

**CCE PF  
CCE PR**

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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 – 2019  
**S. S. L. C. EXAMINATION, MARCH/APRIL, 2019**

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು  
**MODEL ANSWERS**

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 25. 03. 2019 ]

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **95-E**

Date : 25. 03. 2019 ]

**CODE NO. : 95-E**

ವಿಷಯ : ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

**Subject : SOCIOLOGY**

( ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version )

( ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ & ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Private Fresh & Private Repeater )

[ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 100

[ **Max. Marks : 100**

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 success of the democracy of a country mainly depends on the people's (A) education (B) illiteracy (C) unemployment (D) economy. Ans. (A) education	1

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[ Turn over

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	2.	The word 'caste' is derived from Portuguese and Spanish language word (A) coastal (B) community (C) caspa (D) casta. <i>Ans. (D) casta</i>	1
	3.	The leader of Bardoli Satyagraha was (A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Lal Bahadur Shastri (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (D) Sardar Patel. <i>Ans. (D) Sardar Patel</i>	1
	4.	A well organised protest group may convert itself into a (A) co-operative society (B) guild (C) pressure group (D) Congress. <i>Ans. (C) pressure group</i>	1
	5.	India is basically (A) a developed country (B) an industrial country (C) an agriculturist country (D) a communist country. <i>Ans. (C) an agriculturist country</i>	1
	6.	The year 1975 was declared as International Women's Year by (A) IMF (B) UNESCO (C) UNICEF (D) ILO. <i>Ans. (B) UNESCO</i>	1
	7.	Gandhiji referred to Adivasis as (A) Tribals (B) Dravidians (C) Girijans (D) Harijans. <i>Ans. (C) Girijans</i>	1
	8.	The newspaper 'Kesari' was started by (A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Annie Besant (C) Tilak (D) Raja Rammohan Roy. <i>Ans. (C) Tilak</i>	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks																
	9.	Pakka food means (A) boiled and prepared by water (B) boiled in milk and prepared (C) prepared by Ghee (D) raw food of vegetables and fruits. <i>Ans.</i> (C) prepared by Ghee	1																
	10.	The Samaj started by Atmaram Pandurang (A) Prarthana Samaj (B) Brahmo Samaj (C) Arya Samaj (D) Satya Shodhak Samaj. <i>Ans.</i> (A) Prarthana Samaj	1																
II.	11.	Match the following list 'A' with list 'B' and write : <div style="text-align: right;"><math>5 \times 1 = 5</math></div>																	
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">A</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) Mahaveera</td> <td>i) Brahmo Samaj</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Jyoti Rao Phule</td> <td>ii) Prarthana Samaj</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Dayanand Saraswati</td> <td>iii) Sikhism</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Raja Rammohan Roy</td> <td>iv) Satya Shodhak Samaj</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) Guru Nanak</td> <td>v) Arya Samaj</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>vi) Jainism</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>vii) Parseeism</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A	B	a) Mahaveera	i) Brahmo Samaj	b) Jyoti Rao Phule	ii) Prarthana Samaj	c) Dayanand Saraswati	iii) Sikhism	d) Raja Rammohan Roy	iv) Satya Shodhak Samaj	e) Guru Nanak	v) Arya Samaj		vi) Jainism		vii) Parseeism	
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Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
III.		Answer the following questions in a sentence each : 15 × 1 = 15	
	12.	What are the main objectives of modernisation ? <i>Ans.</i> — Scientific progress — Human prosperity.	1
	13.	What is Industrialization ? <i>Ans.</i> Industries — country's main occupation.	1
	14.	What is the main reason for increasing migration ? <i>Ans.</i> Unemployment.	1
	15.	What were the main objectives of French revolution ? <i>Ans.</i> Liberty, equality, fraternity.	1
	16.	Who is the author of the book 'Caste and Race in India' ? <i>Ans.</i> G.S. Ghuriye	1
	17.	Why was Raja Rammohan Roy called father of Indian Renaissance ? <i>Ans.</i> Pioneer in socio-religious reform movement.	1
	18.	What is Sati system ? <i>Ans.</i> Wife burning herself with her husband in funeral.	1
	19.	Who was the first woman President of India ? <i>Ans.</i> Pratibha Patil.	1
	20.	What is Adult Education ? <i>Ans.</i> Bringing literacy in adults.	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	21.	Which is known as 'Silicon Valley' of Karnataka ? <i>Ans.</i> Bangalore.	1
	22.	Where were Radio Clubs first established in India ? <i>Ans.</i> Kolkata and Chennai.	1
	23.	Name the king who provided reservation for non-Brahmins in Karnataka. <i>Ans.</i> Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV.	1
	24.	Who was the leader of Chinese Revolution in 1949 ? <i>Ans.</i> Mao-Tse Tung	1
	25.	How did Prarthana Samaj secure a special place in Hindu religion ? <i>Ans.</i> Advocated Bhaktipanth. Service to human society is service to God.	1
	26.	Name the queen who revolted against British in Karnataka. <i>Ans.</i> Kittur Rani Chennamma.	1
IV.	Answer the following questions in about <i>two</i> to <i>four</i> sentences each : $24 \times 2 = 48$		
	27.	What is the role of Science and Technology in social change ? <i>Ans.</i> — use of machineries — communicational tools — transport — agricultural improvements.	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	28.	What are the consequences of industrialisation on social change ? <i>Ans.</i> Modernisation — opportunities for education — civilization — cultured life — education — earning.	2
	29.	Women are becoming more and more independent in economy. Why ? <i>Ans.</i> Educated employed women are increasing — improvement in status of women.	2
	30.	Explain how illiteracy is a hurdle for social change. <i>Ans.</i> — inefficient to understand — new inventions and technology will not agree — cannot accept changes in agriculture.	2
	31.	How does regional imbalance become an obstacle for social change ? <i>Ans.</i> — inequality between urban and rural areas — science & technology influence urban areas — slower pace of industrialisation.	2
	32.	What is the social change that has taken place by the process of sanskritisation & westernisation ? <i>Ans.</i> — belief — equal in the eyes of law increasing — restrictions on food habits — decreasing — once associated with caste has changed.	2
	33.	What are the objectives of social movements ? <i>Ans.</i> — change in authority — change in value — training to express — training to protest against change.	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	34.	Kabir had to face the fury of both the religions. Why ? <i>Ans.</i> — exposed to worst factors of both Hindu and Muslim religions.	2
	35.	What are the ideals of protest movements ? <i>Ans.</i> — all members follow — support participants by motivating — provide optimistic views — save themselves from external power.	2
	36.	Name the prominent personalities who worked for women's education in India. <i>Ans.</i> Maharshi Karve, Mahatma Phule, Dadabhai Naoroji, Gokhale, Gandhiji, Vivekananda, Iswar Chandra.	2
	37.	Which are the legislations regarding marriages passed in India during the British rule ? <i>Ans.</i> Sati Abolition Act Widow Remarriage Act Civil Marriage Act Child Marriage Act.	2
	38.	Give the definitions of tribe according to S. F. Nadel and Bogardus. <i>Ans.</i> — S. F. Nadel — 'A society which has definite language, culture and political boundary'. — Bogardus — 'A tribe is a group based on kinship, single religion and protective mechanism or need of protection'.	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks				
	39.	Which are the three approaches framed by Indian Government for the tribal development ? <i>Ans.</i> — Policy of Isolation — Policy of Assimilation — Policy of Integration.	2				
	40.	Name the types of mass media with examples. <i>Ans.</i> — Print media — Newspapers, Magazines, Books — Electronic media — Radio, TV, Internet.	2				
	41.	Give examples for planned and unplanned social change. <i>Ans.</i> Planned — Industrialisation, Agriculture Unplanned — floods, famines, epidemic, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions.	2				
	42.	Differentiate between repeated and long-term social change. <i>Ans.</i> <table border="1" data-bbox="400 1216 1230 1417"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="400 1216 815 1267">Repeated changes</th> <th data-bbox="815 1216 1230 1267">Long-term changes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="400 1267 815 1417">               — dress habits                — food habits                that occur repeatedly             </td> <td data-bbox="815 1267 1230 1417">               — A permanent change                example — change in human values.             </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Repeated changes	Long-term changes	— dress habits — food habits that occur repeatedly	— A permanent change example — change in human values.	2
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	43.	“Development of communication tools brings social change.” How ? <i>Ans.</i> Technology contributions like cellphone, internet, distance education etc.	2				
	44.	How did Baba Saheb Ambedkar help untouchables to join the main stream of the society ? <i>Ans.</i> — Organising movements like touching water — Entry to temple.	2				



Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	45.	Write a note on Dayanand Saraswati. <i>Ans.</i> Dayanand Saraswati — Arya Samaj — Back to Vedas — Shuddhikaran.	2
	46.	“The status of women deteriorated during the Muslim rule in India.” Why ? <i>Ans.</i> Religious book of Islam — second class citizen Purdah system.	2
	47.	Which are the factors responsible for women empowerment ? <i>Ans.</i> Educational opportunities Employment opportunities Participation in decision making Participation in political, public, social, economic, cultural & religious spheres.	2
	48.	How does television play a vital role as mass media ? <i>Ans.</i> — entertainment programs — serials telecasted — sports, travel, women, cooking, attract more people to watch.	2
	49.	Write the historical background of tribes in India. <i>Ans.</i> — tribes have been undivided part of forests, deserts, islands and mountains — they have maintained their original culture since ages.	2
	50.	Mention any two features of protest movement in India. <i>Ans.</i> — will have clear objective — it criticises the society — effectively supports the objectives — have mythological background.	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
V.		Answer the following questions in about <i>three</i> to <i>six</i> sentences each : $6 \times 3 = 18$	
	51.	What are the features of social change ? <i>Ans.</i> — social change is continuous — is universal — change in human relations — form and momentum are different — is indefinite — is an objective concept — planned and unplanned change — repeated and long term concept.	3
	52.	What are the features of caste system ? <i>Ans.</i> — part of Hindu society — decided on the basis of birth — has its own custom — one should not violate — imposes certain restrictions on food, dress, etc.	3
	53.	Explain Satya Shodhak Samaj's role in social reform movement. <i>Ans.</i> — movements against ignorance and helplessness — against casteism — against farmers exploitation — against Sati — encouraged girl child education — organised social reform movements.	3
	54.	Mention the women organisations that brought awareness and progress among women during British period in India. <i>Ans.</i> — Arya Mahila Samaj and Sharada Sadan — Bharat Mahila Parishad — Bharat Sthri Mahamandal	

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Sthriyara Bharatiya Sangha</li> <li>— Akhil Bharatiya Mahila Parishad</li> <li>— Kasturba Gandhi Rashtriya Smarak Pratisthan.</li> </ul>	3
	55.	<p>Explain the social changes among the Indian tribes.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Educational changes</li> <li>— Health and housing facilities</li> <li>— Agriculture and dairy farming</li> <li>— Tribal handicrafts and other skills</li> <li>— Yearmarked development</li> </ul>	3
	56.	<p>How do cinemas reflect the social values ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— fan association organisations</li> <li>— involving in social services</li> <li>— moral values adopted in personal life</li> <li>— actors &amp; actresses become reference groups</li> <li>— luxurious life styles depicted in the advertisements</li> <li>— scientific approaches.</li> </ul>	3
VI.	Answer the following question :		1 × 4 = 4
	57.	<p>Explain the relationship between economic development and social change.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Low economic development leads to refuse social change</li> <li>— globalisation, privatization and liberalisation policies cause economic imbalance causing gaps</li> <li>— economic inequality — threat to social change.</li> </ul>	4