



ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಡಳಿತ
ಮತ್ತು
ಪದವಿಪೂರ್ವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

ಸುಲಲಿತ

ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಪಿಯುಸಿ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ
ಸರಳ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಕೈಪಿಡಿ

sociology

ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

ಸಹಕಾರ:

ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪದವಿಪೂರ್ವ ಕಾಲೇಜು
ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರ ಸಂಘ.

Chapter-01

Making of Indian Society and Demography

Question and Answer

I. Answer the following Questions in a sentence each:

1. How is the term demography derived?

Ans: Demography is derived from two greek words i.e 'Demos' (people) and graphain (describe) implying the descriptions of people.

2. Mention Sex ratio of India according to 2011 census.

Ans: 940

3. Which district in Karnataka is selected to implement the betipadovo and Beti Bachavo Programmes?

Ans: Vijayapura district.

4. Name any one Racial group of India.

Ans: Negrito , Mongoloid.

5. Who introduce Christianity to India.

Ans: St."Thomas" and St."Bartholomew".

6. Name any one ancient name of India.

Ans: Bharatha varsha / Bharatha kanda / Jambu dweepa.

7. Which year is Considered as the demographic divide?

Ans: 1921

8. What is the Sex ratio?

Ans: The Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males.

9. Which is the oldest water disput in the world?

Ans: Kaveri water disput in the oldest water disput in the world.

10. Mention any one minarity religious community in India?

Ans: Christians, Muslim, Jain, Buddhists.

11. Mention any one factor for challenges to national integrations.

Ans: Regionalism / Communalism / Linguism / Extremism and Terrorism.

Two marks Questions:-

II. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentence each:-

1. Mention any two factors responsible for the decline of child sex ratio.

Ans: a) Sex specific abortions.

b) Neglet of girls health in infancy.

2. What is DEMARU.

Ans: 'D' stands for "daughter" and 'E' denotes "Elimination" and MARU stands for "Killing".

3. Name the difficulties to the process of Aryanization.

Ans: a) Tribble groups refused to be obsorbed.

b) Special problems posed by strong ethnic groups

c) Later waves of immigrantes.

4. Define National integration.

Ans: According to 'Benjamin' "National integration refers to the assimilation of the entire people of a country to a common identity".

5. What is Communalism?

Ans: Communalism is the antagonism practiced by the members of one community against the people of other communities and religion.

6. What is demographic dividend?

Ans: The demographic advantage / dividend which is obtained due to the numerical domination of the young people in the population.

Five marks Questions:-

1. Explain the racial groups classified by B.S Guha.

Ans: The most authoritative and widely accepted classification is by B.S Guha. Who classified six racial elements in population of India.

- 1) Negrito.
- 2) Proto-Australoid.
- 3) Mongoloid.
- 4) Mediterranean.
- 5) Western Brachycephals and
- 6) Nordic.

Explain the above points.

2. Explain the nature of unity in India.

Ans: In India aspects of diversities and unity co-exist as follows.

- 1) Regional unity.
- 2) Linguistic unity.
- 3) Religious unity.
- 4) Cultural unity.

Explain the above points.

3. Briefly explain the Dr.Sampurnananda committee recommendations to strengthen national integration.

Ans: Dr.Sampurnananda committee gave some recommendations to promote and strengthen national integration. Some of them are as given below.

- 1) Re-construction of the syllabus at various levels-primary, secondary, college and university level.
- 2) Give due encouragement to extra-curricular activities beside imparting formal Knowledge to the students.
- 3) Improvement of the standard of textbooks helps a great deal in giving a true national perspective to the students. It can be made to understand our rich cultural heritage.
- 4) Conducting community programmes such as mass prayers mass meetings, speeches by respected leaders etc.

4. Discuss briefly the challenges to national integration.

Ans: There are many challenges to national integration.

They are as follows:-

- 1) Regionalism.
- 2) Communalism.
- 3) Linguism.
- 4) Extremism and terrorism

Explain the above points.

Ten marks Questions:-

1 Define Demography and Explain the major characteristics of demographic profile of India.

Ans: Demography studies the trends and process associated with population including- changes in population size, patterns of births and deaths, migration. The structure and composition of the population.

The major characteristics of the Demographic profile of India are as follows.

- 1) Size and growth of Indian's population.
- 2) Birth rate and Death rates.
- 3) Age structure of the Indian population.
- 4) The declining sex ratio in India.
- 5) Increasing literacy rate of India population.
- 6) Increasing Rural-urban Differences.

Explain the above points.

2. What is diversity? Explain the nature of diversity in India.

Ans: Diversity means denoting collective differences so as to find out dissimilarities among the people.

Primarily there are four major types of diversities in India, which are:-

- 1) Regional diversities.
- 2) Linguistic diversities.
- 3) Religious diversities.
- 4) Cultural and Ethnic diversities.

Explain the above points.

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Chapter - 2

Social inequality and Exclusion

I. One mark question:

1) How is the word caste derived?

Ans: The Spanish or portugol word of casta.

2) Who advocated the policy of panchasheela?

Ans: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

3) Who introduced the term scheduled caste?

Ans: In 1928 siman commission by Britisher`s.

4) Who popularised the term Harizan?

Ans: Mahatma Gandhi.

5) Who introduced the term Harizon?

Ans: Gujarath Saint Narasimha Mehatha.

6) Mention any one tribe of south zone?

Ans: SOLIGAS.

7) Who advocated the policy of Isolation?

Ans: Veriyer ELVIN , J.H. HATAN

8) Name any one backward class commissions appointed the government of India?

Ans: 1) Kaka Saheb Kalelkar 2)B.P. Mandal Commission

9) Who introduced the concept the domonent caste?

Ans: Dr.M.N.Sreenivas

10) Who wrote the book caste and race in India?

Ans: G.S.Grurye.

11) Who wrote the book caste in India?

Ans: J.H.HATAN

12) Who wrote the book people of India?

Ans: Herbert Rislav

13) Who called the Tribals as Girijan?

Ans: Mahatma Gandhi.

14) Who called the Tribls as back ward Hindus?

Ans: G.S.Ghurye.

15) Mention any one Characterties of caste system?

Ans: Restriction on marriage.

16) Which was the first back ward class commission of India?

Ans: Kaka Saheb Kalelkar.

17) Which was the frist backward class commission of Karnataka?

Ans: NaganaGowda.

18) Who is the present chairman of permanent backward class commission on of Karnataka?

Ans: H.Kantaraju.

- 19) Who wrote the book history of caste in India?
Ans: S.V.Ketkar.
- 20) Which state has highest scheduled tribe population in India?
Ans: Mizoram.
- 21) Which state has highest scheduled tribe in India?
Ans: Madhya Pradesh.
- 22) What do you mean by Pakka food?
Ans: The food prepared by Ghee.
- 23) What do you mean by Kachcha food?
Ans: The food prepared by the water.
- 24) Which state has highest sehcheduled caste in India?
Ans: Uttar Pradesh.
- 25) Who wrote the book change of caste in modern India?
Ans: Dr.M.N.SREENIVAS

Two marks question :

1. Mention two dominant castes of Karnataka?
Ans: Vokkaliga and Lingayat
2. What do you mean by Social inequality?
 Patterns of unequal access to social resources are commonly called social inequality.
3. Define the caste?
Ans: Bearing a common name, claiming a common descent from a mythical ancestor professing to follow hereditary as follow a single homogenous community.
4. Mention any two factors of changes in the caste system?
Ans: 1) Changes in the Restriction on marriage.
 2) Changes in the restriction on food.
5. Name any two tribes that were mentioned in the Vedic period?
Ans: Bharata, Kinnara, Nishada.
6. Mention any two social reform movements in India?
Ans: 1) BRAHMA SAMAJ
 2) ARYA SAMAJ
7. What is social exclusion?
Ans: Ways in which individuals very become cut off from few involment in wider society.
8. Mention any two factors brought changes the caste system in India?
Ans: 1) Legistation
 2) Modern education
9. Mention any two determinant of dominant caste?
Ans: 1) Highest of population 2) Higher position in Hierarchy
10. Mention any two problems of sheduled caste in India?
Ans: 1) Social problem-Restriction of access to public facilities.
 2) Economical problems-Fixed for menial occupation.

11. Mention the geographical zones of Indian tribes?

Ans: 1) North and north-eastern zone
2) Central zone
3) South zone

12. Mention any two problems of Indian tribes?

Ans: 1) Geographical isolation
2) Cultural problems

13. Name views or policies of tribal welfare?

Ans: 1) Policy of isolation.
2) Policy of Assimilation.
3) Policy of integration.

14. Mention any two criteria to decide backwardness?

Ans: 1) Social criteria.
2) Economic criteria.
3) Educational criteria.

15. Mention any two social reform movements that brought changes in the caste system?

Ans: 1) Arya Samaj
2) Prathana Samaj.

16. Define dominant caste?

Ans: M.N.Sreenivas when it preponderates numerically over the other caste when it also has economic and political power, and it enjoys high ritual status in local caste hierarchy.

17. Define backward classes?

Ans: Comprise other than scheduled caste and scheduled tribes and those who are lower and intermediary castes, engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry, handicrafts etc.

18. Name any two scheduled castes in Karnataka?

Ans: 1) Lambani
2) Bhovi

19. Name any two scheduled tribes in Karnataka?

Ans: 1) Soliga
2) Kadu Kuruba
3) Jenu Kuruba
4) Kenara

20. Mention two backward classes commission of India?

Ans: 1) Kakasaheb Kalelkar Commission.
2) B.P. Mandal Commission.

21. Mention any two backward classes commission of Karnataka?

Ans: 1) Naganagowda.
2) Venkataswamy.

22. Define creamy layer?

Ans: The creamy of backward caste classes should be excluded armed forces and sensitive higher civilian posts should be kept outside the purview of caste reservation.

23. Who are OBC?

Ans: Other than Scheduled caste and tribes and those who are lower or intermediary castes.

24. Name any two legislation that brought changes in the caste system?

Ans: 1) Widow remarriage Act of 1856
2) Special Hindu marriage Act of 1872

5 Marks questions

1. Explain the tribal Panchasheela?

Ans: 1) People should devolve along the lines of their own genius and we should avoid imposing anything on them we should try to encourage in every way their own traditional.

2) Tribes rights in land and forest should be respected.

3) We should try to train and build up a team of their own people to work, administration and development we should avoid introducing too many outsiders into tribal territory.

4) We should not over administer those areas or over when them with a multiplicity of schemes.

5) We should Judge the result of development any on quality but not by statistics or spent of amount of money.

2. Briefly explain changes in caste system during British or Pre-independent periods.

Ans: 1) Introduction of universal legal system/

2) Impact of English education.

3) Impact of social reform movement.

4) Influence of new social formation.

5) Impact of national movement.

6) Impact of Industrialisation and urbanization.

3. Explain the functional changes in the caste system in post independent period.

Ans: 1) Occupational choice is released.

2) Decline or disappearance of caste panchayathas.

3) Common all restrictions are released

4) The Religious basis of caste has faded.

5) Restrictions on marriage are released.

4. Explain the changes in the role of caste system in independent period?

Ans: 1) Election based on caste system.

2) Increase of caste consciousness and organisation.

3) Impact of modern means of transport and communication.

4) Impact of modern education.

- 5) modern caste associations or organisation.
5. Explain the determinants or nature of dominant caste.
- Ans:** 1) Determination of dominance.
 2) Distribution of dominance.
 3) Dominance is not purely a local phenomenon.
 4) A new factors affecting dominance of caste.
 5) Dominant caste at the state levels.
6. Explain the problems of scheduled caste?
- Ans:** 1) Social disabilities-denial of access public facilities.
 2) Economic disabilities-fixity to diring minal occupations.
 3) Religious disabilities-restriction of religious rituals.
7. Explain the geographical distributions of Indian tribe.
- Ans:** 1) The north and north-eastern zone.
 2) The Central zone.
 3) The southern zone.
8. Explain the problems of indian tribes or seheduled tribes.
- Ans:** 1) Geographical isolation
 2) Cultural problems
 3) Social problems
 4) Economical problems
 5) Exploitation in forestry operatians
9. Discuss three views on tribal welfare
- Ans:** 1) The policy of isolation.(Verriev Elvin and J.H. hutton)
 2) The policy of assimilation.(Takkar bapa G.S. Ghurye)
 3) The policy of integration (Neharu. M.N. Sreenivas)
10. Explain the problems of other backward classes.
- Ans:** 1) Other backward classes contivite an indefinite abstract and unorganised category.
 2) Economical backwardness
 3) Educatianal and serial backwardness.
 4) Politically unorganised.
11. Explain the criteria of mandal commissian.
- Ans:** 1) Social criteria
 2) Educational criteria
 3) Economic criteria

Ten Marks Questions:

1. Explain the traditional characteristics of caste.
- Ans:** 1) Caste as a segmental division of society.
 2) Hierarchy.
 3) Restriction on marriage.
 4) Restriction on occupation.
 5) Restriction on food.
 6) Restriction on civil and religion intercourse.

2. Explain of changes in caste system?

Ans: I. Changes of caste in pre-independence period

- 1) Introduction of universal legal system.
- 2) Impact of English education.
- 3) Impact of social reform movement.
- 4) Influence of new social formation.
- 5) Impact of freedom struggle.
- 6) Impact of industrialisation and urbanization.

II. Caste in post-independence period.

- 1) The functional changes in caste system.
- 2) The changes in the role of caste system.

3. Explain the changing concepts of tribes.

Ans: 1) Tribes as homogeneous, contained unit.

- 2) Tribes as a political division.
- 3) Tribe as a race.
- 4) Tribe and scheduled tribe.
- 5) Demographic aspects of scheduled tribes.

4. Explain briefly the Karnataka state Backward class commissions an overview.

Ans: 1) Naganagowda commission.

- 2) L.G.Hawanoor commission.
- 3) Venkataswamy commission.
- 4) Chinappa Reddy commission.

I Permanent backward classes commission.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) K.Narayana. | 4) Dr.C.S.Dwarakanath |
| 2) Ravivarma Kumar | 5) Shankarappa |
| 3) Muniraju | 6) H.kantaraju |

5. Write a note on towards equality report-1974.

Ans: 1) Meaning of towards equality report 1974.

- 2) Objectives of the towards equality report 1974.
- 3) Importance of the report 1974.

Chapter - 3

Social Equality

I. One mark question:

1. Which article of the constitution prohibits the practice of untouchability?
Ans: Article 17 of the constitution prohibits the practice of untouchability.
2. Who introduced the concept Micro-finance?
Ans: Mohammed younus of Bangladesh introduced the concept Micro-finance.
3. where is the headquarters of Iijjat location?
Ans: The headquarters of Iijjat is located in Mumbai.
4. Which non-governmental organisation is working for the soligas?
Ans: Dr.H.Sudharshan`s Vivekananda` Girijan kendra` has been working for the soligas.
5. In which nation of the world the idea of affirmative action was originated at first?
Ans: The idea of affirmative action was first introduced in America by John F.Kennadi.
6. Name the paper which Gandhiji floated with the intention of creating awareness among people regarding the untouchables?
Ans: Gandhiji floated the paper by name 'Harijan' to creating awareness of untouchable.
7. Name the paper which Dr.Ambedkar started with the intention of promoting Dalit awareness?
Ans: Dr.Ambedkar started the paper by name "Mookanayaka" in order to create awareness the dalits.
8. Who is called modern or 'Abhinava Manu'?
Ans: Ambedkar is called 'Abhinava Manu'.
9. Which year was declared as international women's year?
Ans: The year 1975 was declared as international women's year.
10. Expand SHG's?
Ans: Expand version of SHG's is "Self Help Group's.
11. Which organisation was established by Dr.Ambedkar for the purpose of creating self-respect and self-dignity among the dalits?
Ans: Dr.Ambedkar founded "Bahishkrita Hitakarini Sabha" for the purpose of creating self-respect and self-dignity among the dalits.
12. Expand SEWA?
Ans: Self Employed Women's Association.
13. Who founded the SEWA?
Ans: The founded of SEWA is Ila Bhatt.
14. Who called tribals as 'Adipraja'?
Ans: Takkar Bapa called Tribals as Adipraja.
15. Who founded the idea of "Sulab Shouchalay"?
Ans: Dr.Bindeshwar Pattak founded the ideas of sulab shouchalay.
16. Expand LAMPS.
Ans: Expanded version of LAMPS is Large Area Multipurpose Co-operative society.

17. Expand SKDRDP.

Ans: Shri Kshetra Dharmasthala Rural Development Project.

Two marks question answer in 2-3 sentences:

18. Expand NABARD.

Ans: National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development is the expanded version of NABARD.

19. Give the meaning of affirmative action?

Ans: Affirmative action refers to the policies undertaken in order to benefit an under presented group based on caste, creed, religion or sex, etc. in areas of employment education and business.

20. What is Micro-finance?

Ans: Micro-finance is an attempt to help the poor to make use of banking facilities or service which may lead to an improvement in the standard of their living.

21. What is stree shakti?

Ans: Stree shakti refers to a programme that was launched during 2000-01 and is being implemented throughout the state to empower rural women and make them self reliant.

22. Mention any two objectives of stree Shakti.

Ans: The two objectives of stree shakti are

1) To strengthen the process of economic development of rural women.

2) To increase the income levels of rural women by engaging them in income generating activities.

23. Define empowerment of women?

Ans: Empowerment of women refers to the process of providing power to women to become free from the control of others is to assume power to control her own life and to determine her own conditions.

24. Mention any two plans sponsored by the central Govt. for the welfare of the SC's?

Ans: Two central Govt. Sponsored plans for the welfare of the SC's.

1) Special Component Plan.

2) Special central Assistance.

25. Mention any two strategies of women's empowerment?

Ans: Two strategies of women's empowerment.

1) Taking up legal measures to give strength and security to women.

2) Social strategies like implementing women welfare programmes.

26. Mention any two tribal welfare programmes of the Govt.

Ans: 1) Establishment of LAMP's to relieve the tribals of the bonded labour system.

2) The TRIFED's to help them to come out of the clutches of the money lenders represent two tribal welfare programmes.

27. Mention any two functions of the national commission for women?

Ans: 1) Controlling the incidence of violence against women.

2) Promoting the social, legal and economic equality of women.

28. Mention any two advantages of taking loan from the self help group.

Ans: Two advantages are:

- 1) Take care of the financial needs of each other.
- 2) They develop skill of financial management.

FIVE Marks questions answer in 15 sentences as each :

29. Explain the development programmes for the upliftment of scheduled caste?

- Ans:**
- 1) Appoinment of national commission for the welfare of SC's and ST's.
 - 2) Educational opporunities.
 - 3) Expansion of employment opporunities and reserration.
 - 4) Upliftment of scheduled castes thought five years plans.
 - 5) Expansion of economic opporunities.

30. Explain the strategies for women empowerment.

Ans: 1) Legal strategies

- a) Hindu marriage Act -1955
- b) The Dowry prohibition act-1961
- c) The maternity benifit act 1955
- d) The medical Termination of pregnancy act 1972

2) Social strategies

- a) Setting up a national commission for women
- b) A reservation of seats for women in local self government.
- c) Implementation of welfare programmes for women
- d) Helping hands to exploited women+

3) Economic strategies

- a) Employment opporunities
- b) Educational facilities and training to achive equality
- c) Loan facilities to start small scale industries and self employment
- d) Providing formal and in formal education.

31. Explain the main features of micro finance?

Ans: Micro-finance is defined as, financial services such as saving accounts, Insurance fund and credit provided to poor and low income clients to help them to rise their income and improve their standard of living.

Major features of Micro-finance

- 1) Loan without security
- 2) Loan to people who live BPL
- 3) Even members of SHG may get benifit from micro-finance
- 4) Maximum limit of loan under this scheme in relatively small amount
- 5) The terms and conditions given to poor people are decided by SHG

TEN Marks questions

32. Explain the objectives of towards equality reports?

Ans: Meaning:- A national commission was formed to examine the states and problems of Indian women so the report of this commission is called as "Towards Equality Report".

Objectives:-

- 1) To examine the constitutional legal and administrative provisions that have a bearing on the social status of women, their education and employment.
- 2) To assess the impact of these provisions during the last two decades on the status of women in the country particular in the rural sector and suggest more effective programmes.
- 3) To consider the development of education among women and determine factors responsible for the slow progress in some area and suggest remedial measures.
- 4) To survey the problems of the working women including discrimination in employment and remuneration.
- 5) To examine the status of women as housewives and mothers in the changing social patterns and their problems in the changing social patterns and their problems in the sphere of further education and employment.
- 6) To undertake survey of case studies on the implication of the population policies and family planning programmes on the status of women.
- 7) To suggest any other measures which would enable women to play their roles to the fullest in binding up the nation.

33. Mention the constitutional provision relating to upliftment of SC's and ST's?

Ans: 1) Article 15 :- The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on the grounds of religion race, caste, sex, Place of birth or any of them.

2) Article 16 :- There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizen in matter relating to employment.

3) Article 17 :- Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden the enforcement of any disability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

4) Article 23 :- Illegalizes traffic in human beings and forced labour.

5) Article 25B :- Hindu religious institutions of public characters in open to all classes and sections of Hindu.

6) Article 29 :- Cultural and linguistic minority has right to conserve its language or culture

7) Article 46 :- The state shall promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker section of the people and in particularly of the SC and ST shall protect them from injustice.

8) Article 164 :- Provides separate ministry in charge of welfare of SC, ST and OBCs.

9) Article 330, 332, 334 :- Provides seats shall be reserved for SC and ST in the house of people of state legislature.

10) Article 338 :- Empower the central government to appoint a commission for SC and ST's.

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Chapter - 04

Family in india

I. One mark questions:

1. Who is the head of Joint family?

Ans: Karta

2. Who called the Indian Joint family as a `greater home`?

Ans: Henry Maine.

3. Who is the Karta?

Ans: Head of the Joint family.

4. Who is Karnavan?

Ans: Senior male member of Tarawad.

5. Who is the author of the book "Kinship organisation in India"?

Ans: Iravati Karve.

6. Who is the author of the book "Marriage and family in India"?

Ans: K.M.Kapadia.

7. Which is the main occupation of narasinga naur family?

Ans: Agriculture.

8. What is Tarawad?

Ans: Matriarchal Joint family of nairs of kerala.

9. What is illom?

Ans: Patriarchal joint family of Nambudris Brahmin.

10. Mention two types of joint family?

a) Patriarchal joint family.

b) matriachal joint family.

11. Who wrote "some Aspects family in "Mahuva".

Ans: I.P.Desai.

II. Two marks questions:

1. Defined joint family?

Ans: According to iravati karve "A 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 participate in common family worship and are related to each other as some particular type of kindred.

2. Mention any two characteristics of joint family?

Ans: a) Common roof

b) Common kitchen

c) Common Worship

3. Mention any two advantages of joint family?

Ans: a) Protection of member

b) Provides recreation

4. Mention any two disadvantages of joint family?

Ans: a) Encourage litigation.
b) Leads to quarrels.

5. Mention any two legislation which affected joint family?

Ans: a) The hindu succession Act. 1956
b) The hindu Marriage Act. 1955

6. On what basis I.P.Desai classified families in India?

Ans: Jointness in terms of religion, occupational relations, degree, intensity and orientation regarding functions and obligation.

III. 5 Marks questions:

1. Explain characteristics of joint family?

Ans: a) Depth of generation
b) Common roof
c) Common kitchen
d) Common worship
e) Common Property
f) Arranged marriages
g) High rate of procreation
h) self sufficiency

2. Describe the advantages of joint family?

Ans: a) Economic advantages
b) Protection of members
c) Provides recreation
d) Development of personality
e) Socialism in wealth

3. Explain disadvantages of joint family?

Ans: a) Promotes idleness
b) Hindrance to the development of personality
c) Encourage litigation
d) Leads to quarrels
e) Unfavorable for saving and investment
f) More reproduction
g) Hinders social mobility and low status of women.

4. Write a short note on Tarawad.

Ans: Tarawads were matrilineal institutions. Fathers had no significant properties separate from their own tarawads to give their children and father held no special claims over their children's. The tarawad institution included family, household, and lands maintained a status and a life beyond any individual material support for the household was drawn from the inseparable lands of the tarawad.

Properties of Tarawad were managed by a senior male called a 'Karavan'. The karavan as the head of a large extended family. The internal management of the affairs

of the tarawad were infact directed by a senior female, another aunt or grand mother of all sharing the wealth and status of the tarawad. The karavan is an absolute ruler of the family on his death the next senior male member becomes karnavan. He can invest money in his own name can marigage property when Tarawad becomes too large it is divided into tavasmis.

5. Write a short note on illom.

Ans: Nambudris Brahmins lived in patrilineage families which were called illom. The Namudris were land owners land was considered indivisible and indivisibility was ensure by the rule of primogoniture. The nambudris illom consisted of a amn, his wife, his children and his younger brothers some times the illom included his old parents or his eldest son's children.

The continuation of illom property among the nambudris are facilitated by the custom of the eldest son marrying girl from his caste, while other son's a thought not theoretically debarred from marrying women from their caste, generally do not marry numbudris women. It is only when the eldest on fails to have children that the next senior member marries and continues the family. The eldest son of the illom though has absolute control over the family property.

IV. 10 marks questions

1. Explain the causes for changes in joint family?

Ans: a) Industrialisation
b) Urbanisation
c) Rapid growth of population
d) Moderneducation
e) Empowerment of women
f) Social legislation
Explain these points

2. Explain structural and functional changes of joint family.

Ans: Structural changes
a) Changes in the size of the joint family
b) Changes in ownership of property
c) Changes in authirity
d) Changes in the status of women
e) Changes in the selection of mates and conjugal relationship
f) Changes in relations of in-laws
g) Weakening of family norms
Functional changes
a) Changes in the provision of common residence
b) Changes in religians functions
c) Changes in the role of protectinand socialization of childrens
d) Changes in recreational functions
e) Changes in economic function

Explain these points.

* * * * *

Chapter - 5

I One Mark Questions

1. Mention one character of Rural Community.

Ans 1) small in size 2) Primary relations

2. " Rural Sociology in India" the book was written by

Ans A.R. Desai

3) Who called 'Indian villages' as " Little Republics"?

Ans Charls Mettcalfe

4) Who is the father of Indian Green Revolution?

Ans M.S. Swaminathan

5) Who write the book " Remembered Village"?

Ans M.N. Srinivas

6) What is Rural Development?

Ans It is the development of villages in sociallt , economically and educationally

7) Expand CDP.

Ans Community Development Programmes

8) Expand IRDP.

Ans Intigrated Rural Development Programme

9) Mention one problem of village community

Ans 1) Rural poverty 2) Illiteracy

10) Expand MGNREGA

Ans Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (2005)

11) Give two reasons of Farmer's Suicide.

Ans 1)Events 2) Stressors

12) Who write the book " Agrarian crisis and Farmer's Suicide"?

Ans R.S. Deshpande and Saroj Arora

13) What is the main principle of land reforms?

Ans 'Land to the Tiller'.

14) Mention two functions of Gram Panchayat.

Ans 1) Provide Drinking water

2) Reconstruction of Roads

15) Expand SEZ

Ans Special Economic Zones

16) Which is the Health Insurance Plan Karnataka Govt implement?

Ans Yashaswini

17) The Green Revolution was implemented in which programme?

Ans " Intensive Agricultural District Programme'.

II Two Marks Questions

1) What is Rural Community?

Ans Rural community is an area which has 5000 population or below. Under development and not civilized, based on geographical conditions and depend on agricultural and related activities.

2) Give two importance of village study.

Ans 1) Social reform in Rural 2) Development of Explanational Model

3) Mention two purposes of Land reforms.

Ans 1) Prohibition of Middle persons (Abolition of Intermediaries)
2) Land to the Landless.

4) Mention two committees related to study Agricultural activities.

Ans 1) Dwarkanath Committee 2) G.K. Veeresh Committee

5) Mention two Governmental measures to prevent Farmer's suicide.

Ans 1) Loan waiver and relief
2) Extrabritant Interest rate Act 2004

6) Name two Rural Development programmes

Ans 1) CDD 2) IRDD

7) Mention two objectives of MGNREGA

Ans 1) Generating Productive Assets 2) Preventing Rural Urban Migrant

8) Mention two uses of Green Revolutions

Ans 1) Increase in production

III Five Marks Questions

1) Explain the characteristics of Village .

Ans 1) small size 2) Importance of Primary relations
3) Social Homogeneity 4) Agriculture and It's Allied occupation
5) Role of neighbourhood and simplicity of life

2) Explain village studies and their importance.

Ans 1) Field work is an antidote to Book view.
2) Calculated opposition to change
3) Literay Bias
4) Recording for later Evaluation
5) Development of Analytical categories
6) Importance for social reformation

3) Explain social problems of Indian villages .

Ans 1) Poverty 2) Health problems
3) Illiteracy 4) Lack of hygienety

4) Analitically explain agriculture and economic problems of villages

Ans 1) Inequality 2) Discreminatory policies

- 3) Vulnerability of the Agriculture 4) Increase in the cost of Cultivation
- 5) The Deliberate withdrawal of Welfare Programme from state
- 6) Global Competition

5) Explain functions of Gram Panchayat.

- Ans
- 1) Providing Drinking water facilities
 - 2) Maintenance of Small Irrigations
 - 3) Re Construction of school buildings
 - 4) Maintenance of Drainage system

6) What are the causes of Farmer's suicides?

- Ans
- 1) Events 2) Stressors 3) Actors 4) Triggers

IV Ten Marks questions

1) Explain the problems of Indian Villages.

Ans a) Social problems

- 1) Rural poverty 2) Illiteracy 3) Health problems

b) Agricultural and Economic Problems

- 1) Inequality 2) Discriminatory policies 3) Vulnerability of Agriculture
- 4) Increase in the cost of Cultivation
- 5) The deliberate withdrawal of Welfare programs from state
- 6) Global competition and exploitation of big capitals
- 7) Peculiar Banking practices and Non-availability of loans.
- 8) The failure of Co-operative sector .
- 9) Dependency on ground water for Irrigation
- 10) Rise in the Drought prone areas

2) Describe Rural development Programmes.

Ans 1) Production Oriented Programmes

- a] Land reforms b] Green Revolutions c] Panchayat Raj

2) Non- production Oriented programmes

- a] Community Development programmes
- b] IRDP c] MGNREGA
- d] Tribal development plan
- e] Minimum Wage plan
- f] Desert Development plan
- g] Modern technology in Agriculture
- h] Development of Transport

3) Explain recent policy Initiatives to mitigate farmer's suicide.

- Ans
- 1) Loan waiver and Relief
 - 2) Exorbitant Interest rate Act 2004
 - 3) Health Increase Plan
 - 4) Response to Farmers' distress
 - 5) Decrease interest rate

- 6) Criticise the Rehabilitation programmes
- 7) Crop Insurance
- 8) Watershed Management programmes
- 9) Encourage Research in Agriculture
- 10) Recriticise the marketing plans and Influences

Chapter - 07 Social movements

I. One mark questions:

1. Which social organization was found in 1873?
Ans: Satya shodak Samaj.
2. Who founded the Bheemasena?
Ans: B. Shyama sundar.
3. Who founded the sathya shodak Samaja?
Ans: Jyouthy Rao Phule.
4. Expand SNDP.
Ans: Sri Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana Yogam.
5. Expand KRRS.
Ans: Karnataka Rajya Raitha Sangha.
6. Who edited "Social movement in India"?
Ans: M.S.A. Rao
7. Who launched `Self respect movement` ?
Ans: E.V.Ramaswamy Naiker.
8. Which year DSS came into existence?
Ans: 1977
9. Mention the any one component of social movement?
Ans: 1) Ideology
2) Resource mobilization
3) Leadership
10. Expand DSS.
Ans: Dalit Sangharsha Samittee.
11. What is the slogan of kagoda movement?
Ans: Tiller is the owner of land.
12. Which organisation founded by `Jyothiraophule` against caste system?
Ans: Sathya Shodak Samaj.
13. Mention any major issue of KRRS movements?
Ans: Environmental issue.
14. Mention any one factor for the Peasent movement in India?

Ans: The collection of heavy revenue.

15. Name the organisation founded by Basaveshwara.

Ans: Anubhava Mantapa.

TWO MARKS QUESTIONS

II. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentence each:

1. Mention any two reason for malaprabha farmers afitation.

Ans: 1) The levy issue.

2) The issue of price stability.

2. Mention the three phases of pre-independent dalit movement in Karnataka.

Ans: 1) Basaveshwara and dalit movement

2) Dalit movement in old mysore region

3) DALit movement in mumbai karnataka

3. Name any two women organisation of pre-independence India?

Ans: 1) Bramin mahila nilaya-Madras

2) Mahila seva samaj-Mysore

4. Define social movement?

Ans: According to `M.S.A.Rao` "it's an organised attempt on the part of section of society to bring about either partial or total changes".

5. Mention two types of peasent movement of kathaleen gough.

Ans: 1) Social Banditry

2) Religion movement

6. Mention any two social reform movements.

Ans: 1) Women's movements

2) Backward classes movement

7. Mention any two major components of social movements.

Ans: 1) Ideology

2) Leadership

8. Mention any two Farmer's movements in Karnataka.

Ans: 1) Kagodu movenent

2) Malaprabha Agitation

9. Name the two women organisations of India.

Ans: 1) A Bramin womens home

2) Mahila seva samaj

3) Bagini samaj

10. Mention any two major issues of KRRS movements.

Ans: 1) Mining issue

2) Environmental issue

3) Loan recovery issue.

FIVE MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Beiefly explain the major component of social movement.

Ans: M.S.A.Rao in his book "social movement in India" has highlighted the compo

ment of the social movement are:

- 1) Ideology
 - 2) Collective mobilization
 - 3) Leadership and organisation
2. Explain the factors which led to agrarian movement according to Kathleen Gough.

Ans: K.Gough's factors of agrarian movements are:

- 1) The collection of heavy revenue
 - 2) Land was made private property
 - 3) Increasing encroachment of fertile land
3. Write a short note on backward classes movement.

Ans: Backward classes, caste which consists of non-brahmin caste, fight caste inequalities, socio-economic discrimination.

Jyothirao Phule was one of the first to have revolted against the upper caste in domination. He started social movement called 'Sathya shodak samaj' founded in 1873.

Sri Sahu Maharaj of Kolhapur injects new life into sathya shodak samaj movement by advocating the right of communal representation.

The self respect movement started with the entry of E.V.Ramaswamy Naiker.

In the princely state of Mysore Vakkaligas, Lingayaths & Muslims also began to realise their deprivation.

The Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana Yogan [SNDP] a casteless organisation encouraged.

4. Explain the types of peasant movement in India, according to Kathleen Gough.

Ans: Kathleen Gough presented five fold typology of movements:

- 1) Restorative rebalance.
- 2) Religious movements.
- 3) Social Banditry.
- 4) Terrorists Vengeance.
- 5) Mass Insurrections.

TEN MARKS QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. List out the farmers demands as presented by KRRS.

Ans: Karnataka Rajya Raitha Sangha Rudrappa, Sundaresh & Nanjundaswamy presented the farmers demands to the chief minister Gundu Rao on October - 1980

DEMANDS

- 1) Release unconditionally all farmers arrested in various movements withdraw cases movements.
 - 2) Give fresh loans at simple interest.
 - 3) The scale of loans should keep up with the rising expenses of cultivation.
 - 4) Abolish land revenue & betterment levy.
 - 5) Abolish agricultural income tax.
 - 6) Reduce electricity charges.
 - 7) Fix agriculture prices scientifically.
2. Describe women's movement in India.

Ans: The history of women's movement in India may be divided into two phases.

1) The pre-Independence phase

2) Post-Independence phase

Indian women's movement emerged as a part of the social reform movement in British rule. Initially, men & later women reformers bore social ridicule, religious ex-communication. Independence brought the promise of an egalitarian, democratic society. Middle class women joined the expanding service & educational sector.

New women's movements also include the women's movement with sufficient commitments & enthusiasts, women's groups thought to use government developments programmes to initiate discussion on gender bias.

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Chapter-01

Making of Indian Society and Demography

Question and Answer

I. Answer the following Questions in a sentence each:

1. How is the term demography derived?

Ans:

2. Mention Sex ratio of India according to 2011 census.

Ans:

3. Which district in Karnataka is selected to implement the betipadovo and Beti Bachavo Programmes?

Ans:

4. Name any one Social group of India.

Ans:

5. Who introduce Christianity to India.

Ans:

6. Name any one ancient name of India.

Ans:

7. Which year is Considered as the demographic divide?

Ans:

8. What is the Sex ratio?

Ans:

9. Which is the oldest water disput in the world?

Ans:

10. Mention any one minarity religious community in India?

Ans:

11. Mention any one factor for challenges to national integrations.

Ans:

Two marks Questions:-

II. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentence each:-

1. Mention any two factors responsible for the decline of child sex ratio.

Ans:

2. What is DEMARU.

Ans:

3. Name the diggiculties to the process of Aryanization.

Ans:

4. Define national integration.

Ans:

5. What is Comunalism?

Ans:

6. What is demographic dividend?

Ans:

Five marks Questions:-

1. Explain the social groups classified by B.S Guha.

Ans:

2. Explain the nature of unity in India.

Ans:

3. Briefly explain the Dr.Sampurnananda committee recommendations to strengthen national integration.

Ans:

4. Discuss briefly the challenges to national integration.

Ans:

Ten marks Questions:-

1 Define Demography and Explain the major characteristic of demographic profile of India.

Ans:

2. What is diversity? Explain the nature diversity in India.

Ans:

* * * * *

Chapter - 2

Social inequality and Exclusion

I. One mark question:

1) How is the word caste derived?

Ans:

2) Who advocated the policy of panchasheela?

Ans:

3) Who introduced the term scheduled caste?

Ans:

4) Who popularised the term Harizan?

Ans:

5) Who introduced the term Harizon?

Ans:

6) Mention any one tribe of south zone?

Ans:

7) Who advocated the policy of Isolation?

Ans:

8) Name any one backward class commissions appointed the government of India?

Ans:

9) Who introduced the concept the domonent caste?

Ans:

10) Who wrote the book caste and race in India?

Ans:

11) Who wrote the book caste in India?

Ans:

12) Who wrote the book people of India?

Ans:

13) Who called the Tribals as irijam?

Ans:

14) Who called the Tribals as back ward Hindus?

Ans:

15) Mention any one Characterities of caste system?

Ans:

16) Who was the frist back ward class commission of India?

Ans:

17) Who was the frist backward class commission of Karnataka?

Ans:

18) Who is the present chairman of permanent backward class commission on of Karnataka?

Ans:

19) Who wrote the book history of caste in India?

Ans:

20) Which state has highest scheduled tribe population in India?

Ans:

21) Which state has highest scheduled tribe in India?

Ans:

22) What do you mean by Pakka food?

Ans:

23) What do you mean by Kachcha food?

Ans:

24) Which state has highest scheduled caste in India?

Ans:

25) Who wrote the book change of caste in modern India?

Ans:

Two marks question :

1. Mention two dominant castes of Karnataka?

Ans:

2. What do you mean by Social inequality?

Ans:

3. Define the caste?

Ans:

4. Mention any two factors of changes in the caste system?

Ans:

5. Name any two tribes that were mentioned in the Vedic period?

Ans:

6. Mention any two social reform movements in India?

Ans:

7. What is social exclusion?

Ans:

8. Mention any two factors that brought changes in the caste system in India?

Ans:

9. Mention any two determinants of dominant caste?

Ans:

10. Mention any two problems of scheduled caste in India?

Ans:

11. Mention the geographical zones of Indian tribes?

Ans:

12. Mention any two problems of Indian tribes?

Ans:

13. Name views or policies of tribal welfare?

Ans:

14. Mention any two criteria to decide backwardness?

Ans:

15. Mention any two social reform movements that brought changes in the caste system?

Ans:

16. Define dominant caste?

Ans:

17. Define backward classes?

Ans:

18. Name any two scheduled castes in Karnataka?

Ans:

19. Name any two scheduled tribes in Karnataka?

Ans:

20. Mention two backward classes commission of India?

Ans:

21. Mention any two backward classes commission of Karnataka?

Ans:

22. Define creamy layer?

Ans:

23. Who are OBC?

Ans:

24. Name any two legislations that brought changes in the caste system?

Ans:

5 Marks questions

1. Explain the tribal panchasheer?

Ans:

2. Briefly explain changes in caste system during British or Pre-independent periods.

Ans:

3. Explain the functional changes in the caste system in post independent period.

Ans:

4. Explain the changes in the role of caste system in independent period?

Ans:

5. Explain the determinants or nature of dominant caste.

Ans:

6. Explain the problems of scheduled caste?

Ans:

7. Explain the geographical distributions of Indian tribe.

Ans:

8. Explain the problems of Indian tribes or scheduled tribes.

Ans:

9. Discuss three factors on tribal welfare

Ans:

10. Explain the problems of other backward classes.

Ans:

11. Explain the criteria of Mandal Commission.

Ans:

Ten Marks Questions:

1. Explain the traditional characteristics of caste.

Ans:

2. Explain of change in caste system?

Ans:

3. Explain the changing concepts of tribes.

Ans:

4. Explain briefly the Karnataka state Backward class commissions an overview.

Ans:

5. Write a note on towards equality report-1974.

Ans:

TWO MARKS QUESTIONS :

1. Mention two dominant castes of Karnataka?

Ans:

2. Who advocate the `policy of Panchasheela`?

Ans:

3. Who popularized the term Harijan?

Ans:

4. Who introduced the term scheduled caste?

Ans:

5. Who introduced the word Harijan?

Ans:

6. Mention any two tribes of south zone.

Ans:

* * * * *

One marks question and Answers:-

1. Which article of the constitution prohibits the practice of untouchability?

Ans:

2. Who introduced the concept Micro-finance?

Ans:

3. where is the headquarters of Ijjat location?

Ans:

4. Which non-governmental organisation is working for the soligas?

Ans:

5. In which nation of the world the idea of affirmative action was originated at first?

Ans:

6. Name the paper which Gandhiji floated with the intention of creating awareness among people regarding the untouchables?

Ans:

7. Name the paper which Dr. Ambedkar started with the intention of promoting Dalit awareness?

Ans:

8. Who is called modern or 'Abhinava Manu'?

Ans:

9. Which year was declared as international women's year?

Ans:

10. Expand SHG's?

Ans:

11. Which organisation was established by Dr. Ambedkar for the purpose of creating self-respect and self-dignity among the dalits?

Ans:

12. Expand SEWA?

Ans:

13. Who founded the SEWA?

Ans:

14. Who called tribals as 'Adipraja'?

Ans:

15. Who founded the idea of "Sulab Shouchalay"?

Ans:

16. Expand LAMPS.

Ans:

17. Expand SKDRDP.

Ans:

Two marks question answer in 2-3 sentences:

18. Expand NABARD.

Ans:

19. Give the meaning of affirmative action?

Ans:

20. What is Micro-finance?

Ans:

21. What is stree shakti?

Ans:

22. Mention any two objectives of strr shakti.

Ans:

23. Define empowerment of women?

Ans:

24. Mention any two plants sponsored by the central Govt. for the welfare of the SC's?

Ans:

25. Mention any two strategies of womens empowerment?

Ans:

26. Mention any two tribale welfare programmes of the Govt.

Ans:

27. Mention any two functions of the national commission for women?

Ans:

28. Mention any two advantages of taking loan from the self help group.

Ans:

5 Marks questions answer in 15 sentences as each :

29. Explain the development programmes for the upliftment of scheduled caste?

Ans: 1

30. Explain the strategies for women empowerment.

Ans:

31. Explain the main features of micro finance?

Ans:

10 Marks questions

32. Explain the objectives of towards equality reports?

Ans:

33. Mention the constitutional provision relating to upliftment of SC's and ST's?

Ans:

* * * * *

Chapter - 04

Family in india

I. One mark questions:

1. Who is the head of Joint family?

Ans:

2. Who called the Indian Joint family as a `greater home`?

Ans:

3. Who is the Karta?

Ans:

4. Who is Karnavan?

Ans:

5. Who is the author of the book "Kinship organisation in India"?

Ans:

6. Who is the author of the book "Marriage and family in India"?

Ans:

7. Which is the main occupation of narasinga naur family?

Ans:

8. What is Tarawad?

Ans:

9. What is illom?

Ans:

10. Mention two types of joint family?

Ans:

11. Who wrote "spme Aspects family in "Mahuva".

Ans:

II. Two marks questions:

1. Defined joint family?

Ans:

2. Mention any two characteristics of joint family?

Ans:

3. Mention any two advantages of joint family?

Ans:

4. Mention any two disadvantages of joint family?

Ans:

5. Mention any two legislation which affected joint family?

Ans:

6. On what basis I.P.Desai classified families in India?

Ans:

III. 5 Marks questions:

1. Explain characteristics of joint family?

Ans:

2. Describe the advantages of joint family?

Ans:

3. Explain disadvantages of joint family?

Ans:

4. Write a short note on Tarawad.

Ans:

5. Write a short note on illom.

Ans:

IV. 10 marks questions

1. Explain the causes for changes in joint family?

Ans:

2. Explain structural and functional changes of joint family.

Ans:

Chapter - 07
Social movements

I. Question and answer:

Answer the following questions in a sentence each:

1. Which social organization was found in 1873?

Ans:

2. Who founded the Bheemasena?

Ans:

3. Who founded the sathya shodak Samaja?

Ans:

4. Expand SNDP.

Ans:

5. Expand KRRS.

Ans:

6. Who edited "Social movement in India"?

Ans:

7. Who launched 'Self respect movement' ?

Ans:

8. Which year DSS came into existence?

Ans:

9. Mention the any one component of social movement?

Ans:

10. Expand DSS.

Ans:

11. What is the slogan of kagoda movement?

Ans:

12. Which organisation founded by 'Jyothiraophule' against caste system?

Ans:

13. Mention any major issue of KRRS movements?

Ans:

14. Mention any one factor for the Peasant movement in India?

Ans:

15. Name the organisation founded by Basaveshwara.

Ans: Anubhava Mantapa.

TWO MARKS QUESTIONS

II. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentence each:

1. Mention any two reason for malaprabha farmers afitation.

Ans:

2. Mention the three phases of pre-independent dalit movement in Karnataka.

Ans:

3. Name any two women organisation of pre-independence India?

Ans:

4. Define social movement?

Ans:

5. Mention two types of peasant movement of Kathaleen Gough.

Ans:

6. Mention any two social reform movements.

Ans:

7. Mention any two major components of social movements.

Ans:

8. Mention any two peasant movements in Karnataka.

Ans:

9. Name the two women organisations of India.

Ans:

10. Mention any two major issues of KRRS movements.

Ans:

FIVE MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Briefly explain the major component of social movement.

Ans:

2. Explain the factors which led to Arganian movement according to Kathaleen Gough.

Ans:

3. Write a short note on backward classes movement.

Ans:

4. Explain the types of peasant movement in India, according to Kathleen Gough. Kathleen Gough presented five fold typology of movements:

Ans:

TEN MARKS QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. List out the farmers demands as presented by KRRS.

Ans:

2. Describe women's movement in India.

Ans: