Sample Question Paper

Instructions: 1. All questions from Section A are compulsory.
2. From Section B, attempt questions from any One optional

Section A

1.	What was the name of the religion propagated by Akbar?	1
2.	What are the two sects of Jainism?	1
3.	What is the meaning of population explosion?	1
4.	Define society.	2
5.	Differentiate between primary and secondary groups.	2
6.	What is meant by social process? Give two examples	2
7.	What are the four attributes of science?	2
8.	Name the four varnas found in India	2
9.	Write two similarities between Political Sciences and Sociology.	2
10.	What do you mean by normlessness? Explain	4
11.	What are the four characteristics of competition?	4
12.	Explain the concept of family.	4
13.	Describe any two patterns of social change.	4
14.	Explain the concept of Buddhism.	4
15.	What do you understand by communalism?	4
16.	Write any four characterization of tribal society.	4
17.	Differentiate between caste and class.	4
18.	How unity can be maintained in India.	4
19.	Describe any four ‘pillars’ of Islam?	4
20.	Explain the main causes of poverty in India.	6
21.	Describe the development of Sociology in India in your own words.	6
22.	What is regionalism? Explain its impact on Indian Society.	6
23.	Explain the changes that have taken place in the institution of marriage.	6
24.	Discuss in detail the role of technical factors in social change.	6

Section B
Option – I
(Status of Women)

25.	What is feminism?	1
26.	Distinguish between sex and gender	2
27.	What is meant by women's movement?	2
28.	Write a note on sexual harassment at the work place?	4
29.	Write about the status of women in medieval period.	6

Option – II
Culture

25.	Name the four Vedas.	1
26.	What are the two characteristics of culture?	2
27.	What is the meaning of Cultural Heritage?	2
28.	Explain the concept cultural lag with examples.	4
29.	Explain the positive and negative impact of television.	6

Marking Scheme

Section A

1. Din-e-ilahi 1

2. Digambara and Svetambara ½ + ½ =1

3. Increase in population at alarming rate (because of higher birth rate and lower death rate) 1

4. Web of social relations and ever changing. 1+1=2

5. Direct and personnel relations.
   Indirect and impersonal relations.(Any other) 1+1=2

6. Modes of interaction between individuals or groups. Example – cooperation; conflict, integration etc. 1+ ½+½=2

7. Theoretical; empirical; cumulative and non-ethical. ½x4=2

8. Brahmin
   Kshatriya
   Vaish
   Sudhra ½x4=2

9. Similarities: (1) Both for welfare of society
   (2) Scope of study in both is society and its units. 1+1=2

10. Detachment from existing social norms or rules. 1+3=4

11. 1. Impersonal struggle
    2. Unconscious activity – at times conscious also
    3. Universal
    4. Conducive to progress (any other). 1x4=4

12. (i) Basic Units of society. (ii) Minimal form may consist of husband, wife and children. (iii) In widest sense generations connected by blood, marriage or adoption (Any four) 1x4=4

13. Linear change;
    Cyclical change;
    Fluctuating change; (Any two) 2x2=4

14. Enlightened – One who has attained knowledge of life. Particular of life that would lead to salvation. 4

15. Placing ones own community above others,

    Hatred for other religion, fanatism etc. 4

16. Particular area;
Live in forests and hilly area;
Own culture, folklore, belief system
Economically self-sufficient (Any other) 1x4=4

18.

Caste	Class
Hereditary	Non-hereditary
Endogamy	Exogamy and endogamy
Based ritual criteria	Secular criteria
Close system	open system

(Any other) 1x4=4

19. 1. By sacrificing personal interests 1x4=4
2. Tolerance
3. Creating awareness
4. Plural society
(Any other)

20. 1. Muhammed is God's Prophet 1x4=4
2. Praying 5 times a day
3. Zakat
4. Fasting during Ramadan
5. Performing Haj.
(Any four)

21. (i) Social; (ii) economic, (iii) political, (iv) religions, (v) natural, (vi) physical, (vii) illiteracy (viii) population explosion. (Any 6) 6

22. Foundation of sociology 1½ x4 =6
From 1769-1900;
From 1901-1950;
Third phase after India's independence.
(As a whole).

23. Strong feeling of unity among the people of a region based on language, culture and economic interests.
Impact: Division among different people, violence, favoritism and bias etc. 2+4=6

24. (i) From polygamy to monogamy (ii) inter-caste and inter-religious marriage; (iii) decrease role of parents in mate selection; (iv) merit of boy or girl important; (v) higher age of marriage; (vi) easier divorces. (Any other) 1x6=6

25. (i) Modifies customs and traditions; (ii) changes in material materials things; (iii) division of labours (iv) specialization; (v) manual labour replaced; (vi) changed quality of production. etc. (Any other) 1x6=6

Section B

Option – I
(Status of Women)

25. An ideology which recognizes the existence of gender inequality and protest against the same. 1

26. Sex-biological; Gender-social construct. 1+1=2

27. Struggles launched by groups or individual for the liberation of women from social evils and for establishing equality among men and women. 2

28. Violence which women face in their work place. e.g.
    a. Physical contact or advancing in such a manner as to suggest sexual contact;
    b. Coercion or request for sexual favors
    c. Use of sexist language
    d. Display of Pornographic literature
    e. Any physical or oral act, which includes unwanted sexual elements.
    (Any four)
    1x4=4

29. (i) Purdha system; (ii) seclusion; (iii) sati; (iv) child marriage;(v) ill treatment of widows; (vi) deprived of education; (vii) low status; 6

Option II
Culture

25. Rig; Yajur; Sama and Athara ¼ x4=1

26. Universal; stable yet dynamoic; learned behaviour; (Any other/two only) 1x2=2

27. The items of culture which are inherited by posterity collectively. 2

28. Ideas, Values and norms & beliefs do not keep pase with changes in technology of society. 3+1=4

29. Positive: Informative; educative; entertainment; knowledge and understanding;
    Negative: Exposure to sensuality; criminal items; westage of time – affects studies of students; crime and violence shown. 3+3=6