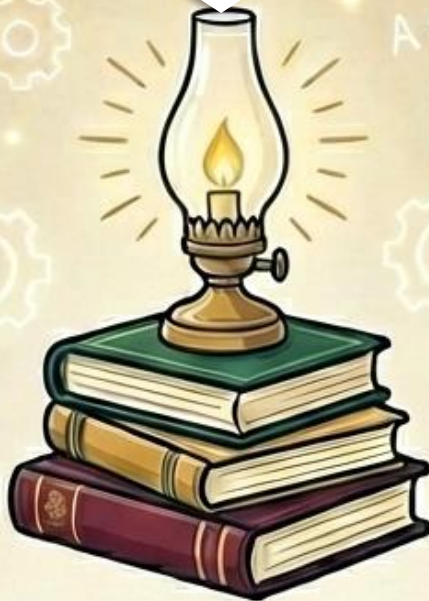




$$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$$



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$$fa = bc^2$$

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

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



APRIL-2025

Your Path to Success

SECTION-A

A. ☐
B. ☒
C. ☐



Q 1 - History bases itself on an analysis of

(A) observation

(B) documents

(C) general studies

(D) comparative data

Answer - (B) documents

Q 2 - Economics studies the aspects of

(A) production

(B) distribution

(C) exchange

(D) All of the above

Answer - (D) All of the above

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

(A) Individualism

(B) Urban oriented

(C) Group feeling

(D) Techno centric

Answer - (C) Group feeling

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

(A) Group of people

(B) Likeness of interest

(C) Definite locality

(D) Sentiment of oneness

Answer - (C) Definite locality

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

(A) Society

(B) Community

(C) Group

(D) Club

Answer - (B) Community



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

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

Answer - (B) One's own group

Q 7 - Decline in death rate has led to

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

Answer - (A) increased population

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

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

Answer - (C) Din-i-Ilahi

Q 9 - During Treta Yug, the Jatavs were

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

Answer - (B) Kshatriyas

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

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

Answer - (D) three thousand years

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

- (A) Emperor Ashoka
- (B) Akbar



(C) Harshavardhana

(D) Pala

Answer – (A) Emperor Ashoka

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

(A) 1029

(B) 1030

(C) 1020

(D) 1025

Answer - (C) 1020

Q 13 - Sikhs are the disciples of

(A) Five Gurus

(B) Ten Gurus

(C) Four Gurus

(D) Two Gurus

Answer - (B) ten Gurus

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

(A) 3 crores

(B) 4 crores

(C) 6 crores

(D) 5 crores

Answer - (B) 4 crores

Q 15 - The followers of Judaism are referred to as

(A) Mazdeism

(B) Jains

(C) Buddhists

(D) Jews

Answer - (D) Jews

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

(A) 1955

(B) 1976

(C) 1958

(D) 1956

Answer - (A) 1955



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

(A) 1831

(B) 1857

(C) 1855

(D) 1821

Answer - (C) 1855

Q 18 - Fill in the blanks :

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

Answer - Institution

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

Answer - Nuclear

Q 19 - Fill in the blanks :

(a) Traditional society was characterized by _____ labour.

Answer - Human

(b) Elections inculcate sense of _____ among the citizens.

Answer - Responsibility

Q 20 - Fill in the blanks

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

Answer - Polyandry

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

Answer - Incest



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

Answer - Hypergamous

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

Answer - Bilateral kinship

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

Answer - Indirect address

Q 21 – Write True or False:

(a) Domestic violence on women is above caste.

Answer - True ☒

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

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

प्रश्न 22 – Write True or False:

(a) Sociologists collect their data from archives.

Answer - True ☒

(b) Sociology is an observational science.

Answer - True ☒

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

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

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



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

Answer -

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

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

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

(a) Explain the strategy plan of development.



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

(b) What is it based on?

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

(c) How does it include progress?

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

(d) How is it value loaded?

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

Q 25 –Answer the following Assertion-Reason questions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(These activities do not form a cyclic pattern.)

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

“SECTION—B”

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

Q 26: What does empirical method refer to?

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

Q 27: Explain the term 'Kibbutz'.

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

or

What do you understand by a Neolocal family?

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



Q 28: Define social stratification.

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

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

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

Q 30: Briefly explain the evolutionary theory of social change

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

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

Answer - Problems faced by Scheduled Castes:-

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

or



What are the various problems faced by the Scheduled Tribes?

Answer - Problems faced by Scheduled Tribes:-

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

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

Q 32: Differentiate between group and society.

Answer -

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

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

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

1. **Intimate and personal contact** – Members maintain direct and continuous interaction.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Key points:

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

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

or

What are the cultural factors of social change?

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

Key points:

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



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

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

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

Q 37. Highlight the features of the caste system.

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

Main features:

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



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

Q 38. Explain the major characteristics of urban societies.

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

Key features:

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

or

Differentiate between Varna and Jati.

Answer -



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

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

Q 39. Explain the characteristics of family.

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

Key features:

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



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

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

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

Q 40. Mention the characteristics of tribal society.

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

Main features:

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



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

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

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

or

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

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

Main problems:

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



- 5. Social discrimination:** Society often views them negatively. Street children face a lack of opportunities and social support. People may label them as criminals or lazy, making social integration difficult.
- 6. Emotional and mental stress:** Insecure life, deprivation, and violence on the streets cause mental stress and emotional problems. This impacts their personality and social behavior, sometimes leading them toward crime or harmful activities.

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

“OPTIONAL MODULE-I”

(Status of Women)

Q 41. When was the Widow Remarriage Act passed?

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

Answer - (B) 1856

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

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

Answer - (A) अनुच्छेद 15

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

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

Answer - (A) 1929



Q 44. Fill in the blank:

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

Answer - Shared responsibility

Q 45. Fill in the blank with one word:

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

Answer - Family

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

(A) Maharshi Karve

(B) Jyotiba Phule

(C) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

(D) Pandita Ramabai

Answer - (B) Jyotiba Phule

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

Answer - True 

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

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

or

Name the two Dharmashastras and their code of conduct.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

or

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

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

Ways to achieve gender equality in the family:

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



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

“OPTIONAL MODULE-II”

(Indian Culture)

Q 41. Time and space dimensions make culture

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

Answer - (D) Dynamic

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

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

Answer - (D) Non-Material Culture

Q 43. Geological Survey of India was established in

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

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

Q 44. Fill in the blank:

_____ is known as the father of India's nuclear science.

Answer - Homi Bhabha

Q 45. Define in one word:

A formal account in writing systematically of some subject.

Answer – Observation

Q 46. Fill in the blank:



_____ was a noted mathematician of ancient India.

Answer - Aryabhata

Q 47. Write True or False:

Mughals were famous for gardens.

Answer - True ✓

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

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

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

or

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

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

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

Q 49. Highlight the contributions of ancient Indian scientist.

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

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



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

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

or

Differentiate between norms and values.

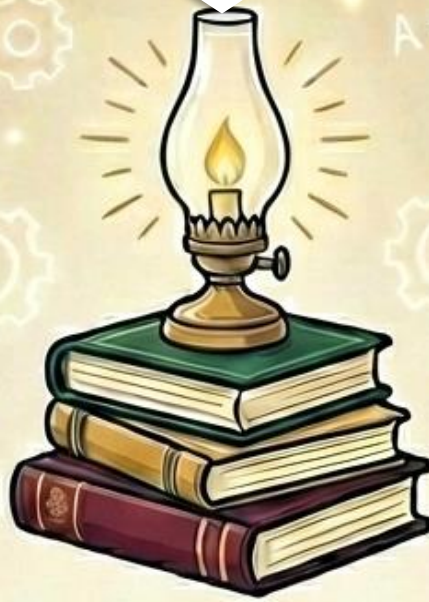
Answer - Differentiate between norms and values:-

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





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



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$$\sqrt{a} = bc^2$$

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

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



OCTOBER-2025

Your Path to Success

SECTION - A

Q 1 – Institutions are blueprints of _____.

- (A) Human action
- (B) Social norms
- (C) Cultural practices
- (D) Economic systems

Answer - (A) Human action

Q 2 - The process of socialization is a _____.

- (A) One-time event
- (B) Life-long process
- (C) Short-term experience
- (D) Collective activity

Answer – (B) Life-long process

Q 3 - Social change means modifications of variations in social _____, social processes and social structure.

- (A) Traditions
- (B) Reaction
- (C) Interactions
- (D) Actions

Answer – (C) Interactions

Q 4 - Observation, interview, questionnaires, press reports, letters are all techniques of _____.

- (A) Data collection



(B) Case study

(C) Communication

(D) Research

Answer – (A) Data collection

Q 5 - Choose the appropriate community attributes from the list below:

(A) Static

(B) Concrete

(C) Dynamic

(D) Abstract

Answer – (B) Concrete

Q 6 - Family is basically a _____ grouping.

(A) Unilateral

(B) Matriarchal

(C) Patriarchal

(D) Bilateral

Answer – (D) Bilateral

Q 7 - The purpose of the survey is to provide _____.

(A) Opinions

(B) Information

(C) Data analysis

(D) Suggestions

Answer – (B) Information



Q 8 - The Irula, Toda, Badaga, Paliyan are found in the _____ region of India.

- (A) Northeast
- (B) Western
- (C) South
- (D) Island Communities

Answer – (C) South

Q 9 - Caste system is based on a ritual criterion, which means it is based on _____.

- (A) Economic
- (B) Religious myths
- (C) Social
- (D) Political

Answer – (B) Religious myths

Q 10 - The model of caste with four varnas is known as the _____ system.

- (A) Kula
- (B) Gotra
- (C) Chaturvarna
- (D) Jajmani

Answer – (C) Chaturvarna

Q 11 - The _____ of Cochin have firmly maintained their religious identity for at least a millennium.

- (A) Buddhists
- (B) Parsis
- (C) Armenians



(D) Jews

Answer – (D) Jews

Q 12 - In Tanr land maize, mille, marua, tisi, mustard etc are sown by _____ method.

(A) Dry cultivation

(B) Terrace farming

(C) Wet farming

(D) Shifting cultivation

Answer – (D) Shifting cultivation

Q 13 - Sociology is principally concerned with the study of _____ societies.

(A) Ancient

(B) Medieval

(C) Contemporary

(D) Primitive

Answer – (C) Contemporary

Q 14 - Slavery was banned in the year _____.

(A) 1843

(B) 1842

(C) 1947

(D) 1860

Answer – (A) 1843

Q 15 - A situation of not meeting expenditure on both meals due to very low income ____.

(A) Human Poverty



(B) Poverty

(C) Corruption

(D) Denial

Answer – (B) Poverty

Q 16 - The Mandal Commission's report was implemented in the year _____.

(A) 1993

(B) 1992

(C) 1999

(D) 2000

Answer – (A) 1993

Q 17 - Child Labour includes children belonging to age group of _____.

(A) 6-12 years

(B) 5-14 years

(C) 4-15 years

(D) 7-16 years

Answer – (B) 5-14 years

Q 18 - Fill in the blanks.

(i) Father's brother's wife, father's sister's husband, father's mother's brother _____ are examples of _____. (Primary kins / Secondary kins / Tertiary kins)

Answer – Tertiary kins

(ii) _____ is the person through whom the relationship is traced. (Father / mother / aunt / ego)

Answer – ego



Q 19 - Fill in the blanks.

(i) Every individual occupies a social position in a situation of _____. (Conflict/ life chance / interaction)

Answer – interaction

(ii) A status given to an individual because of the facts related to his or her birth is _____ status.
(Ascribed / Achieved / caste)

Answer – Ascribed

Q 20 - Define in one word.

(i) Rules that connect individuals with particular sets of kins, known or presumed common ancestry, are called rules of _____.

Answer – descent

(ii) The smallest kinship group is a _____.

Answer – family

(iii) In avunculate the father is not considered so important as the _____.

Answer – maternal uncle

(iv) Societies without unilateral descent rules, are _____.

Answer – bilateral

(v) The joint family, where the family's interest is prioritized over the individual's, exhibits _____.
(characteristics)

Answer – familistic organization

Q 21 - Fill in the blanks:

(i) Seheria, Bhil, Girisia are tribes found in the _____ region of India. (Southern / Central / Western)

Answer – Western



(ii) Rural societies are more _____ and tradition oriented towards the performance of rituals as well as beliefs in deities. (materialistic / conservative / secular)

Answer – Conservative

Q 22 - State True/False:

(i) Groups are called 'Social bricks' by some sociologists.

Answer – True

(ii) The main function of secondary group is to fulfill a specific need.

Answer – True

(iii) Class, caste and bureaucracy are examples of horizontal groups.

Answer – False

Q 23 - Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Family performs a number of functions in society. An individual and society are highly dependent upon the family for the fulfilment of their basic requirements. If these needs of the individual and society are not met properly, the very survival of both would be at risk. Therefore, the functions carried out by the family acquire immense significance.

Socialization of children is one of the most important functions of the family i.e. to look after children and bringing them up according to the culture of the society. Family ensures that in the process of socialization the child becomes aware of the material as well as the non-material aspects of culture. The child learns language, customs, etiquette, norms and values, beliefs and social roles. All these aspects are part of non-material culture. The knowledge of about material culture which includes techniques of food production, house building, musical instruments etc are also imparted to the younger generation in the process of socialization.

All these aspects are part of non-material culture. The knowledge of about material culture which includes techniques of food production, house building, musical instruments etc are also imparted to the younger generation in the process of socialization.

In fact, without socialization there would be no transfer of culture. The very survival of culture is dependent on the socializing function of the family. For the proper socialization of children, the conduct of socializing agent



i.e. mother, father, and other relatives must be proper and affectionate. Only then does the child learn the norms of society willingly and completely.

(i) What function of the family is of immense significance and why?

Answer – The most important function of the family is the 'socialization of children', because it makes them adaptable to the culture and norms of the society, making them responsible members of society.

(ii) What does socialization involve?

Answer – Socialization involves looking after children, language, customs, social roles, values, and learning both material and non-material culture.

(iii) Differentiate between material and non-material culture by giving two examples each.

Answer – An example of material culture is 'house building' or 'musical instruments', whereas an example of non-material culture is 'customs' or 'moral values'.

(iv) Why is transfer of culture an essential function of socialization?

Answer – The transfer of culture is necessary because without it, cultural continuity is not possible and the identity of the society cannot reach the new generation.

Q 24 - Answer the following Assertion - Reason Questions.

(i) Assertion (A): Development is contextual and relative in nature.

Reason (R): Therefore, the notion of development may differ from society to society.

(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

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

(ii) Assertion (A): Advancement in the field of agriculture gets retarded if there is insufficient monsoon or increases if there is a normal monsoon in the next season.



Reason (R): Tendency for change goes up and down depending upon favourable or unfavourable circumstances.

(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

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

(iii) Assertion (A): Social change is a simple and one dimensional phenomenon.

Reason (R): Change in one sphere does not effect other spheres of social life.

(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 – (D) Both (A) and (R) are false

(iv) Assertion (A): Babar propagated the concept of a state religion called Din-i-illahi a synthesis of Hinduism and Islam.

Reason (R): Conflict between the old and new values leads to the creation of a completely new value system.

(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

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



Q 25 - Match Column A with Column B.

Column A (Words)

Column B (Description)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| (i) The root slm in Arabic | (a) Digambara and Svetambara |
| (ii) Sikh derived from | (b) Means 'to be in peace, to be an integral whole' |
| (iii) Two groups within Jainism | (c) Monotheistic faith |
| (iv) Christianity is a | (d) Pali word sikha and Sanskrit word sisya |

Answer –

Column A (Words)

Column B (Description)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| (i) The root slm in Arabic | (b) Means 'to be in peace, to be an integral whole' |
| (ii) Sikh derived from | (d) Pali word sikha and Sanskrit word sisya |
| (iii) Two groups within Jainism | (a) Digambara and Svetambara |
| (iv) Christianity is a | (c) Monotheistic faith |

SECTION – B

Q 26 - Differentiate between a method and technique.

Answer – The difference between method and technique is as follows -

- Method** - It is a broad and systematic approach or methodology of research. It is the overall strategy or plan adopted to achieve the goal of the research. The level of method is high and philosophical, which determines the direction in which we have to proceed. For example, 'historical method' or 'comparative method'.
- Technique** - These are the specific means or tools for carrying out the research work. These are at a very micro and practical level. Techniques are used at the ground level to collect and examine data. For example, 'interview', 'questionnaire', or 'observation'.



Q 27 - ' Social Stratification is a type of social inequality.' Explain.

Answer – Social stratification refers to the system of dividing society into different strata or categories, in which individuals and groups are placed based on their prestige, power, and resources. It is considered a form of social inequality because the distribution of resources, opportunities, and rights in society is not equal. In this, people at the higher level have more power, prestige, and facilities, while people at the lower level get limited opportunities. Thus, this division of society is socially constructed and maintains inequalities.

Q 28 - "Family is the basic unit of social organization." Elaborate.

Answer – Family is the most important and basic unit of social organization. It forms the foundation of human society and binds individuals through blood, marriage, or adoption. The family plays an important role in the formation of an individual's personality and introduces them to the norms, values, and behaviours of society. It is from here that a child learns language, culture, customs, and social roles. At the same time, by fulfilling the responsibility of nurturing, protecting, and socializing the new generation, the family ensures the continuity and stability of society.

Q 29 - (a) Explain the significant place of earth in Zoroastrianism.

Answer – In Zoroastrianism, the earth is considered extremely sacred because it sustains and nurtures all human beings. According to the beliefs of this religion, human life depends on the resources of the earth, hence even after death, the person's body should merge into the earth. Also, in this religion, there is a tradition of neither burning the dead body nor immersing it in water, because both fire and water are considered highly sacred and cannot be polluted by a dead body. Therefore, the dead body is left open in a 'Dakhma' (Tower of Silence), from where the bones eventually merge into the earth itself.

OR

(b) What is the significance of 'fire' for Zoroastrians.

Answer – Fire holds an extremely important place in Zoroastrianism and is known as 'Atar'. Fire is considered a symbol of God and a divine power here, representing absolute purity. That is why Parsis take extreme precautions to prevent fire from becoming impure, and the fire is kept constantly burning in the temple, where worshippers go to pray. Also, fire is considered a medium between God and humans here, which works to destroy darkness and lead towards light and truth.



Q 30 - What do you understand by the term social control?

Answer – Social control means the system through which society regulates the behaviour of its members to ensure adherence to social values. Its main objective is to maintain order in society, reduce conflicts, and establish discipline and unity within the group. This control can be through informal (like traditions, customs, mores) or formal (like law, police, courts) methods, which deter individuals from anti-social acts. Also, it is considered an invisible force that helps in maintaining a balanced social structure in society.

Q 31 - (a) Explain Sanskritization.

Answer – Sanskritization is the social process through which a lower caste or tribe adopts the customs, religious beliefs, and lifestyle of a higher caste in order to raise their social status. This concept was given by sociologist M.N. Srinivas, which explains that to improve their position in the social hierarchy, groups often imitate the food habits, clothing, language, and rituals of higher castes. This can bring a change in their social prestige and identity, although it does not bring any change to the basic structure of the caste system.

OR

(b) What are the three conditions necessary for a caste to undergo Sanskritization?

Answer – The following three conditions are necessary for the Sanskritization of a caste -

1. It is essential for the people of the caste to have the mental readiness, desire, and effort to improve their social status and attain a higher position.
2. The economic condition of that caste should be strong enough so that they can adopt and maintain the customs, living standards, and lifestyle of higher castes.
3. There should be close contact with a higher or dominant caste, so that their behaviour, traditions, and cultural practices can be learned and adopted.

Q 32 - (a) What do you understand by 'applied sociology'?

Answer - The branch of sociology in which theories, concepts, and research findings are used to understand and solve social problems is called applied sociology. Its objective is not only to study theories but also to bring positive changes in people's lives. Its points are as follows -

1. **Solving social problems** : Applied sociology suggests practical solutions by studying the causes of problems like poverty, unemployment, crime, child labour, drug addiction, and caste discrimination.



2. **Role in policy making** : It assists government and non-governmental organizations in formulating plans and policies according to the needs of society, so that their benefits can reach more people.
3. **Social intervention** : It is not limited only to study, but actively works to implement reform programs in communities, schools, and workplaces and to improve people's standard of living.

OR

(b) What is 'social psychology'?

Answer – The branch of study between psychology and sociology, which understands how an individual's thoughts, feelings, and behaviours are influenced by the social environment, groups, and the presence of other individuals, is called social psychology. Its main objective is to understand the reciprocal interactions between the individual and society. Its main points are as follows -

1. **Interrelationship of individual and society** : Social psychology studies how an individual is affected by his social environment and how he develops his identity while harmonizing with society.
2. **Social influence and adaptation** : It studies how groups, leadership, public opinion, and peer pressure influence an individual's thoughts, decisions, and behaviour.
3. **Explanation of behaviour** : It examines the reactions and behaviours of individuals in various situations and attempts to understand why people behave differently in different situations.

Q 33 - (a) Explain social stratification and social inequality.

Answer – Social stratification and social inequality are two important concepts of sociology that help in understanding the structure of society -

1. **Social Stratification** : This is a systematic and organized form of social inequality. When inequality persists generation after generation in society and takes the form of a definite 'hierarchy' or layers, it is called stratification. In this, society is divided into different categories, where the upper layers possess more rights and prestige, while the lower layers have the minimum.
2. **Social Inequality** : This is a broader concept, which refers to the unequal distribution of resources, opportunities, power, and rewards among individuals or groups in society. Also, inequality occurs when everyone in society does not get equal opportunities or amenities. It can be natural or social, where differences are seen among people based on age, gender, or physical ability.

OR



(b) Social stratification is not universal. Justify.

Answer – There has always been a debate in sociology on the universality of social stratification. Some thinkers consider it universal, but the grounds against considering it universal are as follows –

- 1. Example of primitive societies :** Many simple and small hunting or food-gathering societies (like some tribal groups) lack stratification. Here all members are equal and no one has excess wealth or permanent power to rule over others.
- 2. Concept of Communism :** According to some ideologies (like Marxism), an ideal society is one where class and stratification are abolished. If a society can be imagined where there is equal ownership of the means of production by all, it proves that stratification is not an absolute necessity.
- 3. Efficiency vs. Exploitation :** If stratification existed only for the division of labour, it could have been considered necessary. But since in most societies stratification has become a tool for 'exploitation' and 'unequal distribution of rights', it is considered merely a social construct, not a universal rule.

Q 34 - Differentiate between Varna and Jati.

Answer – The main differences between Varna and Jati are as follows –

Main Difference	Varna	Jati
Original Structure	It divides society into four main classes - Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, and Shudra.	Their numbers are in the thousands, which also include many sub-castes.
Basis	It is based on an individual's qualities and deeds (karma).	It is based on an individual's birth and lineage.
Scope and Limit	It is a general and uniform framework of classification for the entire society.	It is found in different forms in different regions and is local in nature.

Q 35 - Who are Scheduled Castes? Mention the benefits they enjoy after inclusion in the Constitution of India.

Answer – Those castes and groups that have historically faced social, economic, and educational backwardness and discrimination are called Scheduled Castes. According to the Indian Constitution, special protection and



development opportunities have been provided to these groups so that they can connect with the mainstream of society. The benefits they receive are as follows -

1. **Facility of Reservation** : Reservation of seats has been ensured for Scheduled Castes in government jobs, Lok Sabha, and State Legislative Assemblies, as well as in government educational institutions, so that their representation increases in every field.
2. **Constitutional Protection and Safeguards** : Under Article 17, 'Untouchability' has been abolished. Also, stringent laws like the 'Prevention of Atrocities Act' have been enacted to prevent discrimination against them.
3. **Educational and Development Programs** : To encourage the education of children from these classes, the government runs special scholarship schemes, hostel facilities, skill development programs, and also provides financial assistance.

Q 36 - (a) Explain 'Mores' as means of social control.

Answer – In sociology, mores are those moral norms or rules that deeply influence the life-values of a society and play a role in maintaining social order. Social control through them occurs in the following ways -

1. **Determination of Moral Conduct** : Mores are related to an individual's moral conduct. They set clear standards in society for 'what is right' and 'what is wrong' (e.g., honesty, telling the truth, respecting elders).
2. **Collective Interest and Order** : They are deliberately constructed with the objective of protecting the collective welfare and order of society. They function to prevent immoral or anti-social acts.
3. **Provision of Punishment** : The violation of mores is considered unacceptable to society. An individual who ignores them has to face severe condemnation, boycott, or social punishment in society.

OR

(b) Explain Religion as means of social control.

Answer – In sociology, religion is not considered limited to worship or religious rituals but is viewed as a system that controls social behaviours. The role of religion in social control can be understood through these points -

1. **Concept of Sin and Virtue** : Religion establishes the belief that good deeds result in virtue and bad deeds result in sin. Because of this, people try to avoid wrong actions.



2. **Determination of Code of Conduct** : Religion prescribes rules and traditions for various aspects of life like family, marriage, and social behaviour, which people consider their duty to follow.
3. **Community Unity** : Religious festivals, worship, and prayers bring people together, strengthening the feeling of unity, cooperation, and collectiveness in society.

Q 37 - (a) Discuss how family acts as an agent of socialization.

Answer – Family acts as an agent of socialization in the following ways -

1. **Primary relationship and emotional bond** : At birth, the child is completely dependent on the family. A deep emotional bond is formed with parents and other members, providing security and a sense of belongingness. Through this, he develops an initial understanding of forming relationships in society.
2. **Formation of behaviour and habits** : The child learns by observing the behaviour, ways of speaking, and daily activities of his family members. He gradually imitates them, forming his etiquette, moral values, language, and habits of daily life.
3. **Knowledge of social roles** : Living within the family, the child understands various roles such as son, daughter, brother, and sister. He learns the rights and responsibilities associated with these roles. Also, through play and family activities, he acquires knowledge of discipline.

OR

(b) Examine the extent to which society itself is considered as an agent of socialization.

Answer – Society is considered an agent of socialization because -

1. **Propagation of cultural standards** : Society, through its rules, traditions, customs, and values, teaches an individual what kind of behaviour is acceptable and what is not. This process influences an individual's way of thinking and behaving.
2. **Environment of informal education** : In society, an individual learns the language, clothing, food habits, and social behaviour of daily life by observing and experiencing others. It is in this social environment that he understands his various roles as a citizen, friend, and neighbour.
3. **System of reward and punishment** : Society controls an individual's behaviour through social approval and disapproval. In this, praise for good behaviour and criticism or boycott for bad behaviour motivate an individual to follow social rules.



Q 38 - Differentiate between a group and community.

Answer – The differences between a group and a community are as follows -

Basis of Difference	Group	Community
Basis of Creation	A group is created or formed for a specific purpose.	Communities grow naturally and spontaneously.
Geographical Area	It is not mandatory for group members to live in a specific geographical area.	A community is associated with a definite geographical area or locality.
Duration	Groups may be temporary and can end once the purpose is fulfilled.	Communities are more permanent and long-lasting.
Scope	A group can be a small part or organ of a community.	Many groups can exist within a community.

Q 39 - (a) Discuss the distinctive features of schedule tribes.

Answer – In India, 'Scheduled Tribes' are those groups who live apart from mainstream society in distinct geographical and cultural environments. They have an independent identity and way of life. Their main features are as follows -

- 1. Distinct Geographical Residence :** Scheduled Tribes mainly reside in hilly areas, dense forests, deserts, and remote rural areas. Their contact with general society is limited in these areas, causing less external influence on their lives and helping them maintain their traditional lifestyle.
- 2. Cultural Isolation :** An important feature of these tribes is their distinct cultural identity. They have their own language, customs, traditions, festivals, dances, and religious beliefs. They pass their cultural traditions from generation to generation, keeping their distinct identity intact and displaying social diversity.
- 3. Self-Reliant Economy :** A prominent feature of Scheduled Tribes is their self-reliant economic system, where they depend on nature to fulfill their daily needs. These people make a living through hunting, fishing, food gathering, and agriculture. The main economic objective here is the fulfillment of needs.



4. **Simple Social Organization** : The social structure of these tribes is simple and is primarily based on family and kinship ties. Complex social stratification or rigid caste systems are not found among them, maintaining community cooperation and a sense of equality within them.
5. **Independent Political and Religious System** : Another feature is that they have their own local heads who enforce social rules and resolve disputes. Additionally, their religious beliefs are based on nature worship, ancestor worship, and totemism, where trees, mountains, and rivers are considered sacred.

OR

(b) Discuss the main causes of the change in tribal identity and life.

Answer – Tribal communities have long remained separate with their distinct culture, language, and self-reliant economy. But in modern times, due to increased contact with the outside world, significant changes have occurred in their lives and identity, the reasons for which are -

1. **Impact of Mineral Resources and Industrialization** : Due to the availability of mineral resources in tribal areas, industries, mining, and large development projects have been established there. Consequently, many tribals have been displaced from their traditional lands and resources, affecting their livelihood and weakening their traditional life-system.
2. **Cultural Contact and Religious Conversion** : Coming in contact with outsiders and missionaries has brought changes to the culture of tribal society. Many people have adopted new religions, affecting their traditional festivals, customs, and social institutions, and changes have begun to appear in their original cultural identity.
3. **Development of Transport and Communication** : With the development of roads, railways, and means of communication, tribal areas have connected with the outside world. This has increased people's contact, and they have started adopting modern goods and lifestyles, impacting their traditional self-reliant economy.
4. **Government Policies and Administrative System** : The government's education, health, and development schemes have connected tribal society to the mainstream. Although this has brought benefits, their traditional political system has weakened, and they have become more dependent on the modern administrative system.
5. **Displacement and Urbanization** : Due to changes in the use of forests and development projects, many tribals are getting displaced from their areas and migrating to cities. There they often work in unorganized sectors, which negatively impacts their cultural identity and social structure.



Q 40 - (a) List out the functions of kinship.

Answer – Kinship not only defines blood and marital relations among family members but also provides an individual with a definite place, security, and obligations in society. Its main functions in the smooth functioning of society are as follows -

1. **Social Identity and Status :** Kinship provides an individual with a definite identity and social position in society. Relations like mother, father, brother, or sister clarify an individual's roles and duties, enabling him to understand his position in society and determining his rights.
2. **Security and Support System :** In times of crisis, kinsmen are the first to come forward for help. When needed, relatives provide economic, emotional, and social support. This system gives an individual a sense of security and stabilizes life by providing mental and social support in difficult situations.
3. **Determination of Descent and Inheritance :** The kinship system assists in carrying forward the family lineage and proper transfer of property. It ensures that the family name, traditions, and property are systematically transferred from one generation to another, maintaining the family structure.
4. **Regulation of Marital Relations :** Kinship groups govern marriage relations. It is the rules of kinship that determine within which group marriage is to take place (endogamy) and outside which group (exogamy). This system helps in maintaining purity and discipline in marriage.
5. **Participation in Sacraments and Rituals :** During important life rites like birth, marriage, and death, the kin group participates in an organized manner. People of the same lineage or clan participate in common worship and rituals, bringing strength to mutual relations and maintaining group solidarity.

OR

(b) List out five kinship behaviours or usages manifested in society.

Answer – Kinship behaviours reflect definite conducts and rules that keep mutual relations among kinsmen well-organized. Five prominent kinship behaviours or usages manifested in society are as follows -

1. **Avoidance :** This is a usage in which it is mandatory to maintain physical and social distance between two kinsmen. It entails restrictions on direct contact or conversation with each other. For example, maintaining distance between a mother-in-law and son-in-law or a daughter-in-law and father-in-law.
2. **Joking Relationship :** This is exactly the opposite of avoidance. In this, joking is permitted between kinsmen. This relationship provides a certain freedom between two individuals, where they can make fun of each



other and the other person does not mind. For example, the relationship between a man and his sister-in-law (brother's wife).

3. **Avunculate** : This custom is mainly found in matrilineal societies. In this, there is a special and important relationship between the maternal uncle and nephew/niece. Under this system, the maternal uncle plays a decisive role in family decisions and is a figure of affection and security for his nephew-niece.
4. **Amitate** : This is the opposite of the avunculate relationship, where the father's sister (aunt) receives a special place and authority. This is especially seen in patrilineal families, where the aunt has an important role and her consent or presence is mandatory in certain special rites.
5. **Couvade** : This is a usage in which the husband also observes certain special rules during his wife's labor pains. During that period, the husband eats similar food as the wife, refrains from certain tasks, and symbolically shares the same experience, which manifests a sense of social and family unity.

Optional Module - I

Q 41 - A prominent Maharashtra reformer named Jyoti ba Phule devoted his life to the cause of _____.

- (A) Girls education
- (B) O.B.C.s
- (C) Untouchables
- (D) Women

Answer – (D) Women

Q 42 - The term 'Gender' cannot be used to refer to:

- (A) Social roles and identities
- (B) Cultural expectations
- (C) Biological differences
- (D) Gender norms

Answer – (C) Biological differences



Q 43 - An ideology which recognizes the existence of gender inequality and protests against the same (Define in one word)

Answer – Feminism

Q 44 - A family where the father has power and authority is called _____. (Fill in the blank)

Answer – Patriarchal Family

Q 45 - The Widow Remarriage Act was passed due to the efforts of _____.

(A) Maharshi Karve

(B) Jyoti Ba Phule

(C) Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar

(D) Pandita Rama Bai

Answer – (C) Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar

Q 46 - Our culture has created many _____ images of men and women over time. (Stereotypical / Realistic / Neutral) (Fill in the blank)

Answer – Stereotypical

Q 47 - All over the world, religion has had a profound impact on human behaviour. (True / False)

Answer – True

Q 48 - (a) How does the difference between sex and gender influence societal expectations and roles?

Answer – The difference between sex and gender deeply influences societal expectations and roles. Sex refers to biological differences, whereas gender roles are determined by society. Based on this, society expects courage, strength, and earning from men, while expecting household responsibilities, caregiving, and submissiveness from women. This discrimination also determines the division of labor, compelling individuals to play roles according to social beliefs rather than their actual capabilities.

OR



(b) Give any two forms of gender discrimination operating in society.

Answer – Two forms of gender discrimination operating in society are -

1. **Gender division of labour :** The division of work in society is done on the basis of gender rather than merit. Men are given the responsibility of going out and earning, while women are confined to domestic chores, childcare, and kitchen work.
2. **Inequality in education and opportunities :** In many families, boys' education is given more importance as they are considered the support of the family. In contrast, girls' education is given lower priority.

Q 49 - (a) Briefly explain the role of different social institutions in promoting gender discrimination.

Answer – Gender discrimination is developed and strengthened through many social institutions in society. Today the law supports equality, yet family, religion, education, and economic institutions are somehow playing the following roles in promoting this discrimination due to traditional thinking -

1. **Role of Family :** Children in the family are prepared according to different roles from childhood. Boys are encouraged for decision-making, outdoor work, and economic responsibilities, whereas girls are taught household work, caregiving, and service-oriented tasks. This develops different social expectations for both and strengthens the feeling of inequality.
2. **Role of Religious Institutions :** Religious traditions and interpretations sometimes limit the role of women. In some customs, women are kept away from religious activities or are considered less important. This reinforces the notion in society that the position of men is more important than that of women.
3. **Role of Educational Institutions :** The education system shapes the thoughts and perspectives of children. Many times, in textbooks and educational materials, men are shown in leadership and employment roles, while women are depicted in domestic roles. This creates traditional stereotypes in the minds of children, and they start considering certain professions suitable only for men or women.
4. **Role of Economic Institutions :** In the economic sphere, women's work is often given less importance compared to men's work. Inequality can also be seen in employment, promotion, and salary opportunities. Furthermore, because domestic work has no economic value, women's contributions are not given adequate recognition, which sustains gender inequality.

OR



(b) Define feminism and state its main objectives.

Answer – Feminism refers to the ideology and social movement that supports providing women with equal rights, opportunities, and respect as men, and attempts to eradicate the existing gender discrimination in society. Its main objectives are as follows -

- 1. Opposition to Patriarchal System :** Feminism opposes the social system in which men are given more rights and control in the family and society. It considers the thought that women are less important than men and that their decisions should always be subordinate to men to be wrong. Its objective is to change this very structure.
- 2. Establishment of Gender Equality :** The objective of feminism is to create a society where men and women get equal rights and respect. It attempts to change traditional mindsets that confine women only to the home and childcare responsibilities, while men are given more importance in decision-making and outdoor work.
- 3. Respect for Women's Labour :** Feminism highlights that the work done by women at home is extremely important, which society often ignores by considering it insignificant. The clear slogan of feminists is that women's domestic work should be given the same respect and importance as economic activities.
- 4. Awareness and Activism :** This ideology is not just a philosophical thought but a work culture. Its objective is to create awareness among women regarding their rights. It helps them understand that their exploitation is not personal, but a 'social problem', against which it is necessary to fight collectively.
- 5. Equal Opportunities and Rights :** A major goal of feminism is to provide women with equal opportunities in education, employment, property rights, and political participation as men. This movement builds pressure on the state and society so that the safety and dignity of women are ensured and they cannot be suppressed in any institution.

Optional Module - II

Q 41 - A culture expressed through language, religion, economy and political systems is known as _____.

- (A) Material culture
- (B) Non-material culture
- (C) Popular culture
- (D) Subculture



Answer – (B) Non-material culture

Q 42 - The Vedas are four in number, the oldest scripture of the world being the ____.

- (A) Yajurveda
- (B) Samaveda
- (C) Atharvaveda
- (D) Rigveda

Answer – (D) Rigveda

Q 43 - A way of life that is common to a group of people. (Define in one word)

Answer – Culture

Q 44 - The term 'Veda' is coined from the root 'vid' meaning _____. (Fill in the blank)

Answer – Knowledge

Q 45 - During the month of _____ that is not vegetarian. Oriyas are prohibited from eating anything

- (A) Baisakh
- (B) Kartik
- (C) Pausha
- (D) Magha

Answer – (B) Kartik

Q 46 - _____ is the ability to cope with the environment, natural as well as man-made. (Fill in the blanks)

Answer – Culture

Q 47 - Not all humans have developed technology to manipulate their natural environment to sustain their lives. (True/False)

Answer – False



Q 48 - (a) Name any two musicians of ancient India.

Answer – Two prominent musicians of ancient India -

1. **Sadarang (Niyamat Khan) :** He was an extremely talented musician and Veena player in the Mughal court. He is known as 'Sadarang' and played an important role in taking Indian classical music to new heights.
2. **Tyagaraja :** He was a great Carnatic musician and saint of South India. He composed many devotion-oriented creations and made a significant contribution to the development of Carnatic music. He is counted among the greatest musicians of Carnatic music.

OR

(b) Name two characteristics or ideas that are present in 'Agama' literature.

Answer – Two characteristics present in Agama literature -

1. **Nature as Scripture :** Agama literature functions like the foundational scriptures for specific sects. These texts are considered sources of authoritative guidance and religious proof for the followers of that particular sect, and their adherence is mandatory for every member of the respective denomination.
2. **Principles of Worship and Discipline :** These texts contain detailed descriptions of the methods and procedures for worshipping specific deities. Along with this, these texts prescribe strict disciplinary principles for the daily life and religious conduct of their worshippers, by adopting which devotees can achieve spiritual progress.

Q 49 - (a) Discuss the characteristics of culture.

Answer – Culture is the way of life of the people of a society. It includes all those things that we learn by living in society. From a sociological perspective, the main characteristics of culture are as follows-

1. **Culture is universal :** The quality of culture is universal, meaning culture is definitely found in every human society in the world. Regardless of the geographical area a human lives in, to fulfill his needs he has developed technology, language, family, and rules of social control, which make his culture global.
2. **Culture is shared :** Culture is not innate or genetic; rather, it is learned behaviour. The knowledge, skills, beliefs, and customs that a human acquires from his family, friends, and community while living in society is culture. It is continuously transferred from one generation to another through the process of enculturation.
3. **Culture is stable, durable, and dynamic :** Along with being stable and durable, culture is also extremely dynamic. Just as the water of a river flows continuously, the elements of culture keep changing, improving, and transforming according to time and space, keeping the culture progressive and adaptable.



4. **Culture is human** : Culture is the unique specialty of human society alone. Other living beings depend on their natural instincts to adapt to their environment, but humans construct culture through their rational intellect, contemplation, and acquired knowledge, enabling them to mold nature according to their needs.
5. **Culture is a collective heritage** : Culture is not the private property of any one individual, but it is the shared wealth of an entire society. It is the collective achievement of that group which follows a similar lifestyle. It is accumulated generation after generation and represents the collective consciousness and identity of the whole community.

OR

(b) "The paintings of ancient India are the greatest works of art ever created." Provide relevant instances to support the assertion.

Answer – Ancient Indian painting is world-famous for its excellence, detail, and lifelikeness. Relevant instances to support these artworks are as follows -

1. **Ajanta Caves** : The mural paintings of the Ajanta caves are world-famous for their lifelikeness and artistic skill. The paintings of elephants, dancers, and musicians on the walls of the caves are considered the best examples of ancient India's high artistic consciousness and fine craftsmanship.
2. **Ellora Paintings** : The paintings engraved in the Ellora caves show the wonderful diversity of ancient Indian painting. These artworks are evidence of that beautiful coordination of ancient architecture and painting of India, which clearly expresses the immense talent and aesthetic sense of the artists of that time.
3. **Bagh Caves** : The paintings of the Bagh caves, located near Gwalior, are very close to the artistic style and beauty of Ajanta. The details of these paintings and the technique of creating them prove the skill of the painters of the ancient period, which still astonishes art lovers today.
4. **Madhubani (Bihar)** : The tradition of Madhubani painting has been continuing since ancient times. The unique artworks used in these paintings and the traditional folk style depict that rich skill of ancient Indian painting, which is keeping the Indian cultural heritage vividly alive even today.
5. **Patta Art of Orissa** : The Patta artworks of Orissa are an excellent example of the subtleties and details of ancient painting. A deep blend of religion and folk life is found in these paintings, which makes these artworks delicate, pure, and a great gem of ancient painting.





Thank you!



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



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