



# KARNATAKA ICSE SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION

## ISC STD. XII Preparatory Examination 2024

**Subject – Sociology**

Time Allowed : **3 Hours**

Maximum Marks : **70**

Date: **.01.2024**

*Maximum Marks: 70*

*Time Allowed: Three hours*

*(Candidates are allowed **additional 15 minutes** for **only** reading the paper.  
They must **NOT** start writing during this time).*

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

***Section A** consists of **objective / very short** answer questions.*

***Section B** consists of **short** answer questions.*

***Section C** consists of **long** answer questions.*

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

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### SECTION A – 14 MARKS

#### Question 1

- (i) The theory of religion that puts emphasis on soul of the deceased: [1]  
(a) Totemism  
**(b) Animism**  
(c) Functional theory  
(d) All of the above
- (ii) Koman, penda, and podu are different types of [1]  
(a) Tribal communities  
**(b) Shifting axe cultivation**  
(c) Commodities that are sold in weekly haat  
(d) Totems
- (iii) Assertion: Social movements bring social change. [1]

Reason: Social movements require leadership, resources, collaboration, and sustained action over a period of time.

Which one of the following is correct?

(a) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.

**(b) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.**

(c) Assertion is true and Reason is false.

(d) Assertion is false and Reason is true.



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- (iv) Kamin and Jajman are a part of: [1]  
(a) Weekly haat or traditional market  
**(b) Caste based occupations and exchange of services**  
(c) Land relations in agrarian economy  
(d) None of the above
- (v) Which option highlights gender bias? [1]  
(a) Gendered division of household work  
(b) Association of pink colour with girls and blue with boys  
(c) Unequal pay at work  
**(d) All of the above**
- (vi) Rules that are defined by specific religions is known as *religious codes* . [1]
- (vii) Class is an *achieved* status, whereas caste is ascribed. [1]
- (viii) Where did the Santhals, Konds and Gonds migrate to? *tea gardens in the north east*
- (ix) Upon her marriage, Sushmi had to live with her husband in her mother's house. What is the type of residence that is being highlighted here? *Matrilocal* [1]
- (x) Name the illegal payment (cash and gifts) that has been compulsive for the bride's family to pay to the bridegroom's family during marriage. *Dowry* [1]
- (xi) In Khasi society, inheritance is traced through female lineage. Name this type of descent. *Matrilineal* [1]
- (xii) Write the full form of MGNREGA. *Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act* [1]
- (xiii) Distinguish between sex and gender. *Sex is the biological anatomy of our body whereas gender is a social construct of how we perceive ourselves and others.* [1]
- (xiv) State one feature of IRDP. *Integrated Rural Development Programme - Features include: Eradicate poverty, hunger, and unemployment from rural India; Provide self-employment opportunities; Promote cottage industries in the villages; Take up measures for poultry and livestock development.* [1]



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### SECTION B – 28 MARKS

#### Question 2

[4]

Over the last 75 years, tribal communities of India have faced economic, political, and social problems. With regard to this statement, explain the political problems of the tribes.

#### *Regionalism*

*Regionalism refers to movement demanding territorial or regional autonomy and political decentralisation. On one hand, it has produced political parties in democracies throughout the developed and developing world that are the primary vehicle for recognition and representation of minority groups. On the other hand, it is often the basis for violent conflict between central governments and peripheral insurgent groups.*

*There are various reasons that have led to rise of regionalism among tribal in India:*

*Land: Large scale land of the tribals had been handed to the non tribals specially in Chotanagpur hill area. Lands were taken up by private players which engulfed thousands of acres resulting in large scale alienation. Over a period of time, this resource base of the tribal communities has tended to get eroded not only through acquisition for public purposes but also through fraudulent transfers, forcible eviction, mortgages, leases, and encroachments.*

*Culture: the tribals are losing their indigenous culture, social traits, distinctiveness, homogeneity and rich heritage. They are clubbed up together with the non tribals without taking into consideration of their culture and heritage.*

*Migration: natural calamities like flood, famine, drought also results in the displacement of the tribals from their homeland and results in forced migration.*

*the National Forest Policy 1988: was enacted to ensure that the tribal people are closely associated with the regeneration, plantation, development, harvesting of forest to provide them with gainful employment. Instead, the tribals face the problems of eviction because of development of national parks, wild life sanctuaries, and protection of the forests.*

*Social problems: the problem of indebtedness is a menace to the tribals which pushes the tribals to extreme conditions of poverty and forces them to dispense with their meagre resources, including the small bits and pieces of land to pay off the loans at exorbitant rate of interest charged by the money-lenders. The commercial vending of alcohol had further impoverished the tribals. Although the system of bonded labour and slavery is prohibited yet it is predominant in some of the fringes of the tribal society.*

#### *Separatism*

*Separatism is the desire for independence and self-determination by national or ethnic groups; this usually entails a claim to specific territory and the intent to secede from a larger state. Separatist movement and insurgency have been torturing the tribal populations, especially in the north-eastern parts of the country since Independence.*

*Nagaland has been the epicentre of insurgency in the region. The Naga leader, A.Z. Phizo raised the banner of revolt at the very dawn of Indian independence, claiming that Nagaland had never been a part of India.*



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*In Assam, the insurgency has grown out of mass movement over the foreigners' issue starting in 1979.*

*Manipur is plagued by triple problems. The valley faces the insurgency of the Meitei extremists for sovereignty while the hill areas are affected by depredations of the Naga militants on the one hand and Kukis on the other for their separate statehoods.*

### Question 3

[4]

Rishon shares a very special relationship with her grandfather – they are best play mates and partners in crime. Identify the kinship usage in this case and discuss any three features of it.

*The kinship usage mentioned here is joking relationship. Societies approve close relation and non formal relation in some cases. Extreme degree of intimacy is allowed here which include exchange of raw jokes, obscene and often abusive reference to sex, deep satire and so on most common instances of such relationship can be found between a man and his wife's sister or a woman and her husband's brother. They are potential mates so to overcome such a possibility society itself allows a kind of intimacy between them which can make them free and informal with each other.*

*In many societies joking relations prevail between grandparents and grandchildren. Generally the parents become strict to the children as it is their responsibility to rare them up in socially recognized way but the children need some indulgence two for developing their personality which may not always bound to follow the known path. Here comes the role of grandparents who in the form of jokes and light behaviour let the child grow up in their own way.*

*A joking relationship may not be essentially reciprocal and so it can be used as a mechanism of social control. It also acts as a safety valve in many cases.*

### Question 4

[4]

What do you mean by caste or varna? Explain any three ways in which social mobility can be exercised.

*Social mobility can take through the following ways:*

*Brahminisation: The term Brahminization has been coined by M.N. Srinivas. It is the process, where a group of low caste or sub-caste (lower than Brahmins in caste hierarchy) perform and follow customs, rituals, beliefs and Brahminic way of life to achieve Brahminic status by climbing the hierarchical ladder in one or two generations. This concept of Brahminization is very much similar to the concept of Sanskritization, as Srinivas used the word Brahminization instead of Sanskritization at very beginning of his thesis in his book "Religion and Society among the Coorgs in South India – 1952" to denote social mobility in Indian context. The term Brahminization was later on replaced by Sanskritization as the term Brahminization was very narrow in its entailing than Sanskritization.*



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*Sanskritisation: The term 'sanskritisation' was coined by M.N. Srinivas. It may be defined as the process by which a low caste or tribe or other group takes over the customs, ritual, beliefs, ideology and style of life of a high and, in particular, a 'twice-born(dwija) caste'. Srinivas argued that, 'the sanskritisation of a group has usually the effect of improving its position in the local caste hierarchy. It normally presupposes either an improvement in the economic or political position of the group concerned. Sanskritisation refers to a process whereby people want to improve their status through adoption of names and customs of culturally high-placed groups. The "reference model" is usually financially better off. In both, the aspiration to be like the higher placed group occurs only when people become wealthier.*

*WESTERNISATION: According to M.N. Srinivas, "Westernisation" refers to "the changes brought about in the Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule and the term subsumes changes occurring at different levels – technology, institutions, ideology and values." It explains the impact of Western contact (particularly of British rule) on the Indian society and culture. M.N. Srinivas used the "Westernisation" to describe the changes that a non-western country had undergone as a result of prolonged contact with the western one.*

#### Question 5

[4]

Education has been a harbinger of social change. Justify this statement.

*Functions of education/ the role of education in creating social change:*

- *It suggests better ways of meeting social needs.*
- *Education can initiate social change by bringing about change in outlook and attitude.*
- *It helps in the development of science and technology.*
- *Education is a process which helps individuals to effectively participate in every activities of the society and make positive contribution to the progress of society.*
- *Education can bring about change in the pattern of social relationships.*

#### Question 6

[4]

Give a detailed account on different types of family.

##### 1. Nuclear and Joint Family: On the basis of size

*The basic grouping of the males and their children is called the nuclear or the primary family. The families consist of those individuals who are bound together by a protective image and grouped with their children into a protective-cum-productive association. Two adults living together in a household with their own or adopted children.*

*If this nucleus is extended by the addition of other closely related kin, then it is called an extended family. Extended family can grow around the nucleus or can be extended still further, like the Hindu joint family. It consists of several nuclear families joined by kinship relations.*

##### 2. Consanguineous and Conjugal family: On the basis of blood relationships



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*If a nucleus of blood relatives is surrounded by a fringe of spouses, it is called consanguineous family. It consists of members related by birth, individual choice is not operative. It is more stable. Break-up of the marriage bond does not destroy the consanguineous family.*

*The family where there is a nucleus of spouses and their offspring surrounded by a fringe of relatives is called a conjugal family. It is based on conjugal bond and hence this family is not stable and can be dissolved.*

*3.Matriarchal/matripotestal and Patriarchal/patripostal Family: On the basis of authority.*

*Where the authority of the family lies with the eldest female member it is called matriarchal family. When the authority lies with the eldest male member, it is called patriarchal family.*

*The matriarchal family known as mother centered or mother dominated family. The mother or the woman is the head of the family. She exercises authority and manages the property.*

*4.Polygynous and Polyandrous family: On the basis of number of spouses.*

*Where a man marries more than one woman, it is called polygynous family. Polyandrous families are those where husbands are more than one. Monogamous family is formed when one man marries one woman. [Any other point with valid explanations]*

### Question 7

[4]

Women now have 1/3rd of the seats reserved for them in panchayat elections. Name the act that brought about this amendment and discuss any three salient features of the same.

*The name of the amendment is 73rd constitutional Amendment Act.*

*3 tier system dash the act provides for a uniform tier system of the panchayats at village, intermediate and district level. Only the states with population less than 20,00,000 are not required to establish a panchayat at the intermediate level.*

*Reservation of seats: the act provides for reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in each proportion to their population. 1/3 of the seats reserved for these castes and tribes are also reserved for women. 1/3 of the total number of offices of chairpersons in the panchayats at each level is also reserved for women.*

*Duration of panchayats kolon the duration is for a period of five years. If it is dissolved for any reason before the end of this., elections are held within six months. The reconstituted panchayat functions for the remaining period of the total five years.*

*Conduct of elections: the direction and control of the preparation of electoral roll and the conduct of the entire election at all the three levels is vested in the state election Commission.*

*Finance Commission: such commissions are formed by every state to look after financial needs of the panchayats. The Commission is expected to be responsible for reviewing financial conditions of panchayats and for making related recommendations to the respective governors.*





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*Any other valid point with adequate explanation can be accepted.*

OR

Explain the three-tier system that helps local people govern themselves in a better way in India.

*Panchayati Raj System came into being in 1992 on recommendations given by Balwant Rai Mehta Committee. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment was introduced to bring about democracy at grassroot level through decentralisation. Panchayati Raj System is a three-tier system, consisting of Gram Panchayat, Mandal Parishad or Block Samiti or Panchayat Samiti (block level), and Zila Parishad (district level). It is responsible for ensuring economic development and social justice.*

*Gram panchayat is a local self government institution at the village or small town level in India. A gram panchayat consists of seven to 17 members elected from the ward of the village and they are called panch with 1/3 of seats reserved for female candidates. The leader of this is known as the sarpanch. The main source of income of the gram panchayat is the property tax levied on buildings and open spaces within the village.*

*Panchayat samiti is a local government body at the tehsil level in India. It works for the villages of the tehsil that together are called a development block the panchayat samiti is a link between the gram panchayat and the zilla parishad. A panchayat samiti is composed of elected members of the area and the block development officer, otherwise unrepresented members, associate members of the panchayat block.*

*District Council or zilla parishad is the third tier of the panchayat system. It is an elected body. Chairpersons or block pramukhs of block samitis are also represented in zilla parishad. The chief executive officer who is an IAS or a state civil service officer heads the administrative machinery of zilla parishad.*

### **Question 8**

**[4]**

Certain communities approve marriage alliances within group and certain communities disapprove of the same. Describe the rule of marriage that is being highlighted here.

*Endogamy is the form of marriage that is being highlighted here. Endogamy is the rule of marriage in which life partners are selected within the group. It is marriage between groups like class, caste, religion, tribe, race, etc.*

*Factors such as the policy of separation, virtual geographic separation of people, the desire to keep wealth within the group, religious racial and cultural differences between people, sense of superiority or inferiority are some of the causes behind in endogamy.*

*Endogamy has its own advantages:*

- *It contributes to group solidarity.*



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- It keeps women within their group.
- It preserves property within group.
- It safeguards the purity of the group.
- It keeps strength and weakness within the group.

The disadvantages are:

- By dividing the society in two smaller groups it strikes at national unity.
- By limiting the choice of life partners it often gives scope for evil practices like polygyny dowry system bright price etc.
- It may also make its followers to develop hatred and contempt for other groups it is also said that close in breeding caused by endogamy may affect biological potentiality of the offsprings.

OR

Markets hold both economic and social relevance. Elaborate the features of weekly haat or traditional markets in India.

*Weekly market : These markets also caused 'Haat' happen either on a weekly or a bi-weekly pattern.*

*Sell of commodities: The markets serve as a place of exchange. Here buyers and sellers come in contact, interact and exchange goods and services.*

*Barter system: The initial versions of rural traditional markets were based on the barter system where people engaged in exchange of goods and services. Money as a medium of exchange was absent.*

*Recreation centres: These markets also served as places where various types of entertainment happened. Artisans and artists showcased their talent and sold their products and services.*

*Social interaction: Many people visited such markets to interact, form social networks, gossip fix marriage and catch-up with their kins from other village.*

*Social structuration: The way in which the shops are placed such markets directly reflect the social stratification that is operative in the society. The higher castes have their shops in the central, critical locations whereas the lower castes have shops at the outskirts or periphery of the market.*

*Products sold: Traditional markets witness the sale of various products ranging from forests products to locally produced commodities.*

### SECTION C – 28 MARKS

#### Question 9

[7]

Religion can have both functions and dysfunctions in our society. Comment on this statement by explaining four functions and three dysfunctions of the same.

Functions of religion are:





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*Religion provides religion experiences - this is the basic function of religion prayer worship and meditation are the summary of religious experience through these means man expresses or reverence gratitude and allegiance to the almighty or God. Man converses with the divine through prayers. He forgets the worldly life and its problems.*

*Religion promotes social solidarity, unity and identity - religion upholds and validates the traditional ways of life. It is known that a common faith, common value judgments, common sentiments and common worship are significant factors in unifying people. By their participation in religious rituals and worship, people try to identify themselves as having something in common.*

*Religion as an agent of social control - religion is one of the forms of informal means of social control. It regulates the activities of people in its own way. It prescribes rules of conduct for people to follow. Ideas of hell and heaven have strong effect on behavior of people. Thus religion has a great disciplinary value.*

*Religion promotes welfare –religion renders service to people and promotes their welfare. It appeals to the people to be sympathetic, merciful and cooperative. It creates a sense of mutual health and cooperation. It reinforces a sense of togetherness. It promotes art, culture and provides means for the development of character on right line.*

*Dysfunctions of religion*

*Religion inhibits protests and impedes social changes - religion provides man emotional consolation and helps him to reconcile himself with situation morning all protests and conflicts are not always negative. Protests and conflicts often become necessary to bring social change. Some changes can definitely lead to positive reforms. By inhibiting protests and preventing changes religion may postpone reforms.*

*Religion is conservative and blocks progress - religion is said to be conservative. It is regarded as retrogressive and not progressive. Religion upholds traditionalism and supports status quo. It is not readily amenable to change.*

*Religion creates confusions, contradictions, conflicts and contributes to inequalities and exploitation - religion consists of some inconsistencies. It has supported war and peace, wealth and poverty, hard work and idleness, virginity and prostitution. Religion has not offered any absolute standard of morality religion perpetuates the distance between rich and poor the proprietary class and property less class.*

*(Any other valid point with adequate explanation can be considered)*

OR

Describe the features of tribe.

*Features of tribal community in India:*



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*Unity and self-sufficiency - The members of a tribe always feel that they are united. This sense of unity and solidarity is essential for them to retain their identity. Tribals are normally cohesive and they fight against common enemies as one man. A tribal community is also self-sufficient. They are independent and can do not need interventions from any other sector.*

*Clan and family - The clan or sib is an important part of tribal organization. The clan includes all the relatives of mothers or fathers and the children of one's ancestors. People belonging to a clan trace their origin to one ancestor. The descendants of a clan are of either matrilineal or patrilineal lineage. The tribal society may include in itself many clans.*

*Territory - A tribe is a territorial community. It means that the tribe has a definite territory in which its members reside. For Example, the Naga, Rengma Naga, Sema Naga and other tribals reside in Nagaland; Garos, Khasis, and Khasas live in Assam; Bhils in Madhya Pradesh; Soligas in Mysore; Thodas in Nilgiri Hills of Tamil Nadu, and so on. In the absence of a common locality or territory, a tribe would lose its uniqueness.*

*Occupation – Tribals are engaged in hunting, fishing, basket weaving, shifting agriculture, food gathering, etc. They use rudimentary methods and thus, are primarily subsistence-oriented.*

*Endogamy - Though not always, the members of a tribe generally marry among themselves. Marrying within one's group is called endogamy. Each tribe has many clans within itself and these are exogamous in nature. The tribals practice endogamy probably to maintain the purity of blood and cultural peculiarities and to preserve the property within the group.*

*Dormitories - Tribal community has a peculiar feature which is evident in the form of common sleeping chambers or dormitories. Such organizations train the youth in the tribal ways of life. These are the centers that preserve tribal legends, music, dance, paintings, etc Young boys and girls spend much of their time at night in these dormitories and often they are vested with the responsibility of giving protection to the community people. Till they get married they continue to become members of the dormitories and are supposed to maintain secrecy relating to their activities. After their marriage, their membership in the dormitories gets canceled. Members of the dormitories are expected to follow the rules and regulations strictly.*

*Language - The members of a tribe speak a particular language. Different tribes speak different languages. These languages are not only different from the language of civilized people, but they differ from one another. Common language contributes much to the development of community feeling. Since these languages do not have a script of their own, the education of the tribals has become problematic.*

*Any other point as mentioned in the scope of the syllabus given by the council with proper explanation.*

### Question 10

[7]

Elaborate on the characteristics of social stratification.



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*It is social dash stratification is social in the sense that it does not represent biologically caused inequalities. it is true that such factors as strength, intelligence, age and sex can often serve as the basis on which statuses was strata are distinguished. But such differences by themselves are not sufficient to explain why some statuses receive more power, property and prestige than others. Biological traits do not determine social superiority and inferiority until they are socially recognized and given importance.*

*Social stratification is ancient - the stratification system is quite old. According to historical and archaeological records, stratification was present even in small wandering bands. Page and six were main criterion of stratification then. Difference between the rich and poor powerful and humble free men and slaves was there in almost all the ancient civilization.*

*Stratification is universal- the stratification system is a worldwide phenomenon. Difference between the rich and the poor or the haves and the have nots is evident everywhere. Even in the non literate societies, stratification is very much present.*

*Stratification is in diverse forms - the stratification system has never been uniform in all societies. The ancient Roman society was stratified into two strata the patricians and the plebians, the ancient Aryan society was stratified into four varnas, The ancient Greek society was divided into free men and slaves, the ancient Chinese society was divided into the mandarins, merchants, farmers and soldiers. Stratification system seems to be much more complex in civilized societies though.*

*Social stratification is consequential - the stratification system has its own consequences. The most important and most desired and the often scarcest things in human life are distributed unequally because of stratification. The system leads to two main kinds of consequences (a) life chances and (b) life styles. Life chances refer to such things as infant mortality, longevity, physical and mental illness, childlessness, marital conflict, separation and divorce. Lifestyles include matters such as mode of housing, residential area, once education, means of recreation, relationship between parents and children, kind of books, magazines and TV shows to which one is exposed, once mode of conveyance and so on and so forth. Life chances are more involuntary whereas lifestyles reflect differences in preferences tastes and values.*

### Question 11

- (i) Explain any two features of caste.

[2]

*Caste as a hierarchical division of society dash the Hindu society is gradational one. It is divided into several small groups called castes and subcastes. A sense of Highness and lowness or superiority and inferiority is associated with this graduation or ranking. The brahmins are placed at the top of the hierarchy and are regarded as pure or supreme or superior. The degraded cast or the so-called untouchables have occupied the other end of the hierarchy.*



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*Caste as a segmental division of society dash the Hindu society is a caste ridden society. It is divided into a number of segments called castes. It is not a homogeneous society. Castes are groups with defined boundary of their own. The status of an individual is determined by his birth and not meant by selection or accomplishments. The member of caste hence is unchangeable, unconquerable, inalienable, unattainable and nontransferable. Further each cast in a way has its own way of life, each cast has its own customs, traditions from our practices and rituals.*

*Any other valid point with adequate explanation.*

- (ii) Elaborate on the theory of divine origin of caste. [5]

*Caste system according to traditional theory is based on the Divine origin. The backup for this theory is to be found in the sacred books of Hindus like Purushasukta. Purushasukta reveals that the fourfold division of the society came into being from four different parts of Brahma or the viratpursha or the Divine or the Supreme Being. The topmost Varna out of the Varna system are the Brahmans who according to Purushasukta were created from the topmost part of Brahma i.e. mouth. The next Varna in descending order is the Kshatriyas who were created from arms, the Vaishayas were created from thighs of the Brahma and the last Varna i.e. Shudras were created from the lower most part of Brahma i.e. feet. The order of creation according the purushaskuta became the order of their service i.e. the Brahmans were assigned to serve the society in terms of teaching, advising or counselling, etc. The Kshatriyas were given the task of protection and to rule the society. The Vaishayas were supposed to meet the material needs of the society and the last creation i.e. Shudras were expected to look after the other sections of the society.*

### Question 12

**Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.**

Free, independent media allow the public to make informed decisions, hold leaders accountable and hear a diversity of opinions — all free of government influence. Journalists in the United States can report on public health questions, question elected officials — sometimes aggressively — and raise controversial issues without fear of reprisal.

“Information and knowledge are powerful tools,” Secretary of State Antony Blinken said May 2, 2021. “A free and independent press is the core institution connecting publics to the information they need to advocate for themselves, make informed decisions, and hold



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governmental officials accountable.” The draftsmen of the U.S. Constitution deemed press freedom so essential that they enshrined it in the First Amendment to that document as a part of the Bill of Rights (1791), which secures fundamental individual rights against government overreach.

(i) Define mass media. [1]

*Mass media refers to a diverse array of media technologies that reach a large audience via mass communication. The technologies through which this communication takes place include an array of channels.*

(ii) Explain the role of mass media in social change. [4]

*Mass media disseminates Information and passes it on to the masses. It provides information to masses.*

*Mass media is also called as the Watchdog of democracy. It plays an important role in maintaining checks and balances on the workings of the government as well as the opposition parties.*

*People can express their opinion with the help of mass media.*

*Mass media plays a crucial role in creating awareness among people.*

*Media also sensitizes people about laws, governmental policies and programs, schemes, natural calamities, diseases etc due to increasing rate of mass media, backward classes are conscious about their rights. Now backward classes are raising their voices against exploitation.*

*Any other valid point with adequate explanation will be considered.*

(iii) Why do you think RTI is important? [2]

*It allows citizens to question the workings of government.*

*This act creates transparency and greater accountability in the workings of the government.*



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