

ISC SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION
SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER
SOCIOLOGY

Maximum Marks: 35

Time allowed: One and a half hour

(Candidates are allowed **additional 10 minutes** for **only** reading the paper.

They must **NOT** start writing during this time.)

Answer **all** questions in Section A, Section B and Section C.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets. []

SECTION A – 7 MARKS

Question 1

- (i) What is the full form of IRDP? [1]
- (ii) The process of _____ enables low caste members to imitate Brahmins and move up in the caste hierarchy. [1]
- (iii) _____ was the practice of killing the unborn female child. [1]
- (iv) A centre for imparting education and culture to young tribals is called: [1]
 - (a) High school
 - (b) Dormitory
 - (c) College
 - (d) Bal Panchayat
- (v) Society's expectations from a woman to take on domestic responsibilities from an early age is a part of _____ conditioning. [1]
 - (a) Biological
 - (b) Socio-cultural
 - (c) Political
 - (d) Rural
- (vi) Write the full form of RTI. [1]

- (vii) What is the mode of communication that reaches a large section of the population at the same time called? [1]

SECTION B – 12 MARKS

Answer the following questions briefly.

Question 2 [2]

Mention *two* Constitutional measures necessary for the upliftment of tribes in India.

Question 3 [2]

A historical Hindu practice which was initially voluntary for a widow led to the degradation in the status of women in India. Define this system which is now banned.

Question 4 [2]

State *any two* advantages of the Mass Media.

Question 5 [2]

Briefly explain the term *Sustainable Development*.

Question 6 [2]

What is meant by the term *Class*?

Question 7 [2]

- (i) What is meant by the term *Regionalism*?

OR

- (ii) What is meant by the term *Separatism*?

SECTION C – 16 MARKS

Question 8 [4]

- (i) Briefly discuss *any four* economic problems of tribes in India.

OR

- (ii) Briefly discuss *any four* socio cultural problems of tribes in India.

Question 9 [4]

Describe *four* characteristics of class.

Question 10

[4]

With reference to the caste system, discuss the Divine Origin theory

Question 11

[4]

Education is considered to be the most powerful weapon that can be used to change the world.

Explain by giving *any four* functions of education.



Section-A

Answer 1.

- (i) Integrated Rural Development Program.
- (ii) Brahmanisation
- (iii) Female Foeticide
- (iv) (b) Dormitory
- (v) (b) Socio-cultural
- (vi) Right to Information Act
- (vii) Mass-Communication

Section-B

Answer 2.

The two Constitutional measures necessary for the upliftment of tribes in India are:

1. Article 15 (in clauses 3-6) of the constitution India provides positive discrimination/affirmative action in the favour of the weaker section of the society including Scheduled Tribes.
2. Reservation in employment is made for the tribals under article 16 (4).

Answer 3.

Sati is a Hindu practice, where a widow throw herself on her husband's pyre and burn to death. This practice degraded the position and status of women and was later banned in Indian society.

Answer 4.

1. Mass Media helps the process of transmitting information to large audiences; it can communicate to many people quickly and simultaneously, which increases knowledge on the current trends and happenings worldwide.
2. Mass Media educates people, with the help of television, radio, advertisement through giving information about different issues related to health, social, environmental preservation, and many more.

Answer 5.

Sustainable development implies minimising the use of exhaustible resources to create a constant flow of it across generations, and making an appropriate use of renewable resources. This applies to energy, fish stock, wildlife, forests, water, land and air. It contains two key concepts:

1. The concept of needs in particular, the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and
2. The idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organisation on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs.

Answer 6.

Class is a principal type of social stratification found especially in modern civilised countries. A class is a category or group of persons having a definite status in society which permanently determines their relation to other groups. It is a group of people within a society who enjoys similar socio-economic status.

Answer 7.

- (i) Regionalism can be defined as a degree of common consciousness of identity and purpose by people within a specific geographical region, united by its unique language, culture, food, etc. It encourages people to develop a sense of brotherhood and oneness which seeks to protect the interests of a particular region and promotes the welfare and development of the region and its people.

OR

- (ii) Separatism advocates the ideology of cultural, ethnic, tribal, religious, racial, governmental or gender separation from the larger group, as these groups simply seek greater autonomy for themselves. Separatism is someone who believes that certain groups of people should live independently from the larger group. The separatists are typically members of a minority group that wishes to protect itself or its identity from the majority group.

Section-C

Answer 8.

- (i) The tribal people are economically one of the poorest people of India. Majority of them lived below the poverty line. The main economic problems faced by the tribes in India are as follows:

1. **Land alienation:** The land alienation for the tribal people occurred when the British encroached the tribal regions for the resources. Cutting of forests, creation of dams, mines-excavation also led to the displacement of the tribal leaving them homeless and displaced.
2. **Unprofitable agriculture:** Tribals are engaged in cultivation and most of them are landless and practise shifting cultivation. They need to be helped in adopting new methods and cultivation. The tribal possess uneconomic holdings because of which their crop yield is very less.
3. **Problems of land ownership and loss of control over natural resources:** A good portion of the land in the tribal areas have been legally transferred to non-tribals. Tribals demand that this land should be returned to them. With the concept of protected forests and national forests, the tribal felt themselves uprooted from their property of forests.
4. **Poverty and unemployment:** Most of the tribal people are living below the poverty line. They are mainly unskilled and as such are employed at low rates. They are also exploited by the moneylenders and zamindars, who often try to occupy their land in return of loans.

OR

- (ii) The main socio-cultural problems faced by the tribes in India are as follows:

1. **Poor health and nutrition:** Infectious diseases are common among the tribal people due to unhygienic living conditions. Most of them also suffer from malnutrition due to inadequate food and nutrition intake.
2. **Cultural problems:** Due to coming in contact with the mainstream people, the culture of tribal people is deteriorating, which is leading to degeneration of their dance, music and art forms. Sometimes, in an attempt to learn a mainstream language, the tribals forget their own-language. This is termed as the problem of bilingualism.
3. **Illiteracy and ignorance:** In spite of the attempts of the government to provide free and compulsory education to all, most of the tribal people are deprived of education. The main reason for their low level of illiteracy is their remote location, where teachers don't want to go. Moreover, their superstitions and myths forbid them from acquiring education.
4. **Affecting social lives:** The social survival of tribals are at stake. They are forcefully crushed into oblivion in their homeland or in urban slums.

Answer 9.

The four major characteristics of class are as under:

1. **Universal:** This system of social stratification is found in almost all societies making it universal.
2. **Achieved status:** Status is a social attribute that one can attain by working for it. E.g.: One can rise up the social ladders of class by increasing the income that is earned by him or her.
3. **Open system:** Class permits social mobility which makes it an open system.
4. **Secular:** Class system has nothing to do with religion, making it secular in nature.
5. **Not endogamous:** The members of a class can choose their spouses freely from any class. This system does not impose restrictions on marriage.
6. **Feeling of disparity:** There exists a feeling of disparity amongst the members, however untouchability is not practised in this system. (any four)

Answer 10.

Divine origin theory owes its origin to the ancient literature. It believes that caste has a divine origin. This theory states that caste system was created by Brahma, the supreme creator. This theory says that Brahmins originated from mouth, Kshatriya from arms, Vaishyas from stomach and Sudras from feet of Brahma.

According to the Divine Origin theory of caste system the main duties of a Brahmin are practicing, studying and teaching of Vedas.

Kshatriya is given the task of protection of people and nation through showing bravery in war.

Vaishyas is given the task of providing essential commodities to the society. The main Dharma or responsibility of Sudras is to serve the other three Varnas.

Answer 11.

Education is a powerful instrument for bringing about social changes.

Main functions of education as a weapon for change are as follow:

1. **It helps in changing the attitude of the people:** It motivates people to favour modern ways of life and to fight against prejudice and superstition prevalent in the society.
2. **It helps to fight social drawbacks:** It helps people to realise that only through education, the downtrodden position can become better and social evils like gambling, drinking, untouchability, dowry and begging can be eliminated from the society.
3. **It helps the people to adapt to the social changes and adjust with them:** Social changes occur due to changing lifestyles, changing cultural values, etc. Education helps people in accepting such changes and adjusting accordingly.
4. **It helps in creating social awareness:** Education imparts knowledge of right and wrong and makes people aware of their rights and duties as citizens, consumers, and as social beings.
5. **It helps in improving ideology of people:** It is through education that the thoughts and opinions of people can be refined and improved to widen their perspectives and accept different social changes.

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