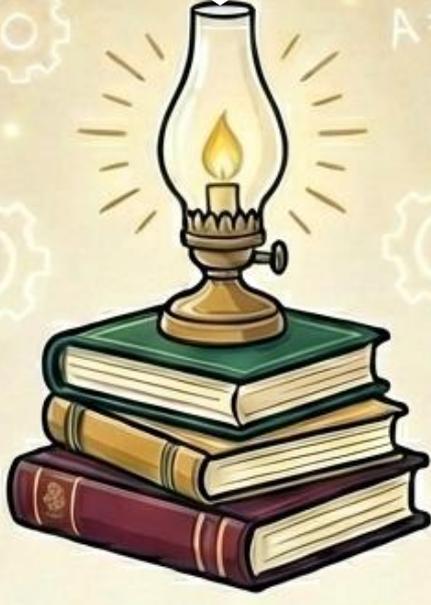




$$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$$



# NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$$fa = bc^2$$

$$\sqrt{h-x^2}$$

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



APRIL-2025

Your Path to Success

## SECTION-A

A.   
B.   
C.



**Q 1 - History bases itself on an analysis of**

(A) observation

(B) documents

(C) general studies

(D) comparative data

**Answer -** (B) documents

**Q 2 - Economics studies the aspects of**

(A) production

(B) distribution

(C) exchange

(D) All of the above

**Answer -** (D) All of the above

**Q 3 - Which of the following matches to village life?**

(A) Individualism

(B) Urban oriented

(C) Group feeling

(D) Techno centric

**Answer -** (C) Group feeling

**Q 4 - Which of the following is an element of difference between community and society?**

(A) Group of people

(B) Likeness of interest

(C) Definite locality

(D) Sentiment of oneness

**Answer -** (C) Definite locality

**Q 5 - Which of the following has a territorial basis?**

(A) Society

(B) Community

(C) Group

(D) Club

**Answer -** (B) Community



**Q 6 - Endogamy is a custom that requires marriage within which caste/group?**

- (A) Upper caste (B) One's own group  
(C) Outside group (D) Lower caste

**Answer** - (B) One's own group

**Q 7 - Decline in death rate has led to**

- (A) Increased Population (B) Decreased Population  
(C) Stable Economy (D) Unemployment

**Answer** - (A) increased population

**Q 8 - Akbar, one of the most powerful Mughal emperors, propagated the concept of which State religion?**

- (A) Hinduism (B) Islam  
(C) Din-i-Ilahi (D) Buddhism

**Answer** - (C) Din-i-Ilahi

**Q 9 - During Treta Yug, the Jatavs were**

- (A) Brahmins (B) Kshatriyas  
(C) Vaishyas (D) Shudras

**Answer** - (B) Kshatriyas

**Q 10 - Zoroastrianism is one of the most ancient living religions with a history of**

- (A) Two Thousand Years (B) One Thousand Years  
(C) Four Thousand Years (D) Three Thousand years

**Answer** - (D) three thousand years

**Q 11 - Buddhism acquired a dominant position in India under the rule of**

- (A) Emperor Ashoka (B) Akbar



(C) Harshavardhana

(D) Pala

**Answer** – (A) Emperor Ashoka

**Q 12 - In which AD the king of Cochin gave the Jews the right to live and enjoy privileges?**

(A) 1029

(B) 1030

(C) 1020

(D) 1025

**Answer** - (C) 1020

**Q 13 - Sikhs are the disciples of**

(A) Five Gurus

(B) Ten Gurus

(C) Four Gurus

(D) Two Gurus

**Answer** - (B) ten Gurus

**Q 14 - The number of illiterate children in the age group of 6–14 years in our country is**

(A) 3 crores

(B) 4 crores

(C) 6 crores

(D) 5 crores

**Answer** - (B) 4 crores

**Q 15 - The followers of Judaism are referred to as**

(A) Mazdeism

(B) Jains

(C) Buddhists

(D) Jews

**Answer** - (D) Jews

**Q 16 - In which year was the Untouchability Offences Act declared?**

(A) 1955

(B) 1976

(C) 1958

(D) 1956

**Answer** - (A) 1955



**Q 17 - In which year the Santhal Revolt of Chota Nagpur in Bihar took place?**

(A) 1831

(B) 1857

(C) 1855

(D) 1821

**Answer - (C) 1855**

**Q 18 - Fill in the blanks :**

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ is an established way of doing things or behaviour.

**Answer - Institution**

(b) A family of husband, wife and unmarried children is known as a/an \_\_\_\_\_ family.

**Answer - Nuclear**

**Q 19 - Fill in the blanks :**

(a) Traditional society was characterized by \_\_\_\_\_ labour.

**Answer - Human**

(b) Elections inculcate sense of \_\_\_\_\_ among the citizens.

**Answer - Responsibility**

**Q 20 - Fill in the blanks**

(a) A woman marries men who are brothers. This practice is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer - Polyandry**

(b) Marital relation which is prohibited between father and daughter, mother and son, brother and sister is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer - Incest**



(c) The marriage in which a boy from lower caste marries a girl of higher caste is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer** - Hypergamous

(d) The term \_\_\_\_\_ describes a person's bilateral set of relatives.

**Answer** - Bilateral kinship

(e) The kinship usage in which two kinsmen do not address each other directly is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer** – Indirect address

**Q 21 – Write True or False:**

(a) Domestic violence on women is above caste.

**Answer** - True

(b) Daughters enjoy the inheritance and succession rights in patrilineal family.

**Answer** - False  (Daughters do not have inheritance rights in a patrilineal family)

**प्रश्न 22 – Write True or False:**

(a) Sociologists collect their data from archives.

**Answer** - True

(b) Sociology is an observational science.

**Answer** - True

(c) Political science conducts a study of all institutions of human society.

**Answer** - False  (Political science studies only political institutions, not all societal institutions)

**Q 23- Match the Column—A and Column—B :**



Column—A	Column—B
(a) DINK	(i) State of classlessness
(b) Authority	(ii) A person who is the basic point of reference
(c) Communist society	(iii) Employed couples who have no children
(d) Ego	(iv) When the power is legitimate

**Answer -**

Column—A	Column—B
(a) DINK	(iii) Employed couples who have no children
(b) Authority	(iv) When the power is legitimate
(c) Communist society	(i) State of classlessness
(d) Ego	(ii) A person who is the basic point of reference

**Q 24 - Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

The notion of development is a recent phenomenon. It refers to a change in the desired direction. It is a strategy of planned social change in a direction that is considered desirable by the members of a society. It is contextual and relative in nature. The notion of development may differ from society to society. This is based on socio-cultural background, geographical and political situation of the society. It is a composite concept. It includes progress in various other fields like trade, agriculture, industry, health, education and so on. Along with this, the welfare of the weaker section, women, sick, old people, unemployed are some of the considerations. Thus, development is a value loaded concept that takes into account the socio-cultural and economic needs of a given society.

(a) Explain the strategy plan of development.



**Answer** - Development strategy is a planned social change carried out in the direction desired by members of the society.

**(b) What is it based on?**

**Answer** - It is based on the socio-cultural background, geographical and political situation of the society.

**(c) How does it include progress?**

**Answer** - It is based on the socio-cultural background, geographical and political situation of the society.

**(d) How is it value loaded?**

**Answer** - This is a value-loaded concept because it also includes the welfare of the weaker sections along with the socio-cultural and economic needs.

**Q 25 –Answer the following Assertion-Reason questions:**

**(a) Based on the following, identify the correct option:**

**Assertion (A): The rural and urban societies have a continuous interaction among them. Reason**

**(R): Continuous face-to-face interaction by both the communities.**

**(A) (A) is true, but (R) is false**

**(B) (A) is false, but (R) is true**

**(C) Both (A) and (R) are true**

**(D) Both (A) and (R) are false**

**Answer** - **(C)** Both (A) and (R) are true

**(b) Based on the following, identify the correct option:**

**Assertion (A): Caste system is based on ritual criterion.**

**Reason (R): Class is not based on secular criterion.**



(A) (A) is true, but (R) is false

(B) (A) is false, but (R) is true

(C) Both (A) and (R) are true

(D) Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer - (A)** (A) is true, but (R) is false

(Class is based on secular criteria such as income and education.)

**(c) Based on the following, identify the correct option:**

**Assertion (A):** Patterns of social change are like rhythms of nature such as day and night which has a pre-determined life cycle.

**Reason (R):** Rapid changes on a closer look are found to be a repeating set of activities that do not form a cyclic pattern.

(A) (A) is false, but (R) is true

(B) (A) is true, but (R) is false

(C) Both (A) and (R) are true

(D) Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer - (B)** (A) is true, but (R) is false

(These activities do not form a cyclic pattern.)

**(d) Based on the following, identify the correct option:**

**Assertion (A):** A girl child has to suffer discriminatory behaviour in our society.

**Reason (R):** Girls are deprived of their educational opportunities.

(A) (A) is true, but (R) is false

(B) (A) is false, but (R) is true

(C) Both (A) and (R) are true



**(D) Both (A) and (R) are false**

**Answer – (C)** Both (A) and (R) are true

## “SECTION—B”

**Answer the following questions in around 80 to 120 words each :**

**Q 26: What does empirical method refer to?**

**Answer:** The empirical method is a research approach used in sociology and other social sciences. It relies directly on experience and observation. Conclusions are drawn based on facts, data, and evidence rather than mere ideas or theories. Methods such as surveys, interviews, observation, and experiments are used in this approach. Its purpose is to understand and analyze actual events, behaviors, and processes occurring in society. This method provides unbiased knowledge based on real data.

**Q 27: Explain the term 'Kibbutz'.**

**Answer:** A Kibbutz is an Israeli collective settlement where people share land, capital, and resources. Production, distribution, and consumption occur collectively. Social equality and cooperation are its main features. Members work according to their abilities and receive resources according to their needs. It is based more on communal living than on family units. Decisions are made collectively, and personal property is minimal. The Kibbutz is considered an ideal cooperative community socially, economically, and culturally.

or

**What do you understand by a Neolocal family?**

**Answer:** A Neolocal Family is one in which the couple resides separately after marriage. It is based on personal freedom, privacy, and economic autonomy. This is common in modern societies where couples establish their household according to career, convenience, and personal choices.

**Q 28: Define social stratification.**



**Answer:** Social stratification is the process by which society is divided into different social layers or classes. It is based on economic status, caste, occupation, education, and power. Each layer has distinct rights, duties, and social status. Stratification creates hierarchy, unequal opportunities, and discrimination in society. It may be permanent or temporary and significantly affects social mobility and inequality.

**Q 29: What do you understand by rule conforming habit?**

**Answer:** Rule-conforming habit is the tendency of a person to follow laws and social norms. It fosters discipline and social responsibility. Obeying rules maintains order in society and ensures personal and collective safety. It makes individuals aware of their rights and duties and encourages organized behavior.

**Q 30: Briefly explain the evolutionary theory of social change**

**Answer:** The evolutionary theory of social change states that society gradually develops from **simple to complex** and from **traditional to modern** structures. Change is a natural and gradual process. Technological, economic, political, and cultural factors continually transform and develop society. Social institutions, practices, and values evolve over time, contributing to societal progress. This theory emphasizes the gradual and directional nature of social development.

**Q 31. What are the problems faced by the Scheduled Castes?**

**Answer: Problems faced by Scheduled Castes:-**

- 1. Caste discrimination and social humiliation** – They are treated as inferior and face social discrimination.
- 2. Inequality in education** – Limited opportunities and resources in schools and higher education.
- 3. Employment and economic backwardness** – Lack of good jobs and sources of income.
- 4. Lack of land and resources** – Unavailability of cultivable land or other natural resources.
- 5. Limited political representation and social security** – Restricted influence and protection in society and administration.

or

**What are the various problems faced by the Scheduled Tribes?**



**Answer: Problems faced by Scheduled Tribes:-**

1. **Economic backwardness** – Limited job opportunities, low income, and widespread poverty.
2. **Lack of education and healthcare** – Schools, colleges, and health services are inadequate in remote areas.
3. **Geographical and social isolation** – Living in difficult terrains limits access to development schemes.
4. **Loss of cultural and traditional rights** – Traditional rights over land, forests, and resources are violated.
5. **Limited political and social representation** – Restricted influence and participation in decision-making institutions.

**Answer the following questions in around 150 to 200 words each :**

**Q 32: Differentiate between group and society.**

**Answer:**

Basis	Group	Society
<b>Definition</b>	Two or more people connected for a common goal, interest, or activity	A large organization of individuals and groups based on shared norms, rules, and culture
<b>Size &amp; Scope</b>	Small and limited, e.g., family or friend group	Large and extensive, e.g., city or nation
<b>Type of Relation</b>	Personal, intimate, and direct	Formal, indirect, and complex
<b>Rules &amp; Control</b>	Informal, based on mutual agreement	Formal, regulated by law
<b>Purpose</b>	Achieve common interest or specific goal	Maintain social order, stability, and continuity
<b>Conclusion</b>	Individual-centered and limited structure	Broad, organized, and structured social organization

**Q 33: What are the features of a primary group?**

**Answer:** Primary groups are the foundation of society and involve deep, personal relationships. Key features are:

1. **Intimate and personal contact** – Members maintain direct and continuous interaction.
2. **Emotional closeness** – Strong bonds based on love, affection, and cooperation.



3. **Small size** – Usually small so members can connect easily.
4. **Long-term relationships** – Bonds are permanent and enduring.
5. **Social control** – Regulated by mutual understanding and shared ideals.
6. **Shared purpose** – Focused on personal and social development.

**Example:** Family and friend groups are ideal examples of primary groups.

**Q 34. What were the four proper forms of traditional Hindu marriage?**

**Answer:** Traditional Hindu marriage recognizes eight types, of which four are considered proper and desirable. These marriages are ideal both religiously and socially:

1. **Brahma Marriage** – The daughter is married to a worthy, educated, and virtuous man without any exchange of gifts or wealth. Considered the most superior and ideal form.
2. **Daiva Marriage** – Marriage performed with a priest during a sacrificial ritual as a religious duty.
3. **Arsha Marriage** – The groom gives symbolic gifts (one or two cows) to the bride's father.
4. **Prajapatya Marriage** – The daughter is given to the groom for the purpose of performing household duties, and both are advised to follow dharma.

These four forms are accepted as ideal from religious, ethical, and social perspectives in Hindu society.

**Q 35. Discuss the concept of social stratification given by Karl Marx and Max Weber.**

**Answer:** According to Karl Marx, the basis of social stratification is the economic structure. He primarily divided society into two classes – The Bourgeoisie, who own the means of production, and The Proletariat, who sell their labor power. Marx believed that class conflict between these two groups is inevitable, and this conflict is the main driver of social change.

In contrast, Max Weber viewed social stratification as multi-dimensional. According to Weber, a person's social position is determined not only by economic class but also by social prestige and political power. He analyzed society based on class, status, and power.

Thus, while Marx's perspective is singular and economic, Weber's perspective is broad and multi-dimensional.

**Q 36. Explain the role of socialization in the personality development.**



**Answer:** Personality development is the process through which a person's thoughts, emotions, behavior, values, and social abilities are developed. Socialization is the process in which a person learns the rules, ideals, values, and social behaviors of society. This process continues from birth to death.

**Key points:**

- 1. Learning social values and ideals:** Socialization familiarizes a person with social values like honesty, tolerance, cooperation, and discipline.
- 2. Behavior and discipline:** A person learns to follow social rules and ethical standards. For example, students learn to arrive at school on time and respect teachers.
- 3. Social identity and roles:** Through socialization, a person understands their social roles, responsibilities, and rights. For instance, a child learns to take responsibility as an elder sibling in the family.
- 4. Emotional development:** Love, empathy, cooperation, and tolerance develop through family and peer groups.
- 5. Cultural awareness:** A person learns their culture, traditions, and customs. For example, participating in festivals and following social rituals.

Thus, socialization is the foundation of personality development. Through it, a person becomes socially competent, moral, and balanced.

or

**What are the cultural factors of social change?**

**Answer:** Social change is the process in which the structure, behavior, and values of society undergo transformation. Cultural factors play an important role in driving these changes.

**Key points:**

- 1. Religious beliefs and reform movements:** Religious ideas and reform movements change old societal practices. Example: the abolition of child marriage.



- 2. Spread of education and knowledge:** Education and science bring new thinking, perspectives, and social awareness.
- 3. Language and communication media:** Media, internet, and social media rapidly transmit new ideas and changes to society.
- 4. Art and literature:** Art, literature, and films develop new consciousness and values in society.
- 5. Changes in traditions and customs:** Cultural habits like clothing, food, and behavior gradually change.

**Example:** women's empowerment and education have accelerated social change in India.

Thus, cultural factors enable social change by altering society's thinking, values, and behavior.

### Q 37. Highlight the features of the caste system.

**Answer:** The caste system is an ancient social structure of Indian society. It is birth-based and religion-based, determining a person's social, economic, and religious roles. It not only provides personal identity but also regulates the structure of society.

#### Main features:

- 1. Birth-based division:** A person's caste is determined by birth and remains unchanged throughout life. Example: Brahmins in education and religion, Shudras in service or labor.
- 2. Religious basis:** Caste is based on religious rules and rituals. Each caste is assigned religious and social duties.
- 3. Traditional occupation:** Brahmins in education and religion, Kshatriyas in governance and warfare, Vaishyas in trade, and Shudras in service.
- 4. Social restrictions:** Strict rules regarding marriage and dining. People marry and socialize only within their caste.
- 5. Social inequality:** Higher castes receive more respect and rights, while lower castes have fewer opportunities.



**6. Permanence:** Caste structure remains stable over time. Despite modern reforms, its influence is still seen in society.

**Q 38. Explain the major characteristics of urban societies.**

**Answer:** Urban society is found in large industrialized and urbanized areas. It is dynamic, diverse, and modern. Urban society differs economically, socially, and culturally from rural society, and **individualism and freedom** play a key role.

**Key features:**

- 1. High population density:** Cities have more people, increasing pressure on housing, transport, and public services.
- 2. Formal and secondary relationships:** Relationships are not personal but formal and contract-based. People connect through work and profession.
- 3. Occupational and professional diversity:** Many employment opportunities exist in industry, trade, service, education, and technology.
- 4. Social mobility:** Individuals can change their social status through education and occupation.
- 5. Cultural diversity and multicultural society:** Cities host people of different castes, religions, and languages, increasing social and cultural diversity.
- 6. Individualism and freedom:** Urban society provides greater personal freedom and decision-making capability.
- 7. Modern facilities:** Education, health, transport, entertainment, and information technology facilities are available.

or

**Differentiate between Varna and Jati.**

**Answer:**



Basis	Varna	Caste
<b>Definition</b>	The four main classes in Hindu scriptures: Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra	Social sub-groups based on birth, occupation, and region
<b>Basis</b>	Religious rules and rituals	Social tradition, local customs, and practical needs
<b>Number</b>	Only 4	Thousands of sub-castes
<b>Mobility</b>	Permanent and theoretical, determined by birth	Changeable according to time, region, and circumstances
<b>Example</b>	Brahmins in education and religion, Kshatriyas in administration and warfare	Different sub-castes and professions within a single caste, e.g., Rajasthani or Maharashtrian castes
<b>Conclusion</b>	Religious and theoretical; represents the broader structure of society	Practical and regional basis; has a direct impact on society

Answer the following questions in around 400 to 500 words each:

**Q 39. Explain the characteristics of family.**

**Answer:** The family is the smallest and most fundamental social unit of society. It fulfills an individual's social, emotional, and economic needs. Families not only care for and nurture children but also teach culture, language, and values. They play a foundational role in the stability and development of society.

**Key features:**

- 1. Social unit:** The family is the first point of contact between an individual and society, providing social identity and security. Through family, individuals learn social norms and behavior.
- 2. Blood or marital ties:** Members are connected by birth or marriage, providing stability and ensuring the transmission of social values across generations.
- 3. Shared life and resources:** Members live together while sharing housing, food, clothing, and other resources. In joint families, three or four generations live together.
- 4. Economic cooperation:** The family is the center of economic cooperation. Income and expenses are shared, and each member contributes according to their ability.
- 5. Social and emotional support:** The family provides emotional support and care to children, elders, and the sick, aiding mental health and social development.



6. **Medium of socialization:** Families teach children social values, traditions, language, customs, and religion, preparing them to integrate into society.
7. **Rights and duties of members:** Each member has defined roles, rights, and responsibilities. Parents, children, and elders collectively maintain family order.

**Example:** In Indian society, joint families exemplify this, where three or four generations live together and share resources.

**Conclusion:** The family is not only a foundation for the individual but also the center of social stability and development, shaping children's personality, moral values, and social understanding.

#### Q 40. Mention the characteristics of tribal society.

**Answer:** Tribes are social groups that possess a distinct cultural, linguistic, and historical identity. In India, tribal societies often reside in hills, forests, and rural areas. These societies are known for their traditional customs, languages, and lifestyles.

#### Main features:

1. **Limited and independent territory:** Tribes usually live in forests, hills, or rural areas. Their habitat provides them with a distinct identity and protection.
2. **Equality-based society:** In most tribal societies, property and rights are distributed equally. There is minimal inequality in social status and property.
3. **Cultural distinctiveness:** Each tribe has its own language, traditions, festivals, and religious beliefs, which are key parts of their identity.
4. **Economic means:** Tribes rely on agriculture, hunting, fishing, and handicrafts. These economic activities are based on traditional knowledge and natural resources.
5. **Collective decision-making and leadership:** Decisions in tribal society are made collectively. Leaders or chiefs are chosen by the group, and the opinions of all members are valued.
6. **Dependence on the environment:** Their way of life depends on natural resources such as forests, rivers, and fields.



**7. Social control and rules:** Traditions and customs maintain social order in tribes. For example, rules regarding marriage, food, and festivals are strict.

**Examples:** Tribal communities such as the Gonds, Santhals, and Bhils are known for their traditions, festivals, and languages.

**Conclusion:** Tribal society exemplifies natural living, cultural diversity, and collective cooperation. Despite modern changes, it preserves its cultural identity and traditional lifestyle.

or

### What are the major problems faced by street children in Indian society?

**Answer:** Street children, or children living on the streets, come from economically and socially disadvantaged sections of society. These children are often deprived of family care or live on the streets due to the absence of a family. Their lives are full of insecurity and hardships, which affect their mental, physical, and social development.

#### Main problems:

- 1. Lack of shelter and safety:** Street children live in open or unsafe places. They face rain, heat, cold, and other natural hardships alone. Living on the streets also exposes them to theft, violence, and crime.
- 2. Lack of education:** These children are unable to attend school regularly. Due to limited learning opportunities, they fall behind academically and are deprived of opportunities for progress in life.
- 3. Health and nutrition deficiencies:** Street children often have unclean and insufficient food. Drinking water is unsafe, and lack of sanitation exposes them to various diseases, infections, and malnutrition.
- 4. Exploitation and crime:** Children living on the streets face situations such as child labor, theft, trafficking, and sexual abuse. Many are forced to work in slums or crowded areas, putting their physical and mental safety at risk.



**5. Social discrimination:** Society often views them negatively. Street children face a lack of opportunities and social support. People may label them as criminals or lazy, making social integration difficult.

**6. Emotional and mental stress:** Insecure life, deprivation, and violence on the streets cause mental stress and emotional problems. This impacts their personality and social behavior, sometimes leading them toward crime or harmful activities.

**Conclusion:** It is essential to ensure basic needs like safety, education, and health for street children. Both the government and society must take active steps. With support, guidance, and opportunities, these children can become positive and productive members of society.

## “OPTIONAL MODULE-I”

### (Status of Women)

**Q 41. When was the Widow Remarriage Act passed?**

- (A) 1855 (B) 1856  
(C) 1857 (D) 1858

**Answer -** (B) 1856

**Q 42. Gender discrimination was prohibited by the Constitution of India via which Article?**

- (A) Article 15 (B) Article 14  
(C) Article 24 (D) Article 31

**Answer -** (A) अनुच्छेद 15

**Q 43. In which year was the Child Marriage Restraint Act passed?**

- (A) 1929 (B) 1976  
(C) 1955 (D) 1956

**Answer -** (A) 1929



**Q 44. Fill in the blank:**

\_\_\_\_\_ is a concept used to explain a situation in which both the father and mother take responsibility.

**Answer** - Shared responsibility

**Q 45. Fill in the blank with one word:**

Violence either in the form of physical abuse or mental torture cannot be tolerated in a \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer** - Family

**Q 46. Who started the first school for Dalit girls in Maharashtra?**

(A) Maharshi Karve

(B) Jyotiba Phule

(C) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

(D) Pandita Ramabai

**Answer** - (B) Jyotiba Phule

**Q 47. Write True or False: Jainism and Buddhism took roots around 6th Century BC.**

**Answer** - True

**Q 48. What was the status of women during the Vedic period?**

**Answer:** During the Vedic period, the status of women was relatively better. They could receive education, study the Vedas and religious texts, and actively participate in yagnas and religious rituals. Their contribution to marriage and social duties was significant. However, in later periods, stricter social and religious rules limited their freedom and rights.

or

**Name the two Dharmashastras and their code of conduct.**

**Answer: Names of two Dharmashastras and their code of conduct:-**

1. **Manusmriti** – It details the duties of men and women. For women, serving the husband, taking care of the family, and performing social duties were considered essential.



2. **Yajnavalkya Smriti** – It is based on dharma, social rules, and lawful conduct. For women, contributing to family, maintaining purity, and following religious duties were considered important.

**Q 49. Explain briefly the status of women during the three major periods.**

**Answer: Status of women during the three major periods:-**

1. **Vedic Period:** Women had relatively better status. They could receive education, study the Vedas and religious texts, and actively participate in yagnas, religious rituals, and arts. Their contribution to marriage and social duties was significant.
2. **Medieval Period:** Social and religious rules became stricter. Women's freedom was limited, and education was restricted. They were mainly confined to household work and caring for the family. Their social and religious participation decreased.
3. **Modern Period (after the 19th century):** Through social reforms and laws, women's rights increased. The Widow Remarriage Act of 1856 and the Female Education Act provided women opportunities for education, equality, and social rights. Women gradually became active in social, educational, and economic spheres.

**Conclusion:** Over these three periods, the status of women improved and changed over time. In the Vedic period, freedom and education were greater; in the medieval period, restrictions increased; and in the modern period, reforms and equality initiatives improved their status.

or

**Explain the gender equality. How can it be achieved in the family? Give relevant examples.**

**Answer:** Gender equality means that men and women receive equal rights, opportunities, and respect. It implies that both should have equal access to decision-making, education, and opportunities for development in society and family.

**Ways to achieve gender equality in the family:**

1. Provide equal education and sports opportunities to all children.
2. Both parents should equally share household work and childcare responsibilities.



3. Give both men and women equal say in all family decisions.
4. Ensure equal participation of men and women in family decisions and social activities.

## “OPTIONAL MODULE-II”

### (Indian Culture)

#### Q 41. Time and space dimensions make culture

- (A) Learned (B) Way Of Life  
(C) Understanding (D) Dynamic

**Answer** - (D) Dynamic

#### Q 42. Knowledge, beliefs, morals, laws and customs are the examples of

- (A) Religion (B) Culture  
(C) Material Culture (D) Non-Material Culture

**Answer** - (D) Non-Material Culture

#### Q 43. Geological Survey of India was established in

- (A) 1921 (B) 1916  
(C) 1925 (D) 1926

**Answer** – None of the options is correct. **The correct answer is 1851.**

#### Q 44. Fill in the blank:

\_\_\_\_\_ is known as the father of India’s nuclear science.

**Answer** - Homi Bhabha

#### Q 45. Define in one word:

**A formal account in writing systematically of some subject.**

**Answer** – Observation

#### Q 46. Fill in the blank:



\_\_\_\_\_ was a noted mathematician of ancient India.

**Answer** - Aryabhata

**Q 47. Write True or False:**

**Mughals were famous for gardens.**

**Answer** - True ✓

**Q 48. Discuss any two aspects of our culture to know the Indian Cultural Heritage.**

**Answer** - Two aspects of our culture to understand Indian Cultural Heritage:-

- 1. Material Culture:** Includes temples, stupas, palaces, sculptures, artworks, and other physical objects. These reflect the technological and artistic progress of society.
- 2. Non-Material Culture:** Includes knowledge, beliefs, customs, morality, laws, and traditions. These reflect the values, behavior, and ethical standards of society.

or

**Mention briefly the names of a few writers whose works have entered the realms of heritage.**

**Answer** - Some writers whose works are part of cultural heritage:-

- **Kalidasa:** Renowned poet of Sanskrit drama and poetry.
- **Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay:** Writer who awakened literature and national consciousness.
- **Rabindranath Tagore:** Presented Indian culture and arts globally through literature, songs, and music.

**Q 49. Highlight the contributions of ancient Indian scientist.**

**Answer** - In ancient India, many scientists made significant contributions in the fields of science, mathematics, and medicine.

- 1. Aryabhata:** He contributed to the development of the concept of zero and the decimal system. In astronomy, he studied the motion of planets, the rotation of the Earth, and the movement of planets around the Sun.



2. **Charaka:** He developed the Ayurvedic system of medicine. He formulated principles and medicines used in health care and disease diagnosis.
3. **Sushruta:** He was a pioneer in the field of surgery. He described various surgical procedures and medical instruments.
4. **Bhaskaracharya:** He made important contributions to mathematics and astronomy. He developed theories related to zero, decimals, and planetary calculations.

The contributions of these scientists made ancient India a leading center of science and mathematics in the world.

or

**Differentiate between norms and values.**

**Answer - Differentiate between norms and values:-**

Basis	Norms	Values
<b>Definition</b>	Rules and expectations of behavior created by society	Principles considered ideal and important in society
<b>Purpose</b>	To regulate individuals' behavior	To reflect correct and important beliefs
<b>Strictness</b>	Relatively mandatory and must be followed	Relatively flexible, to be adopted as ideals
<b>Example</b>	Being punctual in school, following rules	Upholding honesty, empathy, and equality





# Thank you!



We hope you found this material helpful. We wish you the very best for your examination.



Strive for Excellence – Your Path to Success