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REVISED & UN-REVISED

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

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S. S. L. C. EXAMINATION, JUNE, 2018

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MODEL ANSWERS

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 21.06.2018] ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **95-E**

Date: 21. 06. 2018] **CODE NO.: 95-E**

ವಿಷಯ: ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

Subject: SOCIOLOGY

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version)

(ಹೊಸ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ / New Syllabus) (ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Private Repeater)

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 100

[Max. Marks: 100

Qn.	Sub.	Value Points	Marks
Nos.	Qn.No.	value I offics	Maiks
I.	Four alt		
	incompl	lete statements. Only one of them is correct or most	
	appropr	riate. Choose the correct alternative and write the	
	complet	te answer along with its letter of alphabet. $10 \times 1 = 10$	
	1.	The person who influenced Russians by his principles is	
		(A) Stalin	
		(B) Karl Marx	
		(C) Rousseau	
		(D) Abraham Lincoln.	
		Ans. (B) — Karl Marx	1

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Qn.	Sub.		
Nos.	Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	2.	The main aim of Planning Policy of 1950 is	
		(A) reducing economic imbalance	
		(B) achieving social progress	
		(C) eradication of unemployment problem	
		(D) controlling population growth.	
		Ans. (A) — reducing economic imbalance	1
	3.	The founder of Buddhism is	
		(A) Mahaveera (B) Gautam Buddha	
		(C) Jesus (D) Paigambar.	
		Ans. (B) — Gautam Buddha	1
	4.	The leader of Kheda Sathyagraha was	
		(A) Mahatma Gandhi	
		(B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak	
		(C) Jawaharlal Nehru	
		(D) Lal Bahadur Shastri.	
		Ans. (A) — Mahatma Gandhi	1
	5.	Ramakrishna Mission was established by	
		(A) D. K. Karve	
		(B) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar	
		(C) Swami Vivekananda	
		(D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale.	
		Ans. (C) — Swami Vivekananda	1

Qn.	Sub.	W.1 . D.14.	371
Nos.	Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	6.	The British arrested Annie Besant in 1916 because she	
		(A) started newspaper	
		(B) gave speech in Congress session	
		(C) took part in Salt Sathyagraha	
		(D) started Home Rule League movement.	
		Ans. (D) — started Home Rule League movement	1
	7.	Tribal people were called 'Girijans' by	
		(A) G. S. Ghurye (B) Mahatma Gandhi	
		(C) S. F. Nadel (D) Bogardus.	
		Ans. (B) — Mahatma Gandhi	1
	8.	The book called 'Baiga' is written by	
		(A) Verrier Elwin (B) Nanjundaiah	
		(C) Edward Thurstone (D) Anantha Krishna Iyer.	
		Ans. (A) — Verrier Elwin	1
	9.	The newspaper published by Bal Gandhar Tilak is	
		(A) Mukanayaka (B) Harijan	
		(C) Kesari (D) New India.	
		Ans. (C) — Kesari	1
	10.	Bengaluru is called	
		(A) Silicon Valley of India	
		(B) Java of India	
		(C) Manchester of India	
		(D) Ruhr of India.	
		Ans. (A) — Silicon Valley of India	1

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Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
II.	_	the following questions in a sentence each : $14 \times 1 = 14$	
	11.	What is the main cause for increasing economic	
		inequality in India ?	
		Ans.	
		Globalization, Liberalization, Privatization.	1
	12.	What is regional imbalance ?	
		Ans.	
		Unequal development of the regions of a state or a	
		country.	1
	13.	Why was Special Marriage Act of 1954 passed?	
		Ans.	
		To encourage inter-caste, inter-religion and registered	
		marriages.	1
	14.	Who wrote the book called 'Caste and Race in India'?	
		Ans.	
		G. S. Ghurye.	1
	15.	Raja Rammohan Roy is called 'Father of Indian	
		Renaissance'. Why?	
		Ans.	
		First person to bring social, political and religious	
		reforms in India.	1
	16.	What was the early name of the Prarthana Samaj?	
		Ans.	
		Paramahamsa Sabha.	1

Qn.	Sub.		
Nos.	Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	17.	What is the main aim of Social Movement?	
		Ans.	
		Social or cultural change of a social system.	1
	18.	Jyotiba Phule has secured an important position in reformation movement. Why? Ans.	
		First non-Brahmin leader to create social reform movement and successful in it.	1
	19.	What is Women Empowerment?	
		Ans.	
		Providing equal opportunity to women like men in various fields.	1
	20.	Why was Block system introduced during Third Five-Year Plan? Ans.	
		To develop Tribal areas.	1
	21.	The number of children going to school is very less in the tribal community. Why?	
		Ans. Due to prevalence of bonded labour system.	1
	22.	Who was the Chairman of the first Tribal Commission?	
		Ans.	
		U. N. Dhebar	1
	23.	What is mass media?	
		Ans.	
		Transfer of information and knowledge from a person or a group to another group.	1

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Qn.	Sub.	Value Points	Marks
Nos.	Qn.No.		
	24.	What is Adult Education ?	
		Ans.	
		Education for adults to increase literacy rate.	1
III.	Answer	the following questions in <i>two</i> or <i>three</i> sentences each :	
		$25 \times 2 = 50$	
	25.	Which are the main objectives of Modernization?	
		Ans.	
		— scientific progress	
		— human prosperity	
		— cultured life	
		— earnings.	2
	26.	How does education support social mobility?	
		Ans.	
		— an occupational achievement	
		— change in people's perception	
		— improvement of status of women	
		— tool for social and economic rewards	
		— support social mobility	
		— awareness among weaker sections	
		— motivate urbanization	
		— political consciousness.	2
	27.	Traditional mindsets hurdle social change. Why?	
		Ans.	
		— not to agree to follow new things	
		— same kind of emotional attachment	
		— not ready to accept the changes	
		— takes a lot of time.	2

Qn.	Sub.		
Nos.	Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	28.	Mention the differences between Pakka and Kachcha	
		foods.	
		Ans.	
		— Pakka food — prepared by ghee	
		— Kachcha food — prepared by water.	2
	29.	Restrictions on marriage is the foundation of caste	
		system. Why ?	
		Ans.	
		— should get married in same caste	
		— if he/she gets married in other castes he/she was	
		kept outcaste.	2
	30.	How did Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar uphold the rights of	
		untouchables ?	
		Ans.	
		— organizing movements like touching the water of	
		Mahad tank and entry to temple	
		— reservation policy	
		— equal rights and status for all.	2
	31.	Why did Swami Dayanand Saraswati give the call 'Back	
		to Vedas' ?	
		Ans.	
		— had high respect and belief in the Vedas	
		— to gain religious knowledge one should depend on	2
		Veda.	-
	32.	What are the social movements according to Victor	
		Baldridge ?	
		Ans.	
		A situation or environment created by a specific group of	
		people to accept or bring into effects specific ideals and	2
		objectives with dedications.	

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Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
Nos.	33.	Manusmriti is full of confusions and contradictions on	
	33.	women status. Why?	
		Ans.	
		God will be there where women are respected	
		women are not eligible for freedom	
		— women are not engible for rections — women have been gifted with greed towards	
		ornaments, untruth and bad conduct.	2
	34.	What is a tribe according to D.N. Majumdar?	
		Ans.	
		A collection of families bearing a common name,	
		members of which occupy the same territory, speak the	
		same language and observe certain taboos regarding	
		marriage, profession or occupation and have developed a	
		well assessed system of reciprocity and mutuality of	
		obligation.	2
	35.	Which are the points included in Tribal Sub-plans of	
		1980 ?	
		Ans.	
		— to protect the tribal people from social and economic	
		exploitation through developmental activities	
		— provide financial facilities to sub-plans	
		— provide legal and administrative support.	2
	36.	What is the importance of Mass Media?	
		Ans.	
		— tuning the public opinion	
		— to draw attention of public	
		— awareness about government policy and plan	
		— entertainment.	2
	37.	Why did Radio fail to reach common people initially?	
		Ans.	
		— Radio sets were very costly	
		— Radio was big in size.	2
<u> </u>			

Qn.	Sub.		
Nos.	Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	38.	Mention the types of mass media.	
		Ans.	
		Print media — Newspaper, Books etc.	
		Electronic media — Radio, TV etc.	2
	39.	Mass media has influenced the institution of marriage.	
		How ?	
		Ans.	
		— inter-caste marriages	
		— love marriages	
		— finding partners in social media	
		— moving away from traditional marriages.	2
	40.	What are the advantages of advanced mobile phones?	
		Ans.	
		— Internet	
		— E-mail	
		— Facebook	
		— Whatsapp	
		using all the above.	2
	41.	Radio played a vital role during wars. How?	
		Ans.	
		— Telecast information during Indo-China war	
		— provided information every hour during Bangladesh	2
		war.	
	42.	How did Nehru work for the development of Tribal	
		Community ?	
		Ans.	
		— reforming lifestyle of tribal community	
		— establishment of school, industries etc.	
		— providing rights on forest produce use and land use	2

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Qn. Nos.	Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	43.	How is the word 'Caste' derived ?	
		Ans.	
		— English — Caste	
		— Spanish and Portuguese — Casta	
		— Indian languages — Jati	2
	4.4		_
	44.	What are the main problems of rural women?	
		Ans.	
		— Agricultural problem — Devadasi system — Wages —	2
		Rape — Toilets — Exploitation by landlords.	2
	45.	How was the condition of women during Muslim rule in	
		India ?	
		Ans.	
		— considered second graded citizen	
		— Burkha system (Pardah)	
		— restriction on women in public places	
		— provision for second marriage.	2
	46.	Which are the factors that encourage urbanization?	
		Ans.	
		— higher education centres	
		— employment opportunities	
		— migration.	2
	47.	What are the causes for progress and social change?	
		Ans.	
		— traditions	
		— not accepting new methods.	2
	48.	What is the relationship between urbanization and caste	
		system?	
		Ans.	
		— Intercaste marriages are practised	
		— Influence of caste reduced	
		— Restriction on food habit will be liberalised	2
		— Helps in changes of jobs.	
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Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	49.	Name the members of Prarthana Samaj.	
	15.	Ans.	
		Aji Bhandarkar, Mahadeva Govinda Ranade, Keshav	
		Chandra Sen, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang.	2
IV.	Answer	the following questions in <i>three</i> to <i>six</i> sentences each :	
		$6 \times 3 = 18$	
	50.	What are the effects of Industrialization?	
		Ans.	
		— increased production	
		— less expenditure	
		— employment opportunities increased	
		— changes in economic and social sector	
		— growth of new cities	
		— new political, economic theories.	3
		OR	
		Explain how illiteracy is an obstacle for social change.	
		Ans.	
		— inefficient to understand new inventions	
		— hurdle to understand science and technology	
		— unable to understand changing values.	3
	51.	Science and technology plays a vital role in social change	
		of human society. Justify.	
		Ans.	
		— use of machineries in industries	
		— development of communication tools	
		— development of transport system	
		— improvement of agricultural methods. OR	3
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Qn.			
	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
Nos.	QII.NO.	Desired to telepoor to the control of the control o	
		Regional imbalance increases due to globalization.	
		Justify.	
		Ans.	
		— global level competition	
		— migration to urban areas	
		— development of science and technology	
		— afraid of the acceptance of change	
		— increase in illiteracy.	3
	52.	The study of Indian society is incomplete without the	
		study of caste system. Why?	
		Ans.	
		— lifestyle — education — social status — employment	
		— politics — behaviour — distribution of resources.	
		OR	
		Protest movements form over a period of time. Why?	3
		Ans.	
		— clear objectives — spread the factors required for	
		change — supports the objectives and proposes the facts	
		— beliefs and techniques — have mythological	
		background — have similarity.	3
			0
	53.	Name the Indian social reformers who fought against	
	JJ.	caste system.	
		Ans.	
		Raja Rammohan Roy, Dayanand Saraswati, Jyotiba Phule, Swami Vivekananda, Kabir, Dr. Atmaram	
		Pandurang, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Devendranath Tagore,	
		Keshav Chandra Sen etc.	
		OR	3
		OK	

Qn.	Sub.	Total a Database	761 -
Nos.	Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
		Mention the objectives of social movements.	
		Ans.	
		— Change in authority	
		— change in values	
		— training to express	
		— training to protect against change.	3
	54.	Name the women organization which played a vital role	
		in bringing the awareness and progress of women during the British period.	
		Ans.	
		— Arya Mahila Samaj and Sharada Sadan	
		— Bharat Mahila Parishad	
		— Bharat Stri Mahamandal	
		— Striyar Bharatiya Sangha	
		— Akhil Bharatiya Mahila Parishad	
		— Kasturba Gandhi Rashtriya Smarak Pratisthan.	3
		OR	0
		What were the objectives in setting up Second Commission for Scheduled area and Tribes of Government of India in 1996?	
		Ans.	
		 Protection of rights of tribal community on land, water and forests 	
		 improving education, health facilities, employment and other economic status 	
		— 40 years plan to develop tribal community and welfare	
		of people.	3

Qn.	Sub.		
Nos.	Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	55.	Why did the British pass few social legislations during	
		their rule in India ?	
		Ans.	
		— Sati Abolition Act	
		— Widow Remarriage Act	
		— Civil Marriage Act	
		— Child Marriage Restraint Act	
		— Married Women's Property Act	
		— Hindu Women's Right to Property Act.	3
		OR	
		Protection of religious, social and cultural traditions of	
		the tribal community is an important duty of	
		Government. Why?	
		Ans.	
		— Influence of caste system — Deforestation —	
		Urbanization — Development — Modernization —	
		Marriage system — Family type — Religious factors.	3
V.	Answer	the following questions in <i>six</i> to <i>eight</i> sentences each :	
		2 × 4 = 8	
	56.	Mention the main features of Social change.	
		Ans.	
		— continuous — human relations — universal — the	
		form and momentum of social change — indefinite —	
		planned and unplanned change — an objective concept	
		— repeated and long term changes.	
			4

Qn.	Sub.	Value Points	Marks
Nos.	Qn.No.		Wains
	57.	Explain how women status was improved in India after	
		independence.	
		Ans.	
		 Equality in constitution 	
		— individual freedom	
		— fundamental rights	
		— right to vote	
		 Social legislations 	
		— 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	4
		— Family Court Act.	