

75 sets

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
DEPARTMENT OF PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

II YEAR P.U.C. EXAMINATION MARCH - 2012.

SCHEME OF VALUATION

Subject Code: 28

Subject: SOCIOLOGY

Q. No.	(ENGLISH VERSION)	Marks Allotted								
I.										
1.	Name the sacred book of Sikhism.	1								
Ans.	Granth Sahib / Guru Granth.									
2.	Is Caste a closed system?	1								
Ans.	Yes. Caste is a closed system.									
3.	What is Kachcha Food?	1								
Ans.	The Food prepared by water is called Kachcha Food.									
4.	Who popularized the term "Harijan"?	1								
Ans.	Mahatma Gandhiji.									
5.	What is Illom?	1								
Ans.	The Patriarchal Joint Family among Nambudris of Kerala is called Illom.									
6.	Which year was declared as year of Women Empowerment?	1								
Ans.	Year - 2001.									
7.	Mention one feature of Urban Area.									
Ans.	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Big in Size,</td> <td style="width: 50%;">2. Social Heterogeneity,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. High Density of Population,</td> <td>4. Variety of Occupations,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Social Differentiation,</td> <td>6. Social Stratification,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Social Mobility,</td> <td>8. Secondary Relations.</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">- Mention any one</p>	1. Big in Size,	2. Social Heterogeneity,	3. High Density of Population,	4. Variety of Occupations,	5. Social Differentiation,	6. Social Stratification,	7. Social Mobility,	8. Secondary Relations.	1
1. Big in Size,	2. Social Heterogeneity,									
3. High Density of Population,	4. Variety of Occupations,									
5. Social Differentiation,	6. Social Stratification,									
7. Social Mobility,	8. Secondary Relations.									
8.	What is Sanskritisation?									
Ans.	<p>M.N. Srinivas - "Sanskritisation is a process by which a low caste or a tribe or other group changes its customs, rituals ideology and way of life in the direction of a high and frequently, 'twice-born' caste".</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any other sentence which gives the same meaning.</p>	1								
9	Expand I. R. D. P.	1								
Ans.	IRDP - Integrated Rural Development Programme.									

10. Ans.	Mention one cause for child labour. 1. Poverty, 2. Familial Reasons, 3. Increasing Population, 4. Lack of Effective Education Policy, 5. Lack of Social Awareness, 6. Failure of Government and the Law, 7. Cheap Labour, 8. Profit Motive, 9. Kidnapping of Children, 10. Bad Habits. <i>- Any one of these points</i>	1
ii. 11. Ans.	Mention two sects of Christianity. Roman Catholic and Protestant.	1+1
12. Ans.	Name two Dominant Caste of Karnataka. Lingayats and Vokkaligas	1+1
13. Ans.	Mention any two Backward Class Commissions of Karnataka. 1. Naganagowda Committee – 1960, 2. Havanoor Commission – 1972, 3. Venkataswamy Commission – 1983, 4. Chinnappa Reddy Commission – 1988. <i>- Mention any two.</i>	1+1
14. Ans.	Mention any two social disabilities of Scheduled Castes. 1. Civic Disabilities, 2. Lowest Status in Society, 3. Educational Disabilities, 4. Religious Disabilities. <i>- Mention any two</i>	1+1
15. Ans.	Write Iravathi Karve's definition of Joint Family. Dr. Iravathi Karve: "Joint family is a group of people who generally live under one roof, who eat food cooked at one hearth, who hold property in common and who participate in common family worship and who are related to each other as some particular type of kindered".	2
16. Ans.	Name any two women sports persons of India. 1. P.T. Usha, 2. Aparna Popet, 3. Bula Chaudari, 4. Reet Ibrahim, 5. Ashwini Nachappa, 6. Nisha Millet, 7. Karnam Malleswari, 8. Malathi Holla, 9. Sania Mirza, 10. Saina Nehwal. <i>- Mention anyof these two.</i>	1+1

17. Ans.	Mention two causes of Sati System. 1. Glorification of Paativratya, 3. Social Custom, 2. Fear of Sexual Harassment, 4. Uncertainty of Future. <i>- Mention any two.</i>	1+1
18. Ans.	Mention any two differences between Rural and Urban community. Rural 1. Smaller in size 2. Agriculture is the main occupation, 3. Social Homogeneity 4. Primary Relationships. 5. Natural Environment. Urban 1. Bigger in size. 2. Non-agricultural occupations. 3. Social Heterogeneity. 4. Secondary Relationships. 5. Artificial Environment. <i>- Mention any two.</i>	1+1
19. Ans.	What is Bonded Labour? Pledging of children by the parents/guardians for the money borrowed from the owner of landlords for household work or land works.	2
20. Ans.	Mention two impacts of Westernization. 1. Introduction of English Education, 3. Changes in the Social Values, 5. Introduction of Science and Technology. 2. Western way of Life, 4. Changes in Social Institutions. 6. Influence on Social Reform Movements. <i>- Mention any two.</i>	1+1
21. Ans.	Mention two causes of Corruption. 1. Politicians and Bureaucrats, 2. The Emergence of New Business Leaders, 3. The Economic Policies of the Government, 4. Scarcity of Necessary Commodities, 5. Changes in the Value System and Immorality, 6. Inefficient Administration. <i>- Mention any two.</i>	1+1
22. Ans.	Mention two recommendations of Santanam Committee. 1. Appointment of committed persons in key posts of Government. 2. Increase in the Salaries and other facilities to Government Officials. 3. Education of Citizens to bring awareness. 4. Administrative delays should be Reduced. 5. Middlemen / Brokers should be Avoided in Government Offices. 6. Imposition of ' <i>Informal codes of conduct</i> ' on Government Officials. <i>- Mention any two.</i>	1+1
III. 23. Ans.	Explain any five effects of Muslim Rule in India. 1. Development of New Cities.	

	<p>2. Impact of Impressive Islamic Values. 3. Impact on Education. 4. Influence on the field of Music and Gardening. 5. Emergence of Bhakti Cult. 6. Influence on the Art and Architecture. 7. Administrative Reforms. 8. Emergence of Social Problems.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>- Explain any 5 of these.</i></p>	2+3										
24. Ans.	<p>Explain the determinants of Dominant Caste. Dominant Caste is one, which has greater population in a particular area, got higher education, and they are socially, economically and politically sound and influential.</p> <p>The Main Determinants of Dominant Caste:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Numerical strength of Population. 2. Sizable amount of landed property. 3. High Ritual status in the local Hierarchy. 4. More number of educated persons found in the caste. 5. High occupations pursue in the caste. 6. Greater Economic and Political power. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>- Brief explanation of these factors.</i></p>	2+3										
25. Ans.	<p>Explain the Concept of Adivasi Panchasheela. <i>Jawaharlal Nehru</i> in his forward to <i>Verrier Elwin's "The Philosophy of NEFA"</i> laid down five principles for the rehabilitation of Tribal people; they are called '<i>Tribal Pahchasheela</i>'. viz.,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nothing should be imposed on the life of the Tribal people. 2. Tribal rights in land and forests should be respected. 3. We should try to educate, train and build up a team of their own people to work for the administration and development. 4. We should not over-administer these areas or overwhelm them with a multiplicity of schemes. 5. We should judge the results of the work by the quality of human character that is evolved and not by statistics or the amount of money spent. 	5										
26. Ans.	<p>Explain five characteristics of Joint Family.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Larger in size.</td> <td style="width: 50%;">2. Common Residence,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Common Kitchen,</td> <td>4. Common Property,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Common Religious Activities,</td> <td>6. Mutual Rights and Obligations,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Authority of Kartha,</td> <td>8. Self Sufficiency,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. Pre-Arranged Marriages,</td> <td>10. Desire for More Procreation.</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>- Explain any 5 features.</i></p>	1. Larger in size.	2. Common Residence,	3. Common Kitchen,	4. Common Property,	5. Common Religious Activities,	6. Mutual Rights and Obligations,	7. Authority of Kartha,	8. Self Sufficiency,	9. Pre-Arranged Marriages,	10. Desire for More Procreation.	2+3
1. Larger in size.	2. Common Residence,											
3. Common Kitchen,	4. Common Property,											
5. Common Religious Activities,	6. Mutual Rights and Obligations,											
7. Authority of Kartha,	8. Self Sufficiency,											
9. Pre-Arranged Marriages,	10. Desire for More Procreation.											
27. Ans.	<p>Explain the problems of women in India.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gender Discrimination, 2. Violence Against Women within and Outside the Family, 3. Divorce and Desertion, 											

	<p>4. The Problem of Dowry, 5. Harrassment at work place, 6. Exploitation in Media, 7. Low Participation of women in Politics, 8. Health Problems.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Problems of women in Medieval India.</p> <p>1. Child Marriage. 2. Restriction on Widow Remarriage, 3. Sati System, 4. Pardah System, 5. Devadasi System.</p> <p>* Consider the problems of Modern women / Medieval women problems. - Explain any 5 problems.</p>	2+3
28. Ans.	<p>Explain the economic problems of Indian Villages.</p> <p>1. Poverty, 2. Unemployment, 3. Rural Indebtedness, 4. Lack of Warehousing and Marketing Facilities. 5. Lack of Transport and Communication Facilities, 6. Traditional and Unscientific system of cultivation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- Explain these problems.</p>	2+3
IV. 29. Ans.	<p>Explain the challenges of National Integration.</p> <p>1. Communalism, 2. Casteism, 3. Regionalism, 4. Linguism, 5. Inter State Disputes, 6. Regional Political Parties, 7. Lack of Unity Consciousness, 8. Illiteracy and Ignorance, 9. Poverty, 10. Terrorism / Extremism.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- Explain any 5 Challenges.</p>	2+3
30. Ans.	<p>Explain the Constitutional Provisions designed to protect the interest of the S.Cs and S.Ts.</p> <p>Constitution of India came into effect on 26th January 1950 with an ideal goal of establishing casteless and classless society. The framers of our Constitution have provided special provisions in the constitution for the protection and promotion of interest of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of our country in the field of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political Representation. • Reservation in Services. • Economic Development. • Socio-Cultural Safeguards & • Legal Supports. <p>Following are the important constitutional provisions provided for the upliftment of S.Cs. S.Ts., and other weaker sections.</p> <p>1. Article 15: of the constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, caste, race, sex and place of birth of the people to enter shops, places of public entertainment, public hotels, use of wells, tanks, roads, place of public resorts maintained properly out of state funds, dedicated to the use of general public.</p>	

	<p>2. Article 16 and 335: provides equal opportunity to all citizens of India to get employment under government departments irrespective of one's own caste, religion, race etc.</p> <p>3. Article 17: Abolishes untouchability. The practice of untouchability in any form is an offence. The enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.</p> <p>4. Article 19(5): Permits all people to live in and to move and to acquire property in any part/place of the country.</p> <p>5. Article 25: Provides all Hindu religious institutions shall be kept open to all classes and sections of Hindus.</p> <p>6. Article 29: Offers free and unrestricted admissions to all educational institutions including Government and Aided.</p> <p>- State these or any other 5 Provisions of our Constitution.</p>	2+3
31. Ans.	<p>Explain the changes in Status of Women in Independent India.</p> <p>1. Women in the Field of Education:- Education increases the literacy rate of female in India. Established the girls schools and women's colleges and Universities.</p> <p>2. Women in the Field of Industry:- Industrialization created lot of job opportunities for women.</p> <p>3. Urbanization and the Status of Women:- Urbanization provided higher educational facilities and employment opportunities in various fields.</p> <p>4. Women in the Field of Occupation:- Modern women are competing equally with men in all employment.</p> <p>5. Women in the Political Field:- More and more women are entering into the political field.</p> <p>5. Constitution and Legislations: Constitution provided equality to women and implemented many social laws for their betterment. The important such laws are as follows: i) The Special Marriage Act-1954, ii) The Hindu Marriage Act-1955, iii) The Hindu Succession Act-1956, iv) The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act-1956, v) The Suppression of Immoral Traffic of Women and Girls Act-1956, vi) The Dowry Prohibition Act-1961.</p> <p>- Mention any five of these or other 5 Legislations and Explain.</p>	2+3.
32. Ans.	<p>Explain the essential requirements for the Rural Development Programmes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agricultural development is the most significant aspect of Rural Development. 2. Rural Development must necessarily include proper plans to change the socio-economic structure of the rural set up. 3. Rural Development Programmes must be politically independent. 4. Rural Development Programmes must have co-operative orientation. 	

	5. Programmes of Rural Development demand the active participation of rural people. - Explain the above factors.	2+3
33. Ans.	Explain the Characteristics of Sanskritisation. 1. Attempt to Raise the Social Status, 2. Upward Social Mobility, 3. Related to Stable Hierarchical Order, 4. Universal in India, 5. It Varies from Group to Group, 6. It is a Gradual Process. 7. It Relates to Positional Changes Only, 8. It Reduces Social Distance. 9. It is a process of Imitation. - Brief Explanation of five of these factors.	2+3
34. Ans.	Explain the impact of Corruption on Society. 1. Weakens the Social Organization, 2. Retards Economic Development, 3. Violence and Lawlessness /Rules and Regulations become farce. 4. Moral Degradation, 5. Reduces the Credibility of the Officials, 6. Increases Black Money. 7. Increases the misery of common man. 8. Waste of Money and Waste of Time. 9. It gives scope for Vested Interests. 10. Hindrance for the inflow of foreign Money. - Brief Explanation of five of these factors.	2+3
V. 35. Ans.	Explain the Traditional Features of Caste System. <u>1. Birth Determines the Caste:</u> Man belongs to a particular caste by birth. <u>2. Segmental Divisions of Society:</u> In the name of caste Indian society is divided and sub-divided into hundred and thousands of divisions. <u>3. Hierarchical Divisions of Society:</u> In the name of caste and sub-castes Indian society is divided into many unequal parts like high and low, superior and inferior, pure and pollute etc. <u>4. Rules and Regulations on Food Habits:</u> the explanation of Pakka and Kachcha food. <u>5. Occupational Restrictions:</u> Caste puts many restrictions on the choice of occupation. No one can change their caste based on traditional occupations. <u>6. Restrictions on Marriage:</u> It encourages endogamy and puts many restrictions on sagotra and spinda marriages. <u>7. Restrictions on Social Intercourse:</u> It restricts the relationships of upper and lower castes. <u>8. Civil and Religious Disabilities:</u> There are many disabilities for low caste people to follow the religious principles of upper caste. <u>9. Caste Panchayat:</u> Each caste has its own caste panchayat and used to make the members comply with caste rules and regulations. -Brief explanation of these.	4+6
36. Ans.	Explain the concept of Women Empowerment. According to Oxford Dictionary, 'Empower' means, to give power/authority. <i>Women empowerment means, to give power /authority</i>	

	<p><i>to the women.</i> At present, women are having less power, men are having more power. It means, to draw some power from men and to transfer it women is called <i>women empowerment</i>. Women empowerment is also means, the transfer of powers from men to women or it is the process of questioning unequal distribution of power between man and woman. In other words, women empowerment refers to the redistribution of power between men and women. By doing so, equality between the sexes can be maintained. Finally, we can say that, Transfer/Reallocation/Redistribution of power between men and women are called women empowerment.</p> <p><i>Beginning of the 2001 year is declared as the Women Empowerment year.</i> The concept of women empowerment is important to uplift the downtrodden women. Women empowerment helps the neglected women to get equal rights and power with men in society.</p> <p>Characteristics of Women Empowerment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Declaration of arguments infavour of women. 2. Arguing that the sex relations are social facts. 3. Believing that the sex relations are possible to change. 4. Arguing the sex relations include class, race, religion and cultural factors. 5. Alternative thoughts about the sex relations. 6. Analyzing the present status and conditions of women. <p>The programmes of Women Empowerment has three elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Development of Self consciousness. 2. Identifying the conflicting Areas. 3. Exploiters are also having their own interests. <p>Strategies for Women Empowerment:</p> <p>There are three strategies for solving the problems of women and gender discrimination and to provide equal representation for women in various fields.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Remedies: Recommended to obtain proper co-ordination between Governmental and Non-Governmental institutions to increase the literacy rate of women. 2. Economic Remedies: Income generating schemes for women i.e., various Rural Developmental Programmes. 3. Political Remedies: Giving greater political representation for women. i.e., 33% reservation for women in politics. <p>Actually Government should provide the good environment for the women to become empower. But, Government is Corrupt; the efficiency of the government is declining. Therefore, women should form N.G.Os., and fight to get their legal rights.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- A brief explanation of these.</p>	4+6		
<p>37. Ans.</p>	<p>Explain the Features of Indian Rural Communities.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Smaller in Size, 3. Social Homogeneity, 5. Informal Social Control, </td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Primary Relations, 4. Neighbourhood, 6. Importance of Agriculture, </td> </tr> </table>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Smaller in Size, 3. Social Homogeneity, 5. Informal Social Control, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Primary Relations, 4. Neighbourhood, 6. Importance of Agriculture, 	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Smaller in Size, 3. Social Homogeneity, 5. Informal Social Control, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Primary Relations, 4. Neighbourhood, 6. Importance of Agriculture, 			

	7. Highly Religious and Conservatism, 9. Simplicity, 11. Widespread Caste System,	8. Importance of Joint Family, 10. Self Sufficiency, 12. Lack of Social Change. <i>-Brief explanation of these.</i>	4+6
38. Ans.	<p>Explain the measures taken by the Government to eradicate Corruption.</p> <p>A. Legal Measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Prevention of Corruption Act – 1947. 2. The Prevention of Corruption Act – 1988. <p>B. Appointment of Santanam Commission:</p> <p>Main Recommendations of Santanam Commission:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appointment of committed devoted persons in key posts of Government. 2. Increase in the Salaries and other facilities to Government Officials. 3. Education of Citizens to bring awareness. 4. Administrative delays should be Reduced. 5. Middlemen / Brokers should be Avoided in Government Offices. 6. Imposition of '<i>Informal codes of conduct</i>' on Government Officials. <p>C. The Central Government has set up the following four Departments as anti-corruption measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administrative Vigilance Division (AVD) in the Department of Personnel and Training. 2. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI). 3. Domestic Vigilance Units in the Ministries/Departments/Public undertakings/National Banks & 4. Central Vigilance Commission (CVC). <p>D. The Vohra Committee and its Recommendations.</p> <p>E. Appointment of Lokpal and Lokayutka- Brief explanation of these.</p> <p>F. Other Measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Efficient Administration and Effective Laws. 2. Seize of Black Money. 3. Supply of Necessary Commodities. 4. Effective Vigilance Group. 5. Introduction of Liberalization. 6. Minimizing Election Expenses. 7. People's Co-operation. <p><i>-Brief explanation of these.</i></p>		4+6
VI. 39. Ans.	<p>Write a short note on Human Rights in India.</p> <p>Human rights are very important for the existence of an individual and for the development of society. The concept of human rights was very first introduced by <i>John Lock</i>. Later, it was emphasized in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights in 1948. Writers, Philosophers, intellectuals, educationalists and social reformers have reiterated the importance of human rights. <i>Human rights are inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language or any other status.</i> We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights</p>		

	<p>are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible.</p> <p>The important human rights are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Right to Equality, 2. Right to Life, 3. All are Equal Before the Law, 4. Right to Nationality, 5. Freedom of Thoughts & Expression, 6. Right to Education, 7. Right to Food, Cloth and Shelter, 8. Right to Social Security, 9. Freedom to Move & the Right to Live, 10. Right against Discrimination. 11. Right against Slavery & Torture, 12. No One Can Take Away the Human Rights. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>- Brief Explanation of these.</i></p>	2 +3
40. Ans.	<p>Explain the problems of Nuclear Family.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Problems of Socialization, 2. The Problem of Members Protection, 3. Instable Family, 4. Desertion and Divorce, 5. The Problem of Social Control, 6. Degradation of Social Values. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>-Brief explanation of these factors.</i></p>	2 +3
41. Ans.	<p>Explain the impact of Modernization on society.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Use of Science and Technology, 2. Development of Secular Ideas, 3. Geographical and Social Mobility, 4. The Spread of Scientific and Technical Education, 5. An Increase in Material Standard of Living, 6. Growth of Urban Areas, 7. Importance of Secondary and Tertiary Sectors, 8. High Level of Literacy, 9. High National Product per capita, 10. Freedom of Mass Media. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>- Brief explanation of factors.</i></p>	2 +3
42. Ans.	<p>Describe the Working Conditions of Child Labourers in India.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Industrial Units. 2. Children Working in Domestic, Canteen and Restaurants, 3. Exploitation by the Mediators, 4. Some Case Studies of Cities, 5. Unhealthy Living Place, 6. Children Affected by Diseases. 7. Distressing conditions of the child workers in the Rural Agricultural Areas. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>-Brief explanation of these factors.</i></p>	2 +3

B. M. J. J. J.
23/04/12.