

**CCE RF
CCE RR**

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REVISED & UNREVISED

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು – 560 003
**KARNATAKA SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION BOARD, MALLESWARAM,
BANGALORE – 560 003**

ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಮಾರ್ಚ್/ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ — 2020
S. S. L. C. EXAMINATION, MARCH/APRIL, 2020

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು
MODEL ANSWERS

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 07. 04. 2020]

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **95-E**

Date : 07. 04. 2020]

CODE NO. : 95-E

ವಿಷಯ : ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

Subject : SOCIOLOGY

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version)

(ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ & ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Regular Fresh & Regular Repeater)

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 80

[Max. Marks : 80

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
I.		Four choices are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet. $10 \times 1 = 10$	
	1.	Narayana Guru first tried to bring social reform in (A) Karnataka (B) Madhya Pradesh (C) Kerala (D) Andhra Pradesh. Ans. (C) Kerala	1

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[Turn over

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	2.	<p>SNDT University was established by</p> <p>(A) Maharshi Karve (B) M. G. Ranade (C) Eshwar Chandra Vidyasagar (D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy.</p> <p>Ans. (A) Maharshi Karve</p>	1
	3.	<p>Gandhiji called the Adhivasis as</p> <p>(A) Tribal people (B) Harijans (C) Girijans (D) Mehars.</p> <p>Ans. (C) Girijans</p>	1
	4.	<p>The Silicon City of India is</p> <p>(A) Bangalore (B) Mumbai (C) Delhi (D) Kolkata.</p> <p>Ans. (A) Bangalore</p>	1
	5.	<p>The success of democracy depends on the country's people</p> <p>(A) Illiteracy rate (B) Poverty rate (C) Standard of living (D) Education.</p> <p>Ans. (D) Education</p>	1
	6.	<p>The effective media that brings social change is</p> <p>(A) Telephone (B) Pamphlets (C) News paper (D) Television.</p> <p>Ans. (D) Television</p>	1
	7.	<p>Russians were influenced by the theories of</p> <p>(A) Voltaire (B) Roussoue (C) Karl Marx (D) Montesque.</p> <p>Ans. (C) Karl Marx</p>	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks																		
	8.	The founder of Sikhism is (A) Ranajit Singh (B) Man Singh (C) Guru Nanak (D) Hari Singh. <i>Ans.</i> (C) Guru Nanak	1																		
	9.	Kheda Satyagraha was led by (A) Sardar Patel (B) V. D. Savarkar (C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) Jayaprakash Narayan. <i>Ans.</i> (C) Mahatma Gandhi	1																		
	10.	A revolution in the field of communication in the present day has been brought by (A) Radio (B) Computer (C) Remote control (D) Postal system. <i>Ans.</i> (B) Computer	1																		
II.		Match the following list 'A' with list 'B' and write : $5 \times 1 = 5$																			
	11.	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">A</th> <th style="text-align: center;">B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) Champaran Satyagraha</td> <td>i) Athmaram Panduranga</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Bardoli Satyagraha</td> <td>ii) Bal Gangadhar Tilak</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Prarthana Samaj</td> <td>iii) Dayananda Saraswathi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Sathya Sodhak Samaj</td> <td>iv) Baba Saheb Ambedkar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) Arya Samaj</td> <td>v) Mahatma Gandhi</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>vi) Sri Ramananda</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>vii) Jyothi Rao Phule</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>viii) Sardar Patel.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A	B	a) Champaran Satyagraha	i) Athmaram Panduranga	b) Bardoli Satyagraha	ii) Bal Gangadhar Tilak	c) Prarthana Samaj	iii) Dayananda Saraswathi	d) Sathya Sodhak Samaj	iv) Baba Saheb Ambedkar	e) Arya Samaj	v) Mahatma Gandhi		vi) Sri Ramananda		vii) Jyothi Rao Phule		viii) Sardar Patel.	
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		<p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>(A) (v) Mahatma Gandhi</p> <p>(B) (viii) Sardar Patel</p> <p>(C) (i) Athmaram Panduranga</p> <p>(D) (vii) Jyothi Rao Phule</p> <p>(E) (iii) Dayananda Saraswati</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
III.		<p>Answer the following questions in a sentence each :</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$15 \times 1 = 15$</p>	
	12.	<p>Give an example for unplanned social change.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>Earthquakes, Epidemics, Volcanic eruption, Landslides etc.</p>	1
	13.	<p>What is a social change ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>— A change in human relationship</p> <p>— alterations occur in human society.</p>	1
	14.	<p>What is modernisation ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>— Influence of science and technology.</p>	1
	15.	<p>Illiteracy is a hurdle for social change. Why ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>— Ignorance, inefficiency.</p>	1
	16.	<p>What is regional imbalance ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>— Unequal development of regions.</p>	1
	17.	<p>Why do people migrate to urban areas ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>— Search of jobs.</p>	1
	18.	<p>The poor people usually protest social change. Why ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>— Cannot afford — fear of struggling</p> <p>— fear of failures.</p>	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	19.	What was the result of Vachana Movement ? <i>Ans.</i> — all castes participated — social change.	1
	20.	The Special Marriage Act of 1872 was a revolutionary legislation. Why ? <i>Ans.</i> — Intercaste marriage.	1
	21.	What is Pakka food ? <i>Ans.</i> — food made out of Ghee.	1
	22.	Who gave the call 'Back to Vedas' ? <i>Ans.</i> — Dayanand Saraswati	1
	23.	Who was the first female President of India ? <i>Ans.</i> — Pratibha Patil	1
	24.	What is Sati system ? <i>Ans.</i> — Wife getting burnt with her husband's funeral.	1
	25.	What is a tribe ? <i>Ans.</i> — Adivasi, inhabitants of the country.	1
	26.	Explain Adult Education. <i>Ans.</i> — Literacy to Adults	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
IV.		Answer the following questions in about <i>two to four</i> sentences each : $14 \times 2 = 28$	
	27.	What is the role of science and technology in bringing social change ? <i>Ans.</i> — modernisation — mechanisation — communication tools — transport — agricultural skills.	2
	28.	What are the effects of industrialisation ? <i>Ans.</i> — Factories, major production centres — Improved quality — less expenditure — quality — growth of cities.	2
	29.	Explain repeated and long term changes. <i>Ans.</i> — Repeated changes — dress, language, food habits etc. — cyclical appearance — Human values.	2
	30.	Why is social change in Indian society necessary ? <i>Ans.</i> — Caste system, — Traditional mindset — illiteracy — social, economic and regional imbalance	2
	31.	Write about the origin of the word 'Caste'. <i>Ans.</i> — 'Casta' Portuguese word means race breed or lineage — 'Jati' in Indian language.	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	32.	What are the features of caste ? <i>Ans.</i> — Part of Hindu society — own customs, traditions practices — imposes restrictions.	2
	33.	What are the objectives of social movements ? <i>Ans.</i> — change in authority — change in values — training to express — training to protect against change.	2
	34.	Mutiny or revolts are different from strikes. How ? <i>Ans.</i> — never set back — are not vast — gets minimum motivation — protest against injustice — indulge in exhibition of religion — mutiny ends with snatching power.	2
	35.	Name the social reformers who fought for the equality of women. <i>Ans.</i> Mahatma Gandhi, Raja Rammohan Roy, Keshav Chandra, Vidyasagar, B.R. Ambedkar, Pandit Rama Bai, M.G. Ranade, etc.	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	36.	<p>Which were the women organisation that played a vital role in bringing process of women during British rule ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Arya Mahila Samaj — Sharada Sadan — Bharat Mahila Parishad — Bharat Stri Mahamandal — Striyara Bharatiya Sangha — Akhil Bharatiya Sangha — Kasturba Gandhi Rashtriya Smarak Parishad. 	2
	37.	<p>How did western culture change the view of Indians about Indian women ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Liberal principles — freedom to discuss about life & problems — freedom to comment or critic — equal rights and duties. 	2
	38.	<p>How does radio play as a mass media ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — news — current affairs — discussions about development — motivation through radios for patriotism. 	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	39.	Which are the organisations in Karnataka conducting tribal studies ? <i>Ans.</i> — Madras university — UGC — Departments of Sociology — Kannada and Culture Development Department — Kannada Sahitya Parishad — Janapada and Ekshgana Academy — Kannada Puthha Pradikara.	2
	40.	Which are the two types of mass media ? <i>Ans.</i> — Print media — Newspaper, Magazines — Electronic media — Radio, TV.	2
V.		Answer the following questions in about <i>three to six</i> sentences each : $6 \times 3 = 18$	
	41.	Explain the role of education in bringing social change. <i>Ans.</i> — universal education — capacity of getting information — cost of materials — day to day activities — function by self effort — specific direction — change in perception — occupational achievement — support social mobility.	3
	42.	How is caste an obstacle for social change ? <i>Ans.</i> — determining the life style, religion, customs, rituals, system of hierarchy, social relationship, marriage relationships etc. — food habits — cannot achieve social justice, equality and brotherhood.	3

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	43.	Explain how social movements lead to social change. <i>Ans.</i> — changes the values of the society — train people effectively — changes the authority — protest movements — reform movements — revolutionary movements.	3
	44.	Explain the role of women in the freedom struggle of India. <i>Ans.</i> — Armed struggle — Jhansi Rani Laxmibai, Kittur Rani — Quit India — women participated in protest, processions — Dr. Annie Besant — Home Rule League — Sarojini Naidu, Kamala Devi Chattopadhyay.	3
	45.	Which are the provisions given in our constitution for the tribal development ? <i>Ans.</i> Article 42 Policy of isolation Policy of Assimilation Policy of Integration Article 46, 244, 275, 330, 332, 335. Article 11.	3
	46.	How does cinemas reflect social values ? <i>Ans.</i> — Influences the youths in dress fashion, taste and life styles of cinema actors — priority for simple living — luxury life style depicted — promote some superstitious thinking — love marriages, intercaste marriage.	3

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
VI.		Answer the following question : 4 × 1 = 4	
	47.	Which are the legal measures taken to improve the status of women in India ? Ans. — Hindu Marriage Act — Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act — Hindu Succession Act — Special Marriage Act — Dowry Prohibition Act — Suppression of immoral trafficking among women and girls — Medical termination of Pregnancy Act — The Criminal Law Amendment Act — Family Court Act.	4
