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REVISED & UN-REVISED

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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು – 560 003
**KARNATAKA SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION BOARD, MALLESWARAM,
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ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಜೂನ್ — 2018
S. S. L. C. EXAMINATION, JUNE, 2018

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು
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 ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Regular Repeater)

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : **80**

[**Max. Marks : 80**

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
I.		Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet. 10 × 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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[Turn over

Qn. Nos.	Sub. 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. <i>Ans.</i> (A) — reducing economic imbalance	1
	3.	The founder of Buddhism is (A) Mahaveera (B) Gautam Buddha (C) Jesus (D) Paigambar. <i>Ans.</i> (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. <i>Ans.</i> (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. <i>Ans.</i> (C) — Swami Vivekananda	1
	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. <i>Ans.</i> (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. <i>Ans.</i> (B) — Mahatma Gandhi	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	8.	The book called 'Baiga' is written by (A) Verrier Elwin (B) Nanjundaiah (C) Edward Thurstone (D) Anantha Krishna Iyer. <i>Ans.</i> (A) — Verrier Elwin	1
	9.	The newspaper published by Bal Gandhar Tilak is (A) Mukanayaka (B) Harijan (C) Kesari (D) New India. <i>Ans.</i> (C) — Kesari	1
	10.	Bengaluru is called (A) Silicon Valley of India (B) Java of India (C) Manchester of India (D) Ruhr of India. <i>Ans.</i> (A) — Silicon Valley of India	1
II.	Answer the following questions in a sentence each : 14 × 1 = 14		
	11.	What is the main cause for increasing economic inequality in India ? <i>Ans.</i> Globalization, Liberalization, Privatization.	1
	12.	What is regional imbalance ? <i>Ans.</i> Unequal development of the regions of a state or a country.	1
	13.	Why was Special Marriage Act of 1954 passed ? <i>Ans.</i> To encourage inter-caste, inter-religion and registered marriages.	1
	14.	Who wrote the book called 'Caste and Race in India' ? <i>Ans.</i> G. S. Ghurye.	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	15.	Raja Rammohan Roy is called 'Father of Indian Renaissance'. Why ? <i>Ans.</i> First person to bring social, political and religious reforms in India.	1
	16.	What was the early name of the Prarthana Samaj ? <i>Ans.</i> Paramahansa Sabha.	1
	17.	What is the main aim of Social Movement ? <i>Ans.</i> Social or cultural change of a social system.	1
	18.	Jyotiba Phule has secured an important position in reformation movement. Why ? <i>Ans.</i> First non-Brahmin leader to create social reform movement and successful in it.	1
	19.	What is Women Empowerment ? <i>Ans.</i> Providing equal opportunity to women like men in various fields.	1
	20.	Why was Block system introduced during Third Five-Year Plan ? <i>Ans.</i> To develop Tribal areas.	1
	21.	The number of children going to school is very less in the tribal community. Why ? <i>Ans.</i> Due to prevalence of bonded labour system.	1
	22.	Who was the Chairman of the first Tribal Commission ? <i>Ans.</i> U. N. Dhebar	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	23.	What is mass media ? <i>Ans.</i> Transfer of information and knowledge from a person or a group to another group.	1
	24.	What is Adult Education ? <i>Ans.</i> Education for adults to increase literacy rate.	1
III.	Answer the following questions in <i>two</i> or <i>three</i> sentences each : $15 \times 2 = 30$		
	25.	Which are the main objectives of Modernization ? <i>Ans.</i> — scientific progress — human prosperity — cultured life — earnings.	2
	26.	How does education support social mobility ? <i>Ans.</i> — 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

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	27.	Traditional mindsets hurdle social change. Why ? <i>Ans.</i> — not to agree to follow new things — same kind of emotional attachment — not ready to accept the changes — takes a lot of time.	2
	28.	Mention the differences between Pakka and Kachcha foods. <i>Ans.</i> — Pakka food — prepared by ghee — Kachcha food — prepared by water.	2
	29.	Restrictions on marriage is the foundation of caste system. Why ? <i>Ans.</i> — 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 ? <i>Ans.</i> — 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' ? <i>Ans.</i> — had high respect and belief in the Vedas — to gain religious knowledge one should depend on Veda.	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	32.	<p>What are the social movements according to Victor Baldrige ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>A situation or environment created by a specific group of people to accept or bring into effects specific ideals and objectives with dedications.</p>	2
	33.	<p>Manusmriti is full of confusions and contradictions on women status. Why ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — God will be there where women are respected — women are not eligible for freedom — women have been gifted with greed towards ornaments, untruth and bad conduct. 	2
	34.	<p>What is a tribe according to D.N. Majumdar ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>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.</p>	2
	35.	<p>Which are the points included in Tribal Sub-plans of 1980 ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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.	<p>What is the importance of Mass Media ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — tuning the public opinion — to draw attention of public — awareness about government policy and plan — entertainment. 	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	43.	<p>Name the Indian social reformers who fought against caste system.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>Raja Rammohan Roy, Dayanand Saraswati, Jyotiba Phule, Swami Vivekananda, Kabir, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Devendranath Tagore, Keshav Chandra Sen etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	3
		<p>Mention the objectives of social movements.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Change in authority — change in values — training to express — training to protect against change. 	3
	44.	<p>Name the women organization which played a vital role in bringing the awareness and progress of women during the British period.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Arya Mahila Samaj and Sharada Sadan — Bharat Mahila Parishad — Bharat Stri Mahamandal — Striyar Bharatiya Sangha — Akhil Bharatiya Mahila Parishad — Kasturba Gandhi Rashtriya Smarak Pratisthan. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What were the objectives in setting up Second Commission for Scheduled area and Tribes of Government of India in 1996 ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	45.	<p>Why did the British pass few social legislations during their rule in India ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Protection of religious, social and cultural traditions of the tribal community is an important duty of Government. Why ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Influence of caste system — Deforestation — Urbanization — Development — Modernization — Marriage system — Family type — Religious factors. 	<p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p>
V.		<p>Answer the following questions in <i>six to eight</i> sentences each :</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$2 \times 4 = 8$</p>	
	46.	<p>Mention the main features of Social change.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — continuous — human relations — universal — the form and momentum of social change — indefinite — planned and unplanned change — an objective concept — repeated and long term changes. 	<p style="text-align: center;">4</p>

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	47.	<p>Explain how women status was improved in India after independence.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">— 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— Family Court Act.	4