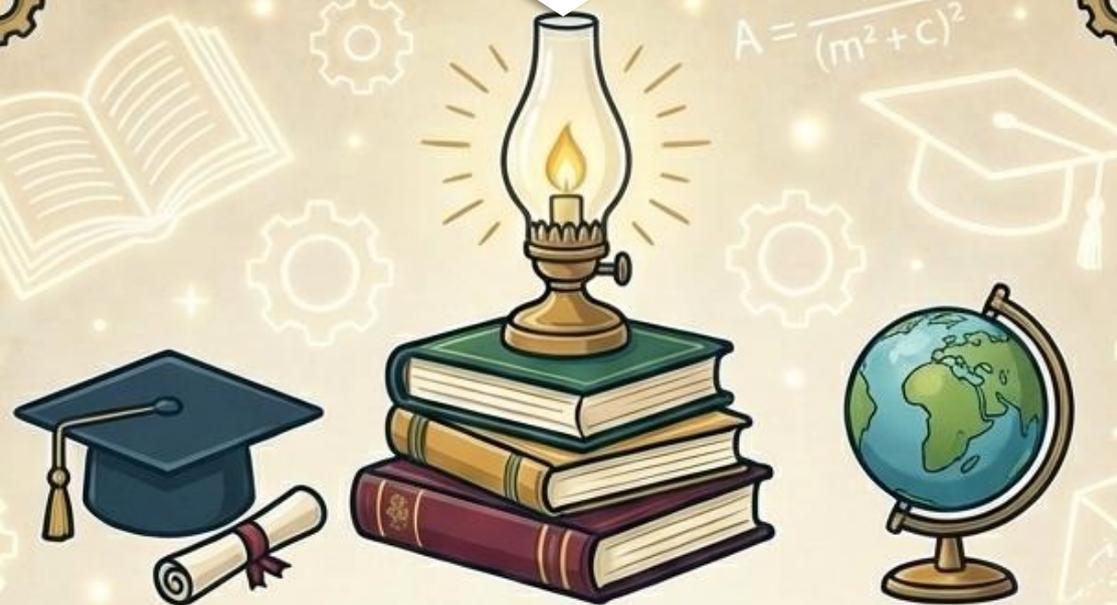




$$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$$



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$$fa = bc^2$$

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

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



APRIL-2024

Your Path to Success

SECTION-A

A.
B.
C.



Q1 - A Which among the following is a feature of a community?

- (A) It is associated with a definite territory (B) Sense of belongingness is stronger
(C) It is a concrete entity (D) All of the above

Answer - (D) All of the above

Or

In sociology, society refers to a sum total of _____ existing between individuals.

- (A) Relationships (B) Institutions
(C) Associations (D) Communities

Answer - (A) Relationships

Q 2 - Which among the following is a feature of a socialist society as stated by Marx?

- (A) Ideal society (B) No classes
(C) No struggle (D) All of the above

Answer - (D) All of the above

Or

When non-material culture does not adjust readily to material changes, it results in _____

- (A) Diffusion (B) Acculturation
(C) Cultural Lag (D) Isolation

Answer - (C) Cultural Lag

Q 3 - Elections are a form of political communication between the



(A) People

(B) Political Parties

(C) Government And the Governed

(D) None of The Above

Answer - (C) government and the governed

Q 4 - Which of the following is an important feature of urban societies?

(A) Marriage

(B) Kinship

(C) Anonymity

(D) Personality

Answer - (C) Anonymity

Q 5 - Which of the following is created by people for a specific goal?

(A) Association

(B) Society

(C) Community

(D) Neighborhood

Answer - (A) Association

Q 6 - Kins may not always be related by blood or marital ties rather there might be imaginary relationships called

(A) Consanguineal

(B) Affinal

(C) Fictive

(D) None of The Above

Answer - (C) Fictive

Or

Mention the degree of kinship for example—Father's brother's wife, father's sister's husband, etc., from those given below.

(A) Primary

(B) Secondary

(C) Tertiary

(D) Cousins

Answer - (B) Secondary

Q 7 - As per 2001 Preliminary Census Report, literacy rate in our country is

(A) 62%

(B) 64%



(C) 65%

(D) 33%

Answer - (B) 64%**Q 8 - The first education policy in our country was formulated in**

(A) 1960

(B) 1980

(C) 1784

(D) 1967

Answer - 1968 (This option is not given, but the first education policy in our country was implemented in the year **1968**.)

Or

As per the 1991 Census Report among States and Union Territories, which State has the highest literacy rate?

(A) Orissa

(B) Bihar

(C) Kerala

(D) Karnataka

Answer - (C) Kerala**Q 9 - Identify the factor that is *not* correct about class as a system of social stratification.**

(A) Non-hereditary

(B) Does not permit mobility

(C) Endogamy is not strictly practiced

(D) Achievement and skills are important

Answer - (B) Does not permit mobility**Q 10 - Choose from the following the term that defines rules and norms that are laid down by society for the conduct of its members.**

(A) Laws

(B) Mores

(C) Customs

(D) Traditions

Answer - (A) Laws

(ii) Ferdinand Tonnies, a German sociologist, coined which of the following terms?

- (A) Bourgeoise (B) Gemeinschaft
(C) Gesellschaft (D) Both (B) and (C)

Answer - (D) Both (B) and (C)

Q 11 - One of the major issues which India is facing is

- (A) Illiteracy (B) Population Explosion
(C) Dowry (D) Alcoholism

Answer - (B) Population Explosion

Or

Dowry, nepotism, dishonesty, etc., are which of the following forms of corruption?

- (A) Social (B) Political
(C) Administrative (D) Professional

Answer - (A) Social

Q 12 - Which of the following defines the contextual view or field view of the Indian social system?

- (A) Jati (B) Varna
(C) Caste (D) None of the above

Answer - (C) Caste

Q 13 - Daniel in his study of racial discrimination wished to discover the extent of racial discrimination in

- (A) Britain (B) France
(C) India (D) South Africa



Answer - (D) South Africa

Or

A society cannot be fully understood without comparing with other

(A) people

(B) institutions

(C) societies

(D) None of the above

Answer - (C) societies

Q 14 - Through the introduction of which of the following systems local self-governments have been created in the villages?

(A) Panchayati Raj

(B) Judicial system

(C) Reservation system

(D) None of the above

Answer - (A) Panchayati Raj

Q 15 - Which of the following groups is *not* an integral part of the caste system?

(A) Scheduled Castes

(B) Scheduled Tribes

(C) Backward Classes

(D) OBCs

Answer - (C) Backward Classes

Or

Scheduled Tribes have been conscious of their identity since long, so they organized movements against

(A) Zamindars

(B) Jagirdars

(C) British rule

(D) All of the above

Answer - (D) All of the above



Q 16 - Which of the following groups were *not* allowed to Sanskritize their status?

- (A) Brahmins (B) Untouchables
(C) High castes (D) None of the above

Answer - (B) Untouchables

Q 17 - A neighborhood or a village is good example of which of the following?

- (A) Community (B) Society
(C) Urbanization (D) Association

Answer - (A) Community

Or

A society is a collection or aggregation of individuals. This definition is given by

- (A) Sociologist (B) Political Scientist
(C) Layman (D) Anthropologist

Answer - (A) Sociologist

Q 18 - Fill in the blanks (any two) :

(a) The relationship between son-in-law and father-in-law is an example of ____.

Answer - Marital

(b) In terms of degree of kinship, the primary kins of our first degree kins are our ____ kins.

Answer - Secondary

(c) Kinship terms which are used by us for indirectly referring to a person are known as kinship ____.

Answer - Referential terms



Q 19 - Fill in the blanks (any two):

(a) Simple tribal societies do not have any rigid ____.

Answer - Social stratification

(b) The form of religion where tribals worship any non-living body like a stone or wood is known as ____.

Answer - Totemism

(c) Tribals feel they are the sons of soil hence they have a strong sense of ____ identity.

Answer - Ethnic

Q 20 - Fill in the blanks any five of the following

(a) Joint family where extension of the family is along horizontal lines is ____.

Answer - Joint

(b) Kibbutz is a unique family system found in ____.

Answer - Israel

(c) A family grouping made of husband-wife and relatives on both sides is ____.

Answer - Marital

(d) The term which applies to only one particular kin category is known as ____.

Answer - Specific

(e) The term that describes a person's bilateral set of relatives is ____.

Answer - Bilateral

(f) The kinship usage in which two kinsmen do not address each other directly rather through a third person or symbol is ____.



Answer - Indirect

(g) A set of kins who traces their descent from a common ancestor through known links is _____.

Answer – Lineage

Q 21 – Write True or False (any two)

(a) Rhythms of nature, cycle of night and day, seasons of sowing, reaping, harvesting, etc., are examples of fluctuating change.

Answer - True

(b) Conflict theory states that every pattern of action, belief and interaction tends to generate an opposing reaction.

Answer - True

(c) Social change is a universal process.

Answer - True

Q 22 – Write True or False (any three) :

(a) Every group is structurally organized.

Answer - False (Some groups may be informal and unstructured.)

(b) Nomenclature is not a characteristic of a social group.

Answer - False (Naming is part of group identity.)

(c) Family as an association is a group whereas an institution family is not a group.

Answer - True

(d) Based on the presence or absence of formal rules, groups can be defined as formal or informal.

Answer - True



(e) Open groups are those where membership is not voluntary.

Answer - False **X** (An open group is one in which membership is voluntary.)

Q 23- Answer any four (Assertion, Reason) :

(i) Based on the following, identify the correct option :

Assertion (A): The direction of evolution cannot be reversed from the complex stage to the simple stage.

Reason (R): Evolution is an irreversible process.

(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

(ii) Based on the following, identify the correct option :

Assertion (A): Social change is not a value-neutral phenomenon.

Reason (R): Subjective preference of different people is not given importance while studying social change.

(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



(Subjective or personal preferences are given importance in the study of social change.)

(iii) Based on the following, identify the correct option :

Assertion (A): Social change is not a value-neutral phenomenon.

Reason (R): Subjective preference of different people is not given importance while studying social change.

(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

(iv) Based on the following, identify the correct option :

Assertion (A): The notion of development is not a recent phenomenon.

Reason (R): It is a strategy of unplanned social change.

(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 correct, but (R) is incorrect (development is a planned change, not an unplanned one).

(v) Based on the following, identify the correct option :

Assertion (A): Socialization is a social process.



Reason (R): It helps the child to grow and develop physically and mentally.

- (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

(vi) Based on the following, identify the correct option :

Assertion (A): The agents of socialization are school, family, social norms and values of society.

Reason (R): These are egalitarian forces.

- (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

(These are not always equal or equitable.)

Q 24 - Match Column-A with Column-B (any four) :

Column-A

- (a) Family in which one is born
- (b) A form of family based on residence
- (c) Socialization of children and enculturation
- (d) Families where husband and wife

Column-B

- (i) Functions of a family
- (ii) Family of orientation
- (iii) Urbanization
- (iv) Avunculocal



both are earning but don't have children

(e) A factor that has brought changes in the

family

(v) Familistic organization

(f) Joint family in India is a

(vi) DINKS

Answer -

Column-A

Column-B

(a) The family in which a person is born

(ii) Family of orientation

(b) Type of family based on place of residence

(iv) Matrilocal (Avunculocal)

(c) Socialization and enculturation of children

(i) Functions of the family

(d) Families in which both husband and wife

earn income, but they do not have any children

(vi) DINKS

(e) One factor that brings change in the family

(iii) Urbanization

(f) In India, the joint family is a

(v) It is a familistic organization

Q 25 - Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow (any four):

The followers of Judaism are known as Jews. The ancient Indian settlements of Jews are in Cochin and Maharashtra. The Jews of Cochin have maintained their religious identity for at least a millennium. It was in 1020 AD that the King of Cochin gave the Jews the right to live and enjoy privileges, such as the right to ride elephants and to go with a state umbrella, etc. Later, the Jews came to be divided into two groups—the White Jews, who were lighter in their skin color and traced their kinship to the original migrants and the Black Jews who were dark skinned.

By contrast the Jews in Maharashtra are large in number. These Jews are known as Bene Israel, i.e., Sons of Israel. They live in several Konkani-speaking villages as oil pressers, since oil



pressing is not a prestigious occupation, they do not rank high in their villages. As they do not work on Saturdays, they are also known as Saturday Oilmen.

(a) Name the religion of the Jews.

Answer - Judaism

(b) Name the ancient Indian settlements of the Jews.

Answer - Cochin and Maharashtra

(c) Mention the rights and privileges granted by the King of Cochin for the Jews.

Answer - The right to livelihood, the right to ride an elephant, and the special right to carry a royal umbrella.

(d) Differentiate between the 'White Jews' and 'Black Jews'.

Answer -

- **White Jews:** Those whose skin colour was fair and who considered themselves the original Jews.
- **Black Jews:** Those who were dark-skinned and belonged to a separate group.

(e) What were the Jews of Maharashtra called?

Answer - Bene Israel (Sons of Israel)

(f) Why were the Jews of Maharashtra also called 'Saturday Oilmen'?

Answer - Because they did not work on Saturdays and were engaged in the oil trade.

“SECTION—B”



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

Q 26. What is functionalist perspective in Sociology?

Answer: In sociology, the functional approach is a perspective that emphasizes social order and stability. According to it, just as in the human body the heart, lungs, and brain perform different functions but depend on one another to sustain life, in the same way different institutions of society



such as family, education, religion, and the economy work together for social stability. Each institution has a specific function. Émile Durkheim and Herbert Spencer were its major thinkers.

Q 27: Distinguish between hypergamy and hypogamy.

Answer:

Basis of Comparison	Hypergamy	Hypogamy
Literal meaning	'Anu' means 'favourable' or 'straight'.	'Prati' means 'opposite' or 'reverse'.
Status of the groom (male)	The man belongs to a higher caste or higher social category.	The man belongs to a lower caste or lower social category.
Status of the bride (female)	The woman belongs to a lower caste or lower category.	The woman belongs to a higher caste or higher category.
Traditional belief	It was accepted to a certain extent in Hindu scriptures and Smritis.	In ancient times, it was considered against the scriptures and a social offence.
Social prestige	The girl's family enhanced its social prestige by being connected to a higher lineage.	It was considered against social norms and often became a cause of punishment or social boycott.
Status of offspring (children)	Children received a respectable position in the father's caste or society.	Children received a respectable position in the father's caste or society.

Or

Q. Distinguish between 'natural inequalities' between people and 'social inequalities'.

Answer :



Feature	Natural Inequality	Social Inequality
Definition	Inborn differences such as age, gender, physical strength, intelligence	Inequalities created by society such as wealth, power, social status, opportunities
Origin	Determined by nature	Created by society and social institutions
Possibility of change	Difficult or impossible to change	Can be changed through policies and social reforms
Examples	Physical strength, intelligence, gender, age	Caste system, economic class, racial discrimination

Q 28: According to Karl Marx, what is the difference between a ruling class and a service class?

Answer: According to Karl Marx, society is divided into two main classes. The first is the **ruling class (bourgeoisie)**, which has control over the means of production (such as factories and land). This class also controls the ideology and politics of society. On the other hand, there is the **working class or labour class (proletariat)**, which does not own the means of production. To survive, they sell their labour power to the ruling class. There is a constant conflict of interests between these two classes, which Marx calls **class struggle**.

Q 29: What was the task and recommendation of the Mandal Commission that was instituted in 1979?

Answer: The Mandal Commission was constituted under the chairmanship of B. P. Mandal to identify the "Other Backward Classes" (OBCs) and to work for their upliftment. Its main objective was to identify groups that were socially and educationally backward. Its major recommendation was to provide 27% reservation to the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in government jobs and educational institutions. The aim was to remove historical injustice and bring these sections into the mainstream of society.

Q 30: State how mores function as social control agents.



Answer: Mores are deeply ingrained moral rules in a society that determine the rightness or wrongness of behavior. As a powerful informal agent of social control, mores are not limited to habits or folkways but are considered essential for the existence and welfare of society.

Mores exert both internal and external control over an individual's behavior. Violating them elicits a strong societal response, such as severe criticism or social ostracism. Since these rules are tied to the moral values and ethics of the group, individuals fear breaking them. Thus, mores ensure discipline in society, provide stability to the social structure, and compel individuals to lead an orderly life even in the absence of formal laws.

Q 31: Explain the political causes of poverty.

Answer: Poverty is the biggest obstacle to the progress of any developing nation, and not only economic factors but also the country's political structure and policies play an equally significant role.

Political causes of poverty:

- **Lack of political will:** The absence of strong political determination to make tough decisions and implement poverty alleviation programs effectively at the grassroots level is a major cause of poverty.
- **Corruption and nepotism:** Corruption, nepotism, and dishonesty at administrative and political levels prevent the benefits of programs meant for the poor from reaching them.
- **Unstable government policies:** Frequent changes in governments and their unstable economic policies disrupt development work, keeping poverty persistent.
- **Faulty distribution system:** Unequal distribution of resources and opportunities, influenced by political priorities, leaves a large section of society deprived of economic benefits.
- **Law and order situation:** Political instability or weak law enforcement reduces investment and employment opportunities, ultimately increasing poverty.

Or

Q. Explain the second stage of population transition.

Answer: The second stage of the Demographic Transition Theory is considered the period of "Population Explosion." The main feature of this stage is a sharp decline in the death rate while the



birth rate remains high. During this phase, scientific progress, improved medical facilities, and effective control over epidemics reduce mortality. However, due to socio-cultural reasons, the birth rate declines only gradually. This growing gap between birth and death rates leads to a rapid increase in population.

In developing countries, lack of education and the traditional preference for large families prolong this stage. India has remained an example of this challenging phase for a long period.

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

Q 32: Discuss the relationship between Sociology and Economics.

Answer: Sociology and Economics are both branches of social science that study various aspects of human life. Their interrelationship can be understood through the following points:

- **Mutual Complementarity:** Economics analyzes the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth (economic activities), while sociology studies the social groups and institutions within which these activities occur.
- **Social Basis of Economic Activities:** Traditions, religion, and customs often influence economic decisions. For example, increased market demand during festivals like Diwali or Eid is an economic phenomenon, but its root cause is social.
- **Impact of Social Stratification:** Social hierarchies, such as caste or class systems, determine which groups receive better employment and resource opportunities. Often, economic inequality arises due to social discrimination.
- **Shared Problems:** Issues like poverty, unemployment, and population growth are not purely economic. They have social causes (e.g., illiteracy or traditionalism) that require insights from both sociology and economics.

Q 33: Discuss interviews as a technique of data collection.

Answer: Interview is a highly important and effective method for collecting primary data. In this method, the researcher and the respondent engage in a face-to-face verbal conversation. A key feature of this technique is that it not only captures responses but also allows observation of the respondent's gestures, facial expressions, and changes in voice tone.



Interviews are of two types: structured (where questions are pre-determined) and unstructured (which resemble a general conversation). The major advantage of this method is that it provides in-depth information on complex and personal topics. If the respondent does not understand a question, the researcher can clarify it immediately. However, this method is time-consuming and there is a possibility of the researcher's personal bias influencing the responses.

Q 34. Mention the features of Westernization.

Answer: According to **M. N. Srinivas**, **Westernization** is the process that brought about extensive changes in the culture and institutions of Indian society during and after British rule. Its main characteristics are:

1. **Scientific and Rational Outlook:** Replacing superstitions with logic and science.
2. **Humanism:** Developing a sense of equality among all humans, irrespective of caste, religion, or gender.
3. **Institutional Change:** Emergence of new legal systems, modern education, press, and administrative structures.
4. **Technological Development:** Increased use of radio, railways, postal services, and modern machinery.
5. **Lifestyle Changes:** Changes in food habits (eating on tables and chairs), clothing (suits and boots), and the use of English words in daily speech.
6. **Secularism:** Reduction of religion's influence in social and political affairs.

Q 35. "School and educational institutions are important agents of socialization." Justify.

Answer: After the family, schools and educational institutions are the second most important agents of socialization. Here, a child moves from the informal family environment into the formal social world.

In school, a child learns not only academic knowledge but also social discipline, punctuality, and adherence to rules. Interacting with children from different castes, religions, and social classes develops in them a sense of tolerance, cooperation, and healthy competition. Teachers act as role models, shaping the moral and social values of children. Moreover, schools prepare children for future professional roles and educate them about their citizens' rights and duties. Thus, schools play a central role in shaping a child's personality according to societal norms and in nurturing responsible citizens.



Or

Q. Discuss family as an agent of socialization.

Answer: The family is the first and foremost agent of socialization. In the family, a child learns language, behavior, values, traditions, and social norms from birth. Parents, grandparents, and other family members teach the child love, cooperation, discipline, and responsibility. Through the family, a person understands right and wrong, morality, religious beliefs, and social roles. It is here that qualities like social adjustment, cooperation, and tolerance are developed. Thus, the family prepares the individual for social life and plays a vital role in connecting them to society.

Q 36. Explain the purpose of social control.

Answer: The main purpose of social control is to maintain order and stability in society. Through it, individuals are motivated to behave according to the rules, moral values, and traditions of society. Social control ensures that people follow mutual cooperation, discipline, and social norms, thereby avoiding conflict and chaos. It maintains a sense of equality and justice in society and regulates social change. Through social control, individuals are made responsible towards the goals of society, making collective life easier and safer. Additionally, it also helps in preventing crime and antisocial activities.

Or

Differentiate between informal and formal means of social control.

Answer: Social control helps in maintaining rules, discipline, and order in society. It has two main means: **Informal and Formal.**

Informal means include the family, peer groups, neighborhood, and social customs. These shape an individual's behavior according to social norms and moral values. For example, reactions such as praise, criticism, or humiliation from family and friends help individuals distinguish right from wrong.

In contrast, **Formal means** like laws, the police, judiciary, and government regulations are established to maintain discipline and stability in society. These operate at a legal and organizational level. Informal means work at a personal and cultural level, while formal means apply to larger groups and institutions of society. Together, both means keep society organized and stable.



Q 37. Justify with suitable reasons as to why Scheduled Tribes are facing an identity crisis.

Answer: Scheduled Tribes today are facing a crisis of cultural and social identity. There are several reasons for this:

1. Due to colonial rule and later modern development programs, they have lost land and natural resources, which has affected their traditional way of life.
2. Urbanization and the influence of modern education have weakened their traditional social structures, leading to a decline in community organization.
3. Discrimination and social backwardness in society continue to limit their rights and opportunities.
4. Often, they do not get equal opportunities in employment, education, and political participation.
5. Because of all these factors, Scheduled Tribes are unable to protect their identity, cultural heritage, and social rights, and they have to struggle to maintain the existence and identity of their communities.

Q 38. Discuss the prohibitive rules of marriage in the selection of marital partners.

Answer: Several social and religious rules apply to the selection of a life partner in marriage.

- The most important rule is the prohibition of **same-gotra marriage**, according to which individuals belonging to the same lineage or clan cannot marry. Its purpose is to maintain the purity of the lineage and social identity.
- **Kinship prohibitions** forbid marriages between close relatives such as father, mother, siblings, or cousins, in order to prevent ambiguity and conflict in family relationships.
- In many societies, marriage should occur **within the same caste or religion** to maintain religious and cultural unity. Additionally, economic and social status also influence the choice of marriage partner.

The main purpose of these rules is not just to control individual choice, but to preserve the **tradition, culture, and stability** of the society, family, and community. Such rules help maintain discipline and social balance in society.



Or

Discuss Weber's idea of 'Ruling class' as opposed to Karl Marx.

Answer: According to **Karl Marx**, the ruling class consists of those who control the means of production. They maintain dominance in society through economic power and exploit the labor of the service or working class. Marx's perspective is primarily centered on the economic base, and he considers class struggle as the main driver of social change.

In contrast, Max **Weber** did not limit the definition of the ruling class to economic power alone. According to Weber, the ruling class includes those who control resources, political power, social prestige, and opportunities. This means that class determination is not based solely on property but also on social influence and authority. Weber showed that a person's or group's power in society is also linked to their decisions, influence, and rights.

Thus, the difference between Marx and Weber's views is that Marx considers economic control as the basis of the ruling class, whereas Weber provides a broader interpretation by combining economic, social, and political factors.

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

Q 39. Describe the socio-economic problems of population explosion. (Any five points)

Answer: Population explosion means the extremely rapid increase in the number of people in a country or region. In developing countries like India, it has become a serious problem.

1. This problem gives rise to a shortage of housing and basic facilities. Due to excessive population, adequate facilities such as houses, schools, hospitals, and clean drinking water are not available to everyone. As a result, slums and unsafe housing increase in urban areas.
2. Due to the growing population, the demand for work increases, while employment opportunities remain limited. This gives rise to problems such as unemployment, poverty, and social instability. This situation particularly affects the younger generation, potentially leading to increased crime and social unrest.



3. Insufficient resources in schools and colleges lead to a decline in the quality of education. The increasing pressure on healthcare facilities leads to a rise in diseases and mortality rates. This situation is even more severe in rural and impoverished areas.
4. Population growth also impacts hunger and malnutrition. A larger population increases the demand for food, while production and distribution do not keep pace. This leads to nutritional deficiencies in poor families, growth problems in children, and health crises among the elderly.

Ultimately, population explosion puts pressure on the environment and resources. Natural resources such as water, forests, minerals, and land are excessively exploited. This leads to problems like pollution, water scarcity, land degradation, and environmental imbalance.

Q 40. Identify and explain the changes brought about in the functions of a family.

Answer: The family is the basic institution of social life. Over time, due to economic, social, and cultural changes in society, many changes have occurred in the functions of the family.

1. **Change in economic functions** – In traditional families, the main objective of the family was to ensure livelihood for its members. Agriculture, handicrafts, and domestic industries were the primary means of livelihood. In present times, the economic function of the family has changed into arranging resources for children's education, health, and a modern lifestyle. Now, family members fulfill economic needs through diverse occupations and jobs.
2. **Change in socialization and cultural transmission** – Earlier, the family was the main agency of socialization, where children were taught traditions, customs, and social values. Now, schools, educational institutions, and digital media also play an important role in the socialization of children. The family provides only primary values, while modern socialization has become multidimensional and extensive.
3. **Affection and mental support** – Earlier, large families and numerous members were available for emotional support. Now, with smaller families and the decline of joint families, affection and mental support have become limited. Families now focus more on mental health and emotional development, which earlier were largely ensured by social and religious communities.
4. **Change in gender and roles** – In traditional families, men were mainly responsible for economic activities, while women were confined to domestic work. In modern families, gender roles have



become more equal. Women also contribute economically through education and employment. As a result, decision-making and resource management roles within the family are being shared more equally.

- 5. Changing nature of development and care** – Earlier, the family was the main institution for the care of the elderly and children. Now, social services, old-age homes, and child protection institutions have begun to share some of the family's functions. The role of the family in health, education, and care has changed, though its basic responsibility remains intact.

Thus, the family continues to be the foundation of society, but its traditional functions have transformed according to modern conditions.

Or

Q. Define joint family. Highlight the characteristics of a joint family system.

Answer: A joint family is a family in which members of several generations live together and share the necessities of life, resources, and responsibilities. It includes parents, children, grandparents, and sometimes uncles, aunts, and cousins.

- 1. Shared resources and life** – Shared resources and collective living are the main characteristics of a joint family. All family members make common use of food, shelter, money, and other essential resources. Through this shared life, cooperation, understanding, and mutual support are promoted within the family. All members share their duties and responsibilities equally, which helps maintain unity and harmony within the family.
- 2. Social security and support** – Social security and support are also important features of a joint family. It provides economic and emotional security. Care of the elderly, upbringing of children, and help to needy members are ensured by other family members. In this way, the joint family becomes a strong foundation of stability and security in life for every member.
- 3. Rules and discipline** – Observance of rules and discipline is important in a joint family. The head of the family and elders play a central role in decision-making and guiding the family. All members are expected to follow family traditions, values, and rules. This discipline helps maintain peace and balance in the family and transmits social values and moral principles.



4. Social and cultural identity – The joint family is also a means of social and cultural identity. It connects family members to their social class, caste, and cultural traditions. This not only creates social stability but also strengthens mutual relationships and understanding within the family. The joint family makes members aware of their social responsibilities and connects them to the larger social network.

Thus, the joint family not only ensures cooperation, security, and discipline within the family, but it is also extremely important from a social and cultural point of view. This traditional structure continues to maintain its significance even in modern life, especially when children and the elderly require greater support in changing social and economic environments.

“OPTIONAL MODULE-I”

(Status of Women)

Q 41. Name the reformer whose name is associated with the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929.

(A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

(B) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

(C) Har Bilas Sarda

(D) Dayanand Saraswati

Answer - (C) Har Bilas Sarda

Q 42. Who founded Maharashtra's first school for Dalit girls?

(A) Maharshi Karve

(B) Jyotiba Phule

(C) B. R. Ambedkar

(D) Pandita Ramabai

Answer - (B) Jyotiba Phule

Q 43. Which Act confers, self-earned property with equal share in ancestral property, rights on women?

(A) The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961

(B) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

(C) The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955

(D) The Hindu Succession Act, 1956



Answer - (D) The Hindu Succession Act, 1956

Or

Which of the following Acts provides for payment of equal wages for men and women for equal work?

(A) The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961

(B) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

(C) The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955

(D) The Hindu Succession Act, 1956

Answer - (B) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

Q 44. The sex ratio in India as per 2001 Census is ____.

Answer - 933 females per 1000 males

Q 45. A woman in the *Mahabharata* who exhibited a greater sense of independence and courage was main heroine ____.

Answer - Draupadi

Or

____ During the period of ____, child marriage was encouraged and widow marriage was looked down upon.

Answer - Brahmanical

Q 46. The marriage in which a man has more than one wife (Define in *one* word)

Answer - Polygamy

Or

____ refers to the number of females per 1000 males.

Answer - Sex ratio

Q 47. Feminists use terms such as patriarchy, male domination, female subordination, etc., to explain gender discrimination.

Answer - True



Q 48. Differentiate between organized and unorganized sectors.

Answer: Organized Sector: Employees working in the organized sector are permanently employed and receive fixed salaries, pension, insurance, and other facilities as per rules. Working hours are fixed, and employees' rights are protected by law. **Examples:** Government offices, big companies, banks.

Unorganized Sector: Employees working in the unorganized sector are temporary or work on a contract basis and do not receive regular facilities. Their wages are low and insecure, working hours are irregular, and legal protection is limited. **Examples:** Domestic workers, daily wage laborers, small shopkeepers.

Or

Under what circumstances can gender equality be achieved?

Answer: Gender equality can be achieved when women and men are given equal opportunities in **education, employment, wages, and social rights**. In addition, patriarchal thinking and **cultural discrimination** should be reduced, women's participation in governmental and social decision-making should be increased, and legal protection should be made effective.

Q 49. The National Policy of Education, 1986 laid down that gender discrimination must be completely eliminated from the educational system, yet it persists. Give reasons. (Any five points)

Answer: Despite the National Policy of Education, 1986, gender discrimination continues due to the following reasons :-

- 1. Social and cultural beliefs** – In many societies, girls are still given less importance in education, and according to traditional thinking, it is considered appropriate for girls to remain confined to the home.
- 2. Patriarchal mindset** – Men are given priority in the family and society, due to which girls do not receive equal opportunities and resources.
- 3. Inadequate resources and facilities** – Sufficient schools, toilets, transport, and other facilities for girls are not available, which disrupts their education.



4. **Lack of literacy and awareness** – Parents and communities have limited awareness about the importance of gender equality; therefore, girls do not receive adequate support in education.
5. **Safety and fear** – Safety issues while going to school, fear of harassment on roads, and crime discourage girls' education, and families hesitate to allow them to continue their studies.

Or

In Independent India, certain legislative steps were taken to improve the status of women. Examine and discuss the impact/effectiveness of these policies on their status. (Any five points)

Answer: Legislative steps taken in Independent India to improve the status of women and their impact:

1. **Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961** – By banning the dowry system, this Act ensured the protection of women's rights and their dignity at the time of marriage.
2. **Equal Remuneration Act, 1976** – This Act granted men and women the right to equal wages for equal work, thereby reducing economic inequality.
3. **Women's reservation and political representation** – Reserved seats for women in Panchayats and Parliament have included them in political participation and decision-making processes.
4. **Laws to prevent violence and ensure safety** – Laws enacted to prevent domestic violence, sexual harassment, and other crimes have improved women's safety and dignity.
5. **Special schemes in education and employment** – Educational, skill development, and training schemes for girls have enhanced their social and economic empowerment and brought equality in opportunities.

However, although these legislative measures have provided women with legal protection and recognition, their complete effectiveness remains weak due to patriarchal attitudes and lack of education.



“OPTIONAL MODULE -II”

(Indian Culture)

Q 41. Which of the following activities do you think best exemplifies Indian culture?

- (A) High five (B) Fist bump
(C) Shaking hands (D) Touching elders' feet

Answer - (D) Touching elders' feet

Q 42. Based on the following, identify the correct option:

Assertion (A): Culture is a way of life that is common to a group of people.

Reason (R): It includes a collection of beliefs and attitudes, shared understanding and patterns of behaviour.

- (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

Q 43. 'Ploughs, sickle, musical instruments, etc.,' relate to which of the following?

- (A) Culture is space bound (B) Culture is time bound
(C) Material culture (D) Non-material culture

Answer - (C) Material culture

Or

“All human beings have technology to manipulate their natural environment to sustain their life.” Identify to which of the following characteristics of culture it belongs.

- (A) Culture is universal (B) Culture is stable, yet it is also dynamic
(C) Culture is learned behavior (D) None of the above



Answer - (A) Culture is universal

Q 44. _____ is a process of education without a formal school.

Answer - Informal education

Q 45. Time and _____ make culture dynamic.

Answer - Change

Or

Something which is not inherited but gained through effort or over time or both is _____.

Answer - Cultural innovation

Q 46. The art and science of designing and erecting buildings

Answer - Architecture

Or

A formal account in writing systematically of some subjects

Answer - Article

Q 47. Norms are not a standard model or pattern regarded as typical for a specific group of people.

Answer – False ✗ (Ideal norms are standards or ideal patterns of behaviour and values created for a specific group of people.)

Q 48. After political liberation, what steps were taken by the Government of India to promote science and technology?

Answer - After political independence, the Government of India took the following steps to promote science and technology:

1. Establishment of the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) and various research centers.
2. Promotion of scientific and technical education and research through Five Year Plans.

Or



Explain the two distinct schools that emerged in Indian architecture.

Answer - Two distinct schools of Indian architecture:

1. Hindu architecture – Temple construction, sculpture, pillars and domes.
2. Mughal architecture – Tombs, forts, gardens and decoration using red stone and marble.

Q 49. “During the Mughal period, fine art rose to a standard of considerable excellence.” Justify with suitable examples. (Any five points)

Answer - During the Mughal period, fine arts reached a high level of excellence. Examples:

1. **Excellence in painting:** Mughal painting showed minute detailing, proper use of colors and realistic depiction of life. Painters in the courts of Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan produced magnificent illustrated manuscripts.
2. **Growth of architecture:** Structures like the Taj Mahal, Fatehpur Sikri and the Red Fort reflect the grandeur and aesthetic sense of Mughal architecture.
3. **Decorative and ornamental arts:** Sculpture, jali work and paintings were beautifully integrated into palaces, mosques and monuments such as the Qutub Minar.
4. **Literature and book art:** Decorated manuscripts and royal libraries flourished, such as Humayun’s biography and Akbar’s historical works.
5. **Patronage to music and dance:** Music and dance were encouraged in royal courts, leading to the development of classical and traditional arts and enriching fine arts as a whole.

Or

“The paintings of Ancient India are master pieces of all times.” Justify with suitable examples. (Any five points)

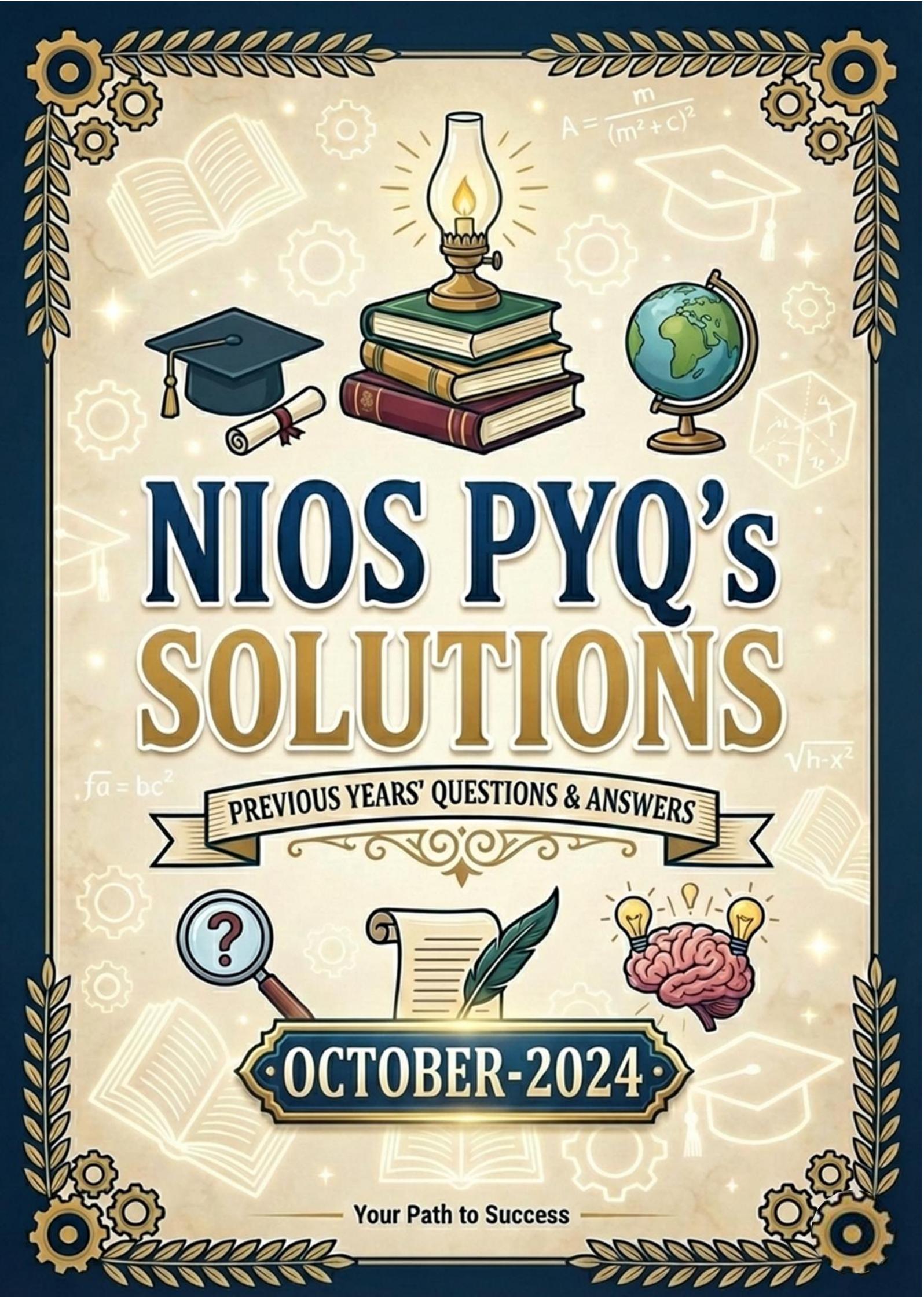
Answer - Ancient Indian paintings have been innovative in all periods. Examples:

1. **Gupta period paintings:** The Ajanta cave murals are outstanding, depicting religious stories and subtle expressions of life.
2. **Rajput style:** Rajput paintings portrayed themes such as the Ramayana and Krishna-Leela, using vibrant colors and expressive styles.

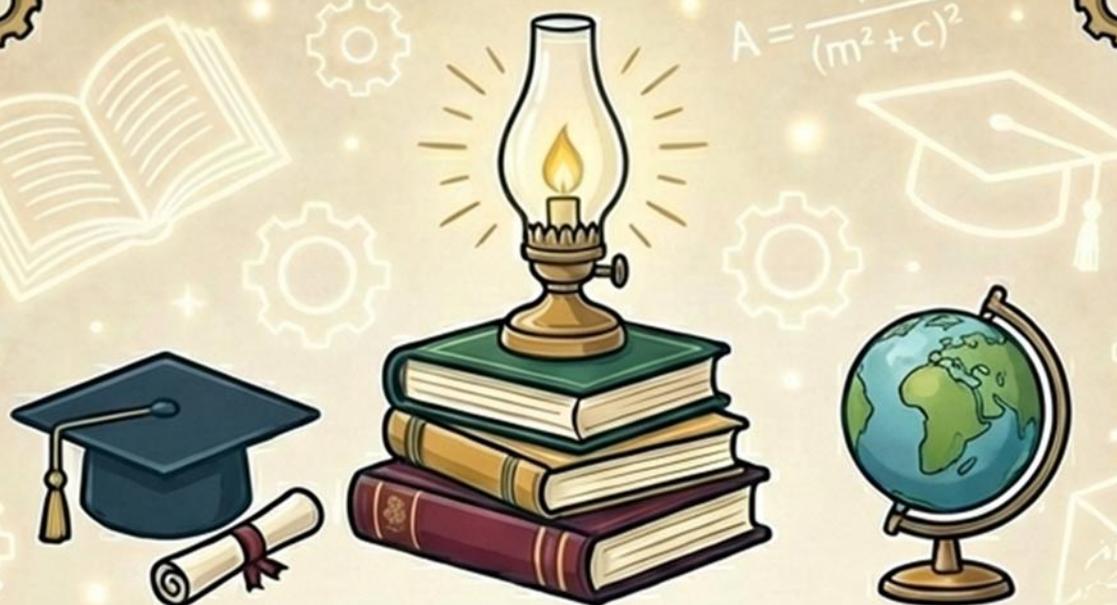


3. **Mughal and Persian influence:** A fusion of Mughal and Persian styles is seen in ancient Indian paintings, especially in the manuscripts of Akbar and Jahangir, known for fine and realistic depiction.
4. **Combination of religious and secular themes:** Wall paintings and oil paintings depicted Buddhist, Jain and Hindu themes along with social and cultural life.
5. **Local and regional innovations:** Painting styles developed according to local colors, costumes and landscapes in Rajasthan, Punjab and South India, giving rise to distinct and innovative regional styles.





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



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$\sqrt{h-x^2}$

$f_a = bc^2$

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



OCTOBER-2024

Your Path to Success

SECTION-A

A.
B.
C. 

Q 1 - A neighborhood or a village are good examples of which of the following?

- (A) Community (B) Society
(C) Urbanization (D) Association

Answer - (A) Community

Q 2 - The Industrial Revolution that started in Europe in the late 17th century gradually impacted the entire globe. Identify the factor that cannot be associated with this phenomenon:

- (A) Production moved out of households to factories.
(B) The role of capital in the production process increased.
(C) People from all strata took to agricultural activities.
(D) Many women entered the work force.

Answer - (C) People from all strata took to agricultural activities.

Q 3 - Karl Marx was the chief architect of the economic theory of social change. Pick the view that does not match with the Marxian view:

- (A) Capitalism emerged because of contradictions in feudalism.
(B) There would be a class struggle between the farmers and the workers.
(C) A revolution would be carried out by the workers.
(D) Socialism would emerge as a result of the ills of capitalism.

Answer - (B) There would be a class struggle between the farmers and the workers.

Q 4 - For simpler understanding, Anthropologists have defined a tribe as a social group that:

- (A) Has territorial affiliation and no specialization function



- (B) Is exogamous in nature
- (C) Is conscious of territorial and ethnic homogeneity
- (D) Only (A) and (C) are correct

Answer - (D) Only (A) and (C) are correct

Q 5 - Sociologists have identified certain essential attributes of society. Which of the following is not an attribute?

- (A) Inter-dependence
- (B) Likeness with no difference
- (C) Co-operation among members
- (D) Can have conflicting relations

Answer - (B) Likeness with no difference

Q 6 - Which one of the following will not fall under consanguineal kinship?

- (A) Relationship between child and parents
- (B) Relationship between uncles and niece/nephews
- (C) Relationship between father and mother
- (D) Relationship between siblings with same set of parents

Answer - (C) Relationship between father and mother

Q 7 - Identify the factor that cannot be associated with poverty faced by a number of families in our country.

- (A) They are landless and are dependent on others for work and wages
- (B) They have to work at low wages
- (C) They get work all the year round
- (D) They have to take loans at high rates of interest

Answer - (C) They get work all the year round

Q 8 - Illiteracy is a curse for modern society because it leads to:

- (A) Ignorance
- (B) Deprivation



(C) Often wrong thoughts and actions

(D) All of the above is true

Answer - (D) All of the above is true

Q 9 - Identify the factor that is not linked to membership of a caste.

(A) Ascribed

(B) Hereditary

(C) Transferable

(D) Assigns a social status

Answer - (C) Transferable

Q 10 - Which fact is not considered by sociologists in their understanding of Institutions?

(A) They are basic constituents of society

(B) Important for survival of society

(C) Is simply an organization like a school or a hospital

(D) Six primary institutions are found in almost every society

Answer - (C) Is simply an organization like a school or a hospital

Q 11 - Favoritism, dowry, foeticide, immorality etc. will all fall into which form of corruption?

(A) Social

(B) Political

(C) Religious

(D) Professional

Answer – (A) Social

Q 12 - Which of the following is not a feature of caste system?

(A) Segmental division of society

(B) Restrictions on occupation, food

(C) Endogamy

(D) Non-hereditary

Answer - (D) Non-hereditary

Q 13 - The Survey Method of social research can be classified as:

(A) Evaluative

(B) Predictive



(C) Explanatory

(D) All of the above

Answer - (D) All of the above

Q 14 - Modernization is a broad concept. Which of the ideas mentioned below brings out its essence?

(A) Any culture can modernize without adapting to western values.

(B) It does not imply abandoning the traditions totally.

(C) Requires integration of rational aspects of tradition with suitable aspects of modernity.

(D) All of the above ideas are true.

Answer - (D) All of the above ideas are true.

Q 15 - Scheduled Tribes have been conscious of their identity since long and have organized movements against:

(A) Zamindars

(B) Jagirdars

(C) British rule

(D) All of the above

Answer - (D) All of the above

Q 16 - Traditional occupation system known as the Jajmani system is gradually eroding. What has been the main reason of this trend?

(A) Land reforms have altered traditional land ownership structure

(B) Market economy has spread

(C) Nature of inter-caste relationship is changing

(D) All of the above

Answer - (D) All of the above

Q 17 - Which of the following qualify as a social group?

(A) Audience clapping after watching an interesting play



(B) A crowd witnessing a protest rally passing by

(C) Residents' welfare association meeting every week in the colony common room

(D) Random people at a railway platform waiting to board

Answer - (C) Residents' welfare association meeting every week in the colony common room

Q 18 - Fill in the blanks (any two) :

(a) Kinship terms help us in understanding the _____ between various members of a family and their status and role within it.

Answer - Interrelationships

(b) The relationship between mother and child is the starting point of _____ kinship.

Answer - Consanguineal

Q 19 - Fill in the blanks (any two):

(a) Rural societies have a relatively _____ economy particularly in terms of production and consumption.

Answer - Self-reliant

(b) _____ factor means the relatives in the town invite their close people and try to give them jobs.

Answer - Pull

Q 20 - Fill in the blanks any five of the following

(i) Kinship terms that cannot be further reduced or broken down into simpler words are referred to as –

Answer - Primary terms

(ii) A joint family system where the extension of family is along vertical lines is known as –



Answer - Lineal Joint Family

(iii) When the descent is traced through the female line, it is called –

Answer - Matrilineal

(iv) Kinship behavior under which kinsmen do not address each other directly is referred to as

Answer - Addressing term

(v) A person who is the basic point of reference in determining and tracing kinship is -

Answer - Reference person

Q 21 – Write True or False (any two)

(a) Movements that aim at restoration or reinforcement of old, traditional systems can be termed as counter-revolution.

Answer - True

(b) Functionalist theory states that every pattern of action, belief and interaction tends to generate an opposing reaction.

Answer – False (According to the Functionalist theory, actions, beliefs, and interactions aim to maintain balance and stability in society, not produce opposite reactions.)

Q 22 – Write True or False (any three) :

(a) Every group is structurally organized.

Answer - True

(b) Based on the presence or absence of formal rules, groups can be defined as formal or informal.

Answer - True

(c) Family as an association is a group whereas an institution, is not a group.



Answer - False ✘ (The statement is wrong because a family can be considered a group both as an association and as an institution.)

Q 23- (i) Based on the following identify the correct option.

Assertion (A): The direction of evolution can easily be reversed from the complex stage to the simple stage.

Reason (R): Evolution is an irreversible process.

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

(Development is a continuous and irreversible process; it cannot be easily changed from simple to complex or from complex to simple.)

(ii) Based on the following identify the correct option.

Assertion (A): Revolution is a sudden and abrupt overthrow of the existing social order.

Reason (R): In French revolution the rule of the emperor came to an end suddenly.

(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

(iii) Based on the following identify the correct option.

Assertion (A): Socialization is an ongoing process.

Reason (R): It helps the child to grow and develop physically and mentally.



(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

(iv) Based on the following identify the correct option.

Assertion (A): Human society has rarely experienced changes.

Reason (R): Social institutions have undergone tremendous modifications from the times of our forefathers.

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

(Human society continuously experiences change, and social institutions undergo modifications from time to time.)

Q 24 - In this question there are a total of 4 items Match the Columns type question items carrying 1 mark each.



Column I	Column II
(i) Nuclear Family (ii) Matriarchal Families (iii) In Western Countries (iv) Familistic Interest	(a) Implies that the interest of the family as a whole is more important than individual interest (b) Is basically a bilateral grouping made up of husband, wife and relatives on both sides (c) Is a type of family based on size (d) Examples, Nayars of Kerala and Garo tribes of Assam (e) Married couple reside in the wife's parental household or community (f) Young couples mainly prefer Neolocal family

Answer -

Column I	Column II
(i) Nuclear Family (ii) Matriarchal Families (iii) In Western Countries (iv) Familistic Interest	(b) Is basically a bilateral grouping made up of husband, wife and relatives on both sides (d) Examples, Nayars of Kerala and Garo tribes of Assam (f) Young couples mainly prefer Neolocal family (c) Is a type of family based on size (a) Implies that the interest of the family as a whole is more important than individual interest

Q 25 - Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow (any four):

The followers of Judaism are known as Jews. The ancient Indian settlements of Jews are in Cochin and Maharashtra. Both the settlements are small in number having a combined population of not more than twenty thousand.

The Jews of Cochin have maintained their religious identity for at least a millennium. It was in 1020 AD that the king of Cochin gave the Jews the right to live and enjoy privileges, such as the right to ride elephants and to go with a state umbrella etc. Later, the Jews came to be divided into two groups-the white Jews, who were lighter in their skin color and traced their kinship to the original migrants and the Black Jews who were dark skinned. Between these two groups of Jews there was no similarity in food habits and marriages.



By contrast the Jews in Maharashtra are large in number. The Jews of Cochin were different from the Jews of Maharashtra. These Jews are known as Bene Israel i.e. Sons of Israel. They live in several Konkani-speaking villages as oil pressers, since oil pressing is not a prestigious occupation, they do not rank high in their villages. As they do not work on Saturdays, they are also known as Saturday Oilmen.

(a) What were the Jews of Maharashtra called?

Answer - Bene Israel (Sons of Israel)

(b) Mention the rights and privileges granted by the King of Cochin for the Jews.

Answer - The king of Cochin granted the Jews the right to livelihood, the right to ride elephants, and the special privilege of carrying the royal umbrella.

(c) Which religion is followed by the Jews? Where had they mainly settled down in India?

Answer - Jews follow Judaism. In India, they were mainly settled in Cochin (Kerala) and Maharashtra.

(d) Write a brief note on the 'Bene Israel'.

Answer – Bene Israel were Jews living in Maharashtra. They lived in Konkani-speaking villages and worked mainly as oil pressers (telis). This profession was considered low in status, so their social position was not very high. They did not work on Saturdays, earning them the nickname 'Saturday oilmen'.

“SECTION—B”



Answer the following questions in around 100 words.

Q 26: What perspective is adopted by the functionalists in their attempt to analyse society?

Answer: Functionalists use the functional perspective to analyse society. According to this perspective, society is seen as an organized system in which different institutions such as family, education, religion, economy, and politics perform their specific functions. Just as the organs of the human body work together to keep the body healthy, social institutions work together to maintain order, balance, and



stability in society. Functionalists believe that every part of society has some useful function that helps in the survival and continuity of society.

Q 27: Distinguish between 'natural inequalities between people' and 'inequalities in their conditions of existence'.

Answer:

Feature	Natural Inequality	Inequality of Conditions of Existence
Origin	It is present in an individual from birth itself.	It arises due to social, economic, and political reasons.
Examples	It includes differences such as age, gender, physical structure, strength, and intelligence.	It includes education, income, housing, health, employment, and social status.
Possibility of Change	Change in this is difficult or impossible.	It can be reduced through policies and social reforms.

or

How is Hypergamy different from Hypogamy?

Answer:

Basis of Comparison	Hypergamy	Hypogamy
Literal meaning	"Anu" means "favourable" or "in the normal order."	"Prati" means "opposite" or "reverse."
Status of the groom (male)	The man belongs to a higher caste or higher social status.	The man belongs to a lower caste or lower social status.
Status of the bride (female)	The woman belongs to a lower caste or lower status.	The woman belongs to a higher caste or higher status.
Traditional belief	It was accepted to a certain extent in Hindu scriptures and Smritis.	In ancient times, it was considered against the scriptures and a social offence.



Basis of Comparison	Hypergamy	Hypogamy
Social prestige	The bride's family increased its social prestige by associating with a higher lineage.	It was considered against social norms and often led to punishment or social boycott.
Status of offspring (children)	Children received a respectable position in the father's caste or society.	In ancient times, such offspring were placed in lower categories (such as Chandalas).

Q 28: Discuss how does Karl Marx understand the ruling class and the service class.

Answer: According to Karl Marx, society is divided into two main classes. The first is the ruling class (bourgeoisie), which controls the means of production (such as factories and land). They control the ideology and politics of society. On the other hand, there is the serving class or working class (proletariat), which does not own the means of production. They sell their labour power to the ruling class in order to survive. There is a constant conflict of interests between these two classes, which Marx calls class struggle.

Q 29: What is dowry? Why is it regarded as an evil practice?

Answer: Dowry refers to money, goods, jewellery, property, or other materials given by the bride's family to the groom's family at the time of marriage. This practice began as a tradition but over time has turned into a system of demand and pressure.

Reasons why dowry is considered an evil practice:

- Dowry promotes inequality and injustice in society.
- It leads to cruelty, harassment, and domestic violence against women.
- In many cases, failure to meet dowry demands results in murder or suicide.
- It places a heavy financial burden on poor families.

Q 30: Highlight the role of Public Opinion as an agency of social control.

Answer: Public opinion represents the collective beliefs, values, and expectations of society. It plays an important role in regulating behavior and maintaining social discipline. When an individual violates social norms, public opinion criticizes or condemns such behavior, creating pressure to conform.



Through elections, opinion polls, and mass media, public opinion expresses society's wishes and expectations. Thus, public opinion functions as an informal agency of social control that helps maintain social stability and collective harmony.

31. What is corruption? Mention some of the manifestations of corruption in daily life.

Answer: Corruption is an antisocial and unethical activity in which individuals violate rules, laws, or moral standards for personal gain. It weakens justice, equality, and transparency in society.

Some expressions of corruption in daily life:

1. Giving or taking bribes in government or private offices.
2. Gaining personal benefit by violating rules.
3. Unfair practices in land, housing, or business matters.
4. Favoritism and monetary influence in selection or recruitment.
5. Misuse or negligence of public facilities.

or

What is poverty? How does illiteracy contribute to poverty?

Answer: Poverty is a condition in which a person's basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, education, and health are not adequately met. It implies a lack of economic, social, and quality-of-life resources.

Illiteracy contributes to poverty in the following ways:-

- 1. Lack of employment:** Only educated individuals can get good jobs or run successful businesses. Illiterate people often depend on low-paying or temporary work.
- 2. Low income and limited development:** Lack of education prevents skill and knowledge development, reducing opportunities to increase income.
- 3. Social backwardness:** Illiterate individuals cannot fully benefit from social and government schemes.
- 4. Intergenerational poverty:** If parents are illiterate, less attention is given to children's education, causing poverty to persist across generations.

Answer the following questions in around 200 words.



Q 32: Describe how the subject matter of Political Science is different from that of Sociology?

Answer: Political Science and Sociology are both branches of social science, but their subject matter and perspectives differ. Political Science primarily studies power, governance, government, political institutions, and processes. It explains how power is distributed in society, how political decisions are made, and how relations between citizens and the state are structured. It also analyses systems such as democracy, dictatorship, and other forms of government.

In contrast, Sociology studies social organization, social structure, culture, groups, family, education, and economic life. Its aim is to understand how social institutions and norms influence behaviour and social stability.

Thus, Sociology focuses on social aspects and behaviour, while Political Science focuses on power, governance, and political processes. Political Science asks “who holds power and how it is exercised,” whereas Sociology seeks to understand “how society functions and what influences individual behaviour.”

or

Q. How do the concepts of status and role establish a connection between Sociology and Psychology?

Answer: The concepts of status and role are important in both Psychology and Sociology. In Sociology, status refers to the position or place a person occupies in society, such as student, teacher, parent, or friend. Role refers to the duties and expected behaviour associated with that status. For example, the status of a student provides social identity, while the role includes studying, attending school regularly, and following rules.

From a psychological perspective, attention is given to how individuals perform their roles, involving their thoughts, emotions, and experiences. A student’s interest in studies, participation in group activities, and friendships reflect a combination of mental processes and social expectations. Sociology helps explain how balance is maintained among different statuses and roles, while Psychology explains how individuals mentally internalize and perform them.

Thus, the concepts of status and role connect individual experience with the social structure.



Q 33: What are challenges of using participant observation technique of data collection?

Answer: In participant observation, the researcher becomes part of the society or group to study their behavior and activities. While it provides deep insights, it has several challenges:

1. **Bias:** The researcher's personal beliefs or experiences may influence the study.
2. **Lack of authenticity:** Members may not show their true behavior in the researcher's presence.
3. **Ethical issues:** Risks of breaching confidentiality or misuse of information exist.
4. **Time and effort:** Long-term immersion in the group is required, making the process lengthy and tiring.
5. **Risk of over-identification:** Excessive involvement can make it difficult to maintain objectivity.
6. **Difficulty in data interpretation:** Information is often qualitative, making analysis and generalization challenging.

Thus, participant observation gives rich and clear information but poses challenges in objectivity, ethics, and time investment.

Q 34. Discuss how caste and economy is linked?

Answer: Caste and economy are closely linked in Indian society. Caste traditionally determines social order and division of labor. Each caste had a specific occupation: Brahmins for education and rituals, Kshatriyas for protection and governance, Vaishyas for trade and farming, and Shudras for labor. Thus, caste was directly connected to economic **activity and means of livelihood**.

Even in modern society, caste influences economic status. Some castes have more wealth, resources, and opportunities, while backward castes often remain economically weaker. Caste-based discrimination and unequal access to opportunities affect income and employment.

Additionally, caste traditions and social rules restrict professions and economic activities. Therefore, caste not only provides social identity but also influences a person's **economic position, employment, and social mobility**.

Q 35. Explain the relationship between imitation and socialization.

Answer: Role performance means that a person fulfills the expected duties and behaviors according to their social status. Its fundamental rules are:

1. **Clear expectations:** The individual should have a clear understanding of the duties and responsibilities associated with their role.
2. **Social adaptation:** The individual should behave in accordance with the expectations of the group and society.
3. **Flexibility:** The ability to adjust the role according to circumstances and changes.
4. **Empathy:** Performing the role while understanding the perspectives and emotions of others.
5. **Responsibility:** Understanding the consequences of one's role and acting responsibly.

Role performance and personality development: When a person fulfills their roles, they learn discipline, responsibility, and social behavior. This process develops self-confidence, leadership skills, and social understanding. Experiencing different roles makes a person flexible, enabling them to make decisions and solve problems. Thus, role performance aids in the social and mental development of personality.

or

Q. Discuss how caste and economy is linked?

Answer: Role performance means that a person follows the expected duties and behaviors according to their social status. Its fundamental rules are:

1. **Clear expectations:** The person should have a clear knowledge of the duties and responsibilities associated with their role.
2. **Social adaptation:** The person should behave according to the expectations of the group and society.
3. **Flexibility:** The ability to adjust the role according to circumstances and changes.
4. **Empathy:** Performing the role while understanding the perspectives and emotions of others.
5. **Responsibility:** Understanding the consequences of one's role and acting responsibly.



Role performance process and personality development: When a person follows their roles, they learn discipline, responsibility, and social behavior. This process develops self-confidence, leadership skills, and social understanding. Experiencing different roles makes a person flexible, enabling them to make decisions and solve problems. Thus, role performance helps in the social and mental development of personality.

Q 36. How do customs act as a means of informal social control

Answer: Customs are established traditional rules and behaviors in society that regulate people’s conduct from generation to generation. They function as informal means of social control because they influence individuals through both external pressure and internal moral conscience.

Customs guide individuals about acceptable and unacceptable behavior. For example, in a village, participating in prayers or festivals on time is considered a social custom. If someone does not follow it, the community criticizes or socially reprimands them, creating indirect pressure to comply with social norms.

Moreover, customs help maintain social harmony and stability. They regulate behavior even without formal rules or laws. Over time, individuals internalize these customs, which supports discipline and social cohesion. Thus, customs act as informal social control in society and help stabilize the social structure.

or

Q. How are laws different from customs?

Answer:

Features	Law	Custom
Nature	Written and formal	Informal and unwritten
Obligation to follow	Mandatory; violation leads to legal punishment	Followed under social and moral pressure; violation leads to social criticism



Features	Law	Custom
Generality	Applies equally to all citizens	Limited to a particular community, region, or group
Process of change	Can be changed through formal procedures	Changes gradually with social transformations
Means of enforcement	Courts and government institutions	Through family, society, and community
Purpose	Ensure obedience to law and justice	Ensure social harmony and adherence to traditions

Q 37. One of the major problems faced by the Scheduled Tribes is displacement. How does that affect the tribals?

Answer: Displacement is a serious challenge faced by Scheduled Tribes. It occurs when their traditional land, forests, or homes are taken away due to development projects, dams, mining, industries, or road construction.

Effects of displacement:-

- 1. Economic difficulties:** Loss of traditional agriculture, forest-based livelihood, or hunting-gathering sources affects their income and employment.
- 2. Cultural loss:** Traditions, customs, and festivals tied to their land are disrupted, weakening cultural identity.
- 3. Social displacement:** Communities break apart and social support systems weaken, leading to feelings of isolation and insecurity.
- 4. Impact on education and health:** Lack of resources in the new location disrupts children's education and limits access to healthcare.
- 5. Mental and emotional impact:** Loss of land and lifestyle increases stress, frustration, and mental health issues.

Thus, displacement deeply affects the economic, social, cultural, and mental well-being of Scheduled Tribes.



Q 38. What is the difference between ascribed and achieved status? Explain with the help of examples.

Answer: In sociology, a person's status reflects their social identity. It is mainly divided into two types – **Ascribed Status and Achieved Status.**

Ascribed Status is the position a person acquires by birth. It involves no contribution from the individual's choice or effort. For example, a person's birth into a particular caste, religion, gender, or family, or their age or place of birth, is considered an ascribed status. This type of status determines a person's initial identity in society and influences their social rights and duties.

In contrast, **Achieved Status** is the position a person attains through their own effort, hard work, education, skills, or social activities. Examples include becoming a teacher, doctor, leader, or winning in sports. Achieved status reflects a person's abilities, accomplishments, and diligence, and it can also be changed or improved over time.

Thus, **ascribed status** is birth-based, while **achieved status** is based on personal effort and achievements.

or

Q. Discuss the four forms of marriages that are considered proper and desirable in the traditional Hindu Society.

Answer: In Hindu society, marriage is considered not only a social bond between two individuals but also a fulfillment of religious duties, rites, and social responsibilities. According to traditional texts, four types of marriages are regarded as proper and desirable:

- 1. Brahma Marriage:** In this type, the father himself finds a worthy, learned, and virtuous groom and invites him home, giving his daughter in marriage. No exchange of gifts or money takes place.
- 2. Daiva Marriage:** In this type, the father marries his daughter to a priest (pandit) who has successfully conducted a yajna or religious ritual according to proper rites.
- 3. Arsha Marriage:** In this type, the groom gives a pair of cows and bulls to the bride's father as a gift. This is not a bride-price, but a donation according to the Rishi tradition for religious purposes.



4. Prajapatya Marriage: In this type, the father gives his daughter to a suitable groom after taking a vow from both to follow their religious and social duties. The groom does not give any gift, and the marriage is purely duty-based.

Answer the following questions in around 500 words.

Q 39. It has been observed that deprivation and discrimination is still faced by a girl child in some sections of our society. Explain with examples from contemporary societies.

Answer: In contemporary society, girls continue to face deprivation and discriminatory conditions in many areas. This discrimination is clearly visible in education, health, employment, and social and family decision-making. From birth, girls are often given less importance in certain families and communities. In many cases, this discrimination is due to social mindset and traditions.

- **Deprivation in education:** In many rural and backward areas, families spend less on girls' education and do not prioritize sending them to school. For example, girls are often made to do household chores instead of attending school, while boys are sent to school. As a result, girls have lower literacy rates and limited self-reliance.
- **Inequality in health and nutrition:** Families and society give less attention to girls' nutrition and health. In many places, girls do not receive adequate food or healthcare. For example, in cases of serious illness or malnutrition, boys are given priority. This affects their physical and mental development.
- **Discrimination in employment and economic opportunities:** Girls and women do not get equal opportunities in employment. Often, they are paid less, given limited positions, or restricted to domestic work. For instance, in some areas, women are confined to household chores, sewing, or small agricultural tasks, while men with equal qualifications are appointed to higher positions.
- **Inequality in social and family decisions:** In many families, decisions about girls' marriage, education, and career are made against their wishes. Practices like dowry put them under mental and economic pressure. Additionally, social and family control restricts girls' freedom and mobility.

Thus, in contemporary society, girls can be seen in deprived and discriminatory conditions in terms of education, economy, health, and social status. This situation not only affects individual development



but also hinders societal progress and equality. Improving the status of girls requires education, healthcare services, social awareness, and legal protection.

or

What is Population Explosion? Explain the three stages of population transition.

Answer: Population Explosion refers to the situation when the population of a country or region increases excessively and rapidly in an unbalanced manner. This mainly occurs when the birth rate is very high, and the death rate is low. When the gap between birth and death becomes very large, the population grows rapidly, making control difficult.

Population Transition is the process through which a society's population develops in three major stages based on changes in birth and death rates:

- 1. Initial Stage:** In this stage, both birth rate and death rate are high. Since birth and death are nearly equal, the population grows slowly. This stage was common in traditional, agriculture-based, and developing societies. High mortality was due to diseases, malnutrition, and lack of health facilities.
- 2. Intermediate Stage:** In this stage, the death rate starts declining while the birth rate remains high, causing rapid population growth. This occurs due to improvements in modern healthcare, nutrition, sanitation, and vaccination. For example, this stage was observed in India and other developing countries at the end of the 20th century.
- 3. Advanced Stage:** In this stage, the birth rate also begins to decline, while the death rate is already low. Population growth slows down and gradually stabilizes. This is seen in developed countries like Japan and European nations, where family planning, education, and women's participation reduce the birth rate.

Thus, **population explosion is most visible during the intermediate stage**. Population transition reflects the process of controlling population growth alongside economic, social, and health improvements. It shows that population growth in any society depends mainly on the balance between birth and death rates and can be managed through corrective measures.

Q 40. "Family is the basic unit of social organization". Discuss the specific features or characteristics of the family.



Answer: The family is the smallest and fundamental unit of society, functioning as the foundation of social life and the primary unit of socialization. It guides an individual from birth through social, emotional, and moral development.

Key features of the family:-

- **Social Unit:** The family is the smallest unit of society. Members are connected through relationships, cooperation, and a sense of sharing. For example, family members help each other and support one another during difficult times.
- **Birth or Marital Relationship:** A family is formed through birth or marriage. Parents and children, or husband, wife, and their children, live within a structured relationship that helps maintain social order.
- **Shared Responsibility:** Economic, social, and emotional responsibilities are shared within the family. For instance, parents care for children while adult members contribute to the family's financial needs.
- **Social Control:** Families teach discipline, morality, and social norms in children and new members. It is a primary means of socialization, helping children distinguish between right and wrong.
- **Emotional Support:** Families provide love, security, and psychological support. For example, children seek guidance from parents in times of difficulty, which builds their confidence and personality.
- **Preservation of Cultural Traditions:** Families transmit culture, customs, values, and traditions across generations. This maintains the society's cultural identity and helps children understand social and cultural values.

Thus, the family is not only a social group but also plays a vital role in individual and social development, maintaining social norms, and preserving culture. For this reason, the family is considered the basic unit of social organization in society.

or



Certain, definite and comparatively stable patterns of behavior of different members of a kin group are in place. Explain the kinship behavior based on avoidance, avunculate, amitate and teknonymy.

Answer: Kinship behavior refers to the social behavior that operates within kinship groups. This behavior determines the relationships, rights, and responsibilities among members of the family and extended family. Kinship behavior not only clarifies relationships but also helps maintain social control and cooperation in society.

- 1. Avoidance :** Avoidance refers to rules according to which certain relatives must be treated with a degree of distance. For example, interactions with a sister's husband (devar) or in-laws are limited. This is considered necessary to maintain social respect and personal dignity.
- 2. Maternal Relations :** Maternal relations refer to the mother's side of the family, such as maternal uncle (mama) and maternal aunt (mami). These relationships carry specific rights and duties. For instance, the maternal uncle has the right to advise and care for his nieces and nephews. Maternal relations play an important role in child-rearing and social security.
- 3. Patrilineal Rights :** Patrilineal rights relate to the father's side of the family. For example, rights over lineage, property, and family leadership rest with the father or male members. These rights ensure the transfer of property and social positions.
- 4. Addressing Descendants :** This refers to the way relatives are addressed according to their lineage and social position, e.g., grandfather-grandmother, uncle-aunt, brother-sister. This practice clarifies relationships and social structure within the family and community.

Thus, kinship behavior and its specific practices help maintain social cooperation, respect, and control among members. This behavior forms not only the basis of personal relationships but also the foundation of social structure.

“OPTIONAL MODULE-I”

(Status of Women)

Q 41. Name the reformer whose name is associated with the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929.



(A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

(B) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

(C) Har Bilas Sarda

(D) Dayanand Saraswati

Answer - (C) Har Bilas Sarda

Q 42. Which Article of the Indian Constitution declares 'the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them?'

(A) Article - 14

(B) Article - 15(1)

(C) Article - 14(1)

(D) None of the above

Answer - (B) Article - 15(1)

Q 43. Which of the following terms refer to the death of mothers in child birth?

(A) The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961

(B) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

(C) The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955

(D) The Hindu Succession Act, 1956

Answer - (C) The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955

Q 44. India's sex ratio, which stood at 972 women per 1000 men in 1901, had declined to _____ per 1000 by 1991.

Answer - 927 per 1000

Q 45. During the _____ period, evil practices like sati, child marriage or ban on widow remarriage did not exist.

Answer - Early Vedic period

Q 46. The difference between men and women as created by the society - (Define in one word)

Answer - Gender

Q 47. Feminists use terms such as patriarchy, male domination, female subordination, etc., to explain gender discrimination.



Answer - False ✗ (Women's capabilities are determined not by their biological structure but by social, cultural factors and opportunities.)

Q 48. Differentiate between organized and unorganized sectors.

Answer: Organized Sector: Employees working in the organized sector are permanently employed and receive fixed salaries, pension, insurance, and other facilities as per rules. Working hours are fixed, and employees' rights are protected by law. **Examples:** Government offices, big companies, banks.

Unorganized Sector: Employees working in the unorganized sector are temporary or work on a contract basis and do not receive regular facilities. Their wages are low and insecure, working hours are irregular, and legal protection is limited. **Examples:** Domestic workers, daily wage laborers, small shopkeepers.

Or

The Constitution of India laid the foundation for creating a social order where men and women are treated as equals. What does the Directive Principles of State Policy prescribe in this regard?

Answer: The Indian Constitution lays the foundation for providing equal rights and opportunities to women and men in society. To implement this, the **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs)** guide the state to frame laws, policies, and programs aimed at eliminating gender discrimination.

The responsibilities of the state include ensuring equal opportunities in education, equality in employment and wages, and access to health and social security. Additionally, it involves preventing violations of women's rights and ensuring they attain equal status in society.

Thus, the Directive Principles provide a path to establish equality and justice in society and ensure equal rights and opportunities for both women and men.

Q 49. A series of laws have actually paved the way for bringing about major changes in the lives of women. Enlist any five such laws that have been passed to protect their rights.

Answer: Five major laws enacted to protect women's rights:

1. **Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929** – Prohibits child marriage and sets the minimum age for marriage.



2. **Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961** – Prohibits the practice of dowry and related offenses.
3. **Equal Remuneration Act, 1976** – Ensures equal pay for equal work.
4. **The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013** – Provides protection against sexual harassment at the workplace.
5. **Amendments in the Indian Penal Code, 2013** – Strengthens protection of women against domestic violence and rape.

These laws play a significant role in ensuring equal rights, safety, and social justice for women.

Or

Describe the status of women in the Modern period of Indian history.

Answer: In the modern period, the status of Indian women improved. Due to social reformers and movements, practices such as sati, child marriage, and restrictions on widow remarriage were abolished. Women began to receive opportunities for education and employment, making them socially and economically self-reliant. They also contributed to politics, literature, and the freedom struggle. For example, Rani Lakshmbai and Jhalakari Bai actively participated in the national movement.

Thus, the modern era provided women with education, rights, and social opportunities, leading to an improvement in their status and enabling them to play a stronger role in society. However, traditional responsibilities and social discrimination persisted, making complete equality still a challenge.

“OPTIONAL MODULE -II”

(Indian Culture)

Q 41. Identify the fact that supports the fact that time is a determining factor in the cultural make up of a people.

- (A) Wearing warm clothes in winter
- (B) There were no railways about 200 years ago
- (C) About 3 decades ago people were not exposed to computers



(D) All of the above

Answer - (D) All of the above

Q 42. Based on the following, identify the correct option:

Assertion (A): In the Indian society, the emphasis on ritual seems very high.

Reason (R): The religious practices and values are constantly striving towards, 'Samanvaya' i.e. reconciliation and concord.

(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

(The importance of rituals in Indian society is true, but religious practices are not only for fostering harmony; they also serve many other purposes.)

Q 43. In the beginning of the 20th century during the British rule, distinct architectural school emerged. Identify from the following.

(A) Revivalist school

(B) Sarnath school

(C) Progressive and Modern school

(D) Both (A) and (C)

Answer - (D) Both (A) and (C)

Q 44. The _____ painting can be seen on the walls and ceilings of the Ajanta and Ellora caves.

Answer - Mural

Q 45. Restrictions or prohibitions that are not permitted by society is known as _____

Answer - Change

Q 46. The art and science of designing and erecting buildings

Answer - Architecture



Q 47. Culture is unique to human species. (True or False)

Answer – True 

Q 48. Mughals were a great patron of literature. Discuss with examples.

Answer - The Mughal emperors were great patrons of literature. In Akbar's court, Persian and Sanskrit literature were promoted, where scholars like Jafar and Abul Fazl contributed significantly to history and literature. During the reigns of Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb, poetry, drama, and religious texts also received patronage. Contemporary poets like Mir Taqi Mir, Mirabai, and those around Mumtaz Mahal presented their works under the support of the Mughal rulers.

Or

How is Indian cultural heritage considered so rich and diverse?

Answer - India's cultural heritage is extremely rich and diverse, as it encompasses countless traditions of language, religion, art, music, dance, and rituals. Each region and community has its own distinct cultural identity, reflecting the country's social and historical diversity. The confluence of all these variations makes Indian culture multi-coloured, vibrant, and enriched, preserving the values, traditions, and cultural pride of society.

Q 49. What is culture? Explain the two broad components of culture.

Answer - Culture is the total knowledge, beliefs, arts, laws, morality, customs, traditions, and ways of life that a human learns from society and adopts. It influences an individual's behavior, thinking, and social development.

Two broad components of culture:

- 1. Material components:** These include physical objects created by society, such as houses, vehicles, tools, clothing, and art. These elements reflect the material and technological progress of a society.
- 2. Non-material components:** These include knowledge, beliefs, religion, moral values, language, traditions, and social norms. These elements shape an individual's thoughts, behavior, and social relationships.

Or



How is culture a learnt behavior? What is Enculturation?

Answer - Culture is a learned behavior because a person does not acquire it by birth but learns it during life from society. Through interaction with family, school, peer groups, religion, and the community, a person adopts language, customs, values, beliefs, and ways of behavior. For example, gestures like greeting someone, table manners, or dressing styles are learned from society.

Enculturation is the process through which an individual learns, understands, and internalizes the culture of their society. Through this process, a person learns to behave according to social norms and becomes an active member of society.





Thank you!

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

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