Pg.103)

6. Communalism in Indian context

- Communalism has been a recurrent source of tension and violence 1
- During communal riots, people become faceless members of their respective communities. 1

7. Advantage and disadvantage of survey method:

- Advantage - It can cover a lot of people, so that the results are truly representative. 1
- Disadvantage – The question to be asked are already fixed, no on-the-spot adjustments are possible. (Bk.1 Pg. 159) 1

8. Powers and responsibilities of Panchayat

- To prepare plans and schemes for economic development. 1
- To promote schemes that will enhance social justice. (Bk.2.Pg.46) 1

9. Working conditions in overground Mines

- To work in both sun and rain, and face injuries due to Mine blasting, falling objects etc. 1
- The rate of mining accidents in India is very high as compared to other countries. (Bk.2.Pg.85) 1

OR

Dangerous working conditions in underground Mines :-

- Face a lot of dangerous conditions, due to flooding, fire, the collapse of roofs and sides, the emission of gases and ventilation failures. 1
- Many workers develop breathing problems and diseases like tuberculosis and silicosis (Bk.2. Pg.85) 1

10. Effects of globalisation on Radio :-

- The advent of privately owned F M radio stations in 2002 provided a boost to entertainment programmes over radio. 1

- The F M channels which are popular among young urban professionals and students, often belong to media conglomerates. (Bk.2. Pg.131) 1

Goa Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education, Alto, Betim-Goa

BLUE – PRINT H.S.S.C Examination

Modified Question paper [C.W.S.N]

Duration: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: - 80

Subject: - Sociology [C.W.S.N]

Arts Knowledge									
Section A					Section B				
UNITS	Fill in the Blanks I	Name the following II	MCQ III	True / False IV	Match the following V		Short answers in a sentence VI	Short answers in two sentences VII	Total
					A	B			
Bk-1 CH:1 Introducing Indian Society	1(I)	--	1 (I)						2
CH:-2 Demographic structure of the Indian Society		2 (I)	1 (I)	1 (I)	1 (I)		1 (I)	2 (2)*	10
CH:3 Social Institution Continuity and change	1 (I)	2 (I)	1 (I)	1 (I)	2 (I)		1 (I)	1 (2)	10
CH:4 The market as a social Institution	1 (I)		1 (I)	1 (I)	1 (I)		1 (I)	1 (2)	07
CH:5 Patterns of Social Inequality and Exclusion	1 (I)		1 (I)	1 (I)	1 (I)		2(I)	1 (2)*	08
CH:6 The challenges of Cultural Diversity	1 (I)		1 (I)	1 (I)		1 (I)	1 (I)	1 (2)	07
CH:7 Suggestion for project work	1 (I)			1 (I)		1 (I)	1 (I)	1 (2)	06
BK-2 CH:3 The story of Democracy	1 (I)	2 (I)	1 (I)	2 (I)		1 (I)	1 (I)	1 (2)	10
CH:5 Change and Development in Industrial society	2 (I)	2 (I)	1 (I)	1 (I)		1 (I)	1 (I)	1 (2)*	10
CH:7 Mass Media & Communication	1 (I)	2 (I)	2 (I)	1 (I)		1 (I)	1 (I)	1 (2)	10
	10	10	10	10	5	5	10	20	80

Note:

1) Figures outside the brackets indicate the number of questions and figure within the brackets indicate marks.

2) *indicates option. In Q. VII – 2,5, and 9 .

