

Maharashtra State Board
Sociology
Sample Question Paper - 1
Academic Year: 2024-2025

Note :

1. All the questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Minimum of 4 points are expected for sub-questions of 4 marks.
4. Write answers to each question on a new page.

Q1. Attempt the following objective type question.

1. (a) Complete the following by choosing the correct alternative given in the bracket and rewrite it:

1. (a) 1. Secondary type relations are significant in _____ community.

1. rural
2. tribal
3. urban

Solution

Secondary-type relations are significant in the urban community.

1. (a) 2. The constitution of India has approved of _____ official languages.

1. 22
2. 23
3. 24

Solution

The constitution of India has approved 22 official languages.

1. (a) 3. Monks in Buddhist monasteries were called _____.

1. Bhikkus

2. Bhikkhunis

3. Rishis

Solution

Monks in Buddhist monasteries were called Bhikkus.

1. (a) 4. An urban way of life is characterised by ____.

1. cohesiveness

2. uniformity

3. impersonality

Solution

An urban way of life is characterised by impersonality.

1. (a) 5. The Bhartiya Lok Dal was started in the year ____.

1. 1954

2. 1964

3. 1974

Solution

The Bhartiya Lok Dal was started in the year 1974.

1. (b) Correct the incorrect pair and rewrite it:

1. (b) 1. Correct the incorrect pair and rewrite it.

1. Indo-Aryan - Telugu

2. Dravidian - Tamil

3. Austro-Asiatic - Munda

4. Sino-Tibetan - Bhutia language

Solution

- Incorrect Pair: Indo-Aryan - Telugu

- Correct Pair: Indo-Aryan - Hindi

1. (b) 2. Correct the incorrect pair and rewrite it.

1. Brahmo Samaj - Raja Rammohan Roy
2. Arya Samaj - Swami Dayanand Saraswati
3. Satyashodhak Samaj - Mahatma Jyotirao Phule
4. Theosophical Society - Mahatma Gandhi

Solution

- **Incorrect Pair:** Theosophical Society - Mahatma Gandhi
- **Correct Pair:** Theosophical Society - Annie Besant

1. (b) 3. Correct the incorrect pairs and rewrite them.

1. The Sati Prohibition Act - 1929
2. The Widow Remarriage Act - 1856
3. The Female Infanticide Act - 1870
4. The Age of consent at Marriage Act - 1891

Solution

- **Incorrect Pair:** The Sati Prohibition Act - 1929
- **Correct Pair:** The Sati Prohibition Act - 1829

1. (b) 4. Correct the incorrect pair and rewrite it.

1. The Sati Prohibition Act - 1829
2. The Indian Slavery Act - 1843
3. The Child Marriage Restraint Act - 1892
4. The Civil Marriage Act - 1872

Solution

- **Incorrect Pair:** The Child Marriage Restraint Act - 1892
- **Correct Pair:** The Child Marriage Restraint Act - 1929

1. (b) 5. Correct the incorrect pair and rewrite them.

1. Conflict based on language - Linguism
2. Conflict based on religion - Terrorism

3. Conflict based on caste - Casteism
4. Conflict based on region - Regionalism

Solution

- **Incorrect Pair** - Conflict based on religion - Terrorism
- **Correct Pair** - Conflict based on religion - Communalism

1. (c) Identify the appropriate term for the given option in the box and rewrite it against the given statement:

1. (c) 1. Identify the appropriate term from the given options and rewrite it against the given statement.

It can lead to physical health problems.

1. S.A. Dange
2. Urban community
3. Dr. Ambedkar
4. Industrialisation
5. **Narcotic drugs**
6. Modernisation
7. Medha Patkar

Solution

It can lead to physical health problems - **Narcotic drugs**

1. (c) 2. Identify the appropriate term from the given options and rewrite it against the given statement.

Founder of Sikhism.

1. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
2. Ageing
3. **Guru Nanak**
4. Guru Govind Singh

5. Westernization
6. Animatism
7. Naturism

Solution

Founder of Sikhism - **Guru Nanak**

1. (c) 3. Identify the appropriate term from the given options and rewrite it against the given statement.

Mechanisation of the process of production.

1. Urbanism
2. **Industrialisation**
3. Digitalisation
4. Urban community
5. Brahmo Samaj
6. Egalitarianism
7. S. A. Dange
8. Medha Patkar

Solution

Industrialisation

1. (c) 4. Identify the appropriate term from the given option in the Options and rewrite It against the given statement.

The FYJC online admission process in metropolitan cities.

1. Class
2. Brahmo Samaj
3. Medha Patkar
4. Urban community
5. **Digitalisation**

6. Harijan Sevak Sangh

Solution

The FYJC online admission process in metropolitan cities - Digitalisation

1. (c) 5. Identify the appropriate term from the given option and rewrite it against the given statement.

A problem faced by transgenders.

1. 22nd April

2. Gender discrimination

3. Devrai

4. Totalitarianism

5. Egalitarianism

6. class

Solution

A problem faced by transgenders - Gender discrimination

1. (d) Correct the underlined words and complete the statement:

1. (d) 1. Correct the underlined words and complete the sentence.

Sikhism was founded by Guru Govind Singh.

Solution

Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak.

1. (d) 2. Correct the underlined words and complete the statement.

Sarvadharmasmabhava denotes the Indian concept of unity amidst diversity.

Solution

Sarvadharmasmabhava denotes the Indian concept of secularism (i.e., respect and tolerance for people of all faiths).

1. (d) 3. Correct the underlined word and complete the statement.

Conflict based on caste is called communalism.

Solution

Conflict based on caste is called casteism.

1. (d) 4. Correct the underlined words and complete the statement.

The Theosophical Society was the initiative of Mahatma Gandhi.

Solution

The Theosophical Society was the initiative of Annie Besant.

1. (d) 5. Correct the underlined word and complete the statement.

The Industrial Revolution took place in the sixteenth century.

Solution

The Industrial Revolution took place in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Q2. Write about notes. (Any two) :

2. (a) Write short notes:

Bhakti Movement

Solution

- i. The Bhakti movement emerged with the need to bring religious reform to Hinduism during the medieval period.
- ii. It rejected the caste system. It criticized excessive ritualism and advocated simplicity in worship. It professed that all human beings were equal in the eyes of God.
- iii. The focus was on devotional singing and repetition of his name (namasmaran).
- iv. Some important exponents of this are Kabir, Rahim, and Guru Nanak.
- v. This movement began in the 13th century CE with Dnyaneshwar. The centre of this movement is located at the temple of Vithoba at Pandarpur. Namdev was his contemporary who criticized fasts, pilgrimages, and all other external forms of religious practice.

2. (b) Write short notes.

Effects of addiction

Solution

Addiction means, a situation of psychological and physical dependence on alcohol, drugs, the internet, or mobiles.

The psychological effect on the individual: Addiction leads to a dependency on alcohol, narcotic drugs, medicinal drugs, the internet, social media, and even mobile phone. There could emerge a need for validation for every single image that is uploaded.

1. **Impact on family:** Alcohol addiction problems pose a threat to stable family life resulting in domestic violence. Addiction to mobiles can lead to loneliness within the family because of a lack of communication.
2. **Impact on health:** The levels of stress, anxiety, and aggression can take their toll on the physical, mental, and emotional well-being of addicts as well as others in the family.
3. **Impact on work:** it can adversely affect levels of commitment, and efficiency, an increase in instances of sexual harassment, exploitation of vulnerable people, inability to focus on any activity, increased absenteeism, etc.
4. **Economic Impact:** Addictions of any kind are a drain on financial resources as one has to pay heavily for the consumption of alcohol, substances, internet connectivity, and phone bills.
5. **Isolation:** Addicts often turn out to be loners or individuals who avoid social interaction. For example, excessive gaming, watching YouTube clips, etc. leads to detachment from people and experiences in the real social world.

2. (c) Write a short note:

Economic Inequalities

Solution

The availability of resources, their management and organization, the fertility of the land, the distribution of wealth, and many other factors affect a state's population's economic standing. Conflict and tension are brought on by an unjust wealth distribution within a State. Wealth is frequently concentrated in the hands of a select few.

There are several factors that are responsible for economic inequality in society:

- i. **Family influence:** The family to which we belong influences our choices and opportunities.
- ii. **Educational differences:** This is influenced by the economic strata to which one identifies and belongs.
- iii. **Availability and access to opportunities:** The purchasing capacity of individuals and groups determines our patterns of consumption and the extent of consumption.
- iv. **Individual differences:** Everybody is capable of different things. These are a combination of our individual potential as well as one's societal experiences.
- v. **Social environment:** The social environment in which one experiences life influences and impacts how we develop as individuals and as a society. Economic inequality persists in all social systems of society. It exists in all societies across the globe.

Q3. Write differences (Any three) :

3. (a) Write differences.

Casteism and Communalism

Solution

Casteism	Communalism
1. Casteism refers to loyalty to one's own caste before loyalty to the nation.	Communalism refers mainly to loyalty to one's own religion before the nation.
2. In case of casteism, caste members protect their own caste group through social services, and other welfare schemes. There is a feeling of social neglect among scheduled castes due to suppression by upper castes.	In case of communalism, people belonging to different religions feel that their religion is superior. Religious fundamentalists try to impose their religious practices on others. Political manipulation, large scale illiteracy and superstitions also lead to communal violence.

<p>3. When caste loyalty takes political overtones, caste members take their biases & prejudices into politics. People vote for their own caste members. Those castes which have numerical strength rise up. Those who win the elections then favour their caste groups.</p>	<p>Politically speaking, communal conflict weakens democracy. It allows politicians to use religion for satisfying their vested interests. On international front, it adversely affects India's image.</p>
<p>4. Regionalism is divisive force which create disrespect for people from other regions of the same country. It interferes with national integration to a great extent when the history of a particular region is glorified.</p>	<p>Linguism divides people based on language. It has led to a definite form of linguistic nationalism which can provide enough fuel for separatism in India.</p>
<p>5. It is also associated with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Restricted interactions in society. ii. Caste becoming a means of competing for access to resources and power. iii. Creating mistrust among people. iv. Caste atrocities and Caste prejudices. v. Hurdles for national integration. 	<p>It is also associated with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Communal conflict and communal violence. ii. Feelings of deep hatred, bitterness and antagonism between different religions. iii. Retarding economic growth & development. iv. Communal riots, mutual distrust and disintegration. v. Acts of terrorism. vi. Serious challenge to national reputation and integration.

3. (b) Write differences:

Industrialisation and Urbanisation

Solution

Industrialisation	Urbanisation
1. Industrialisation is a process of social and economic change whereby a human society is transformed from a State pre-industrial to an industrial one.	Urbanisation is a two-way process that involves movement from villages to cities and change from agricultural occupation to business, trade, service, and profession and changes in the migrants' attitudes, beliefs, values, and behavioural patterns.
2. Industrialisation is mainly associated with the growth of factories and industries.	Urbanisation is mainly associated with migration from rural and tribal areas to industrial locations.
3. Industrialisation has resulted in social change in Indian society.	The effects of urbanisation can be seen in both rural and urban areas. Urban areas are growing in size and complexity as a result of migration.
4. Industrialisation was the result of the use of heavy machinery (mechanisation) and automation.	Modern urbanisation was the result of industrialisation. People migrated to urban areas in search of employment.
5. Industrialisation indirectly contributed to the breakdown of joint families and the shrinking size of families.	Urbanisation has led to the notion of being 'lonely in a crowd.'
6. The most important aspect of the industrialisation process is the division of labour.	Urbanisation has an impact on both rural and urban communities. Urban areas are growing in size and complexity as a result of migration.

3. (c) Differentiate between:

Christianity and Islam

Solution

	Christianity	Islam
(i)	Jesus Christ founded Christianity.	Prophet Muhammed founded Islam.
(ii)	Christianity began with the ministry of Jesus, a Jewish teacher and healer who proclaimed the coming Greek kingdom and was crucified.	Islam began in Mecca and Medina at the beginning of the seventh century C.E. Muslims see Islam as a return to the Abrahamic prophets original faith.
(iii)	The Bible is the sacred book of Christians.	The Quran is Islam's sacred book.
(iv)	The Christian sects are Catholic and Protestant.	Sunni and Shia are Islamic sects.

3. (d) Write differences.

Modernisation and Globalisation

Solution

Modernisation	Globalisation
1. Modernisation is the application of modern science to human affairs.	Globalisation is the compression of the world and the intensification of the consciousness of the world as a whole.
2. Modernisation refers to the development of a scientific way of understanding and explaining any phenomenon.	Globalisation also led to increasing in production. This in turn has led to large-scale marketisation.
3. Modernisation has led to changes in values, beliefs, and norms.	Globalisation has led to crisscrossing between nations in terms of knowledge, technical expertise, know-how, human resources, etc.
4. There is a willingness to receive new ideas, examine alternatives, find new	Globalisation is characterized by sharing of resources. We are familiar with the concept

pathways, to explore creative ways to solve problems.	of 'outsourcing'; it is the way by which people go beyond geographical borders:
5. Persons who claim to be modern are willing to examine daily events, literature, culture, art, customs, and beliefs from a critical point of view.	It has made all people and nations interdependent.

3. (e) Write differences.

Pre-Independence and Post-Independence periods of the Women's Movement in India.

Write differences:

Pre-Independence women's movement and Post-Independence women's movement.

Solution

No.	Pre-Independence period of the Women's Movement	Post-Independence period of the Women's Movement
i.	Its roots can roughly be traced to the beginning of the 19th century.	It refers to the Women's Movement that took place after 15th August 1947.
ii.	Women became more aware of their status and position. Liberalism in thought and approach encouraged women to educate themselves.	The period witnessed a slowing down of the Women's Movement. Several issues led to the collective struggles and took away the singular focus of the Women's Movement.
iii.	Social reformers challenged customary practices which were discriminatory. Also, conscious efforts were made to educate women.	This phase focussed on sex stereotyping, violence against women, and legislative demands for the equality of women.

iv.	<p>Important points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mahila Mandals were formed. b. Government enacted several laws. c. Women's Indian Association was established in Madras. d. All India Women's Conference was established in 1926. e. Mobilisation of women to fight for political independence implied women becoming aware of their rights. 	<p>Important points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1975-85 was announced as the International Women's Decade. b. 1975 was declared as the International Women's Year. c. By the 1980s, Women's organizations became active. d. Newsletters like Baija, The Feminist Network, and Manushi were published to bring women's issues to the forefront. e. By the end of 1985, the focus of the movement shifted considerably due to several cases of violence against women. f. Recently, the Dalit feminist movement has also emerged.
v.	<p>The British government passed legislation such as the Sati Prohibition Act (1829), the Widow Remarriage Act (1856), and others.</p>	<p>Three important points are covered as a result of post-independence movements: the struggle for equal rights, the elimination of discriminatory practices, and the realization and actualization of women's potential to empower themselves.</p>

Q4. Explain the following concepts with examples. (Any two) :

4. (a) Explain the following concept with examples.

Social legislation

Solution

- i. It refers to laws passed to promote social justice, social welfare, desirable social change, as well as protection of vulnerable and weaker sections of Indian society.

- ii. The increase in the number of reformatory groups enabled Indians to exert pressure upon the British government, for passing laws against prevalent social evils.
- iii. Concerns and problems of people and administration get recognised through academic research, scientific studies, media, advocacy groups, and interest groups.
- iv. Laws are enacted accordingly. It may be noted that laws by themselves cannot transform society, but they provided hope to those who were victims of injustice oppression, exploitation, and abuse.

Example:

- i. The Sati Prohibition Act (1829),
- ii. The Indian Slavery Act (1843),
- iii. The Caste Disabilities Removal Act (1850),
- iv. The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act (1856),
- v. The Female Infanticide Prevention Act (1870),
- vi. The Civil (or Special) Marriage Act (1872),
- vii. The Child Marriage Restraint Act (1929).

4. (b) Explain the following concept with examples.

Social Movement

Solution

- A social movement is a collective action to change or influence the existing social system by a group.
- A social movement is defined as a collective acting with some continuity to promote or resist a change in the society or group of which it is a part.
- Some movements are directed to modify certain aspects of the existing social order whereas others may aim to change it completely.
- Herbert Blumer has defined the social movement as "Collective enterprises to establish a new order of life."

- A social movement is an organized effort of a large group of people to achieve a particular goal typically social or political or political one, this may be to carry out resist or undo a social change.
- It is a collective challenge to the authorities organized group of people comes together to establish a new order of life.

Examples:

1. Environmental movements like the Chipko Movement and Narmada Bachao Andolan were organized to protect and preserve our environment.
2. Workers' movement to protest against the exploitation action on workers like the minimization of wages, poor working conditions, etc. by the industrialization factory owners.
3. Reform Movements - Arya Samaj, Satyashodhak Samaj, Peasant Movements, Backward Castes Movement, etc.

4. (c) Explain the following concept with examples.

Urbanisation

What is meant by urbanization?

Solution

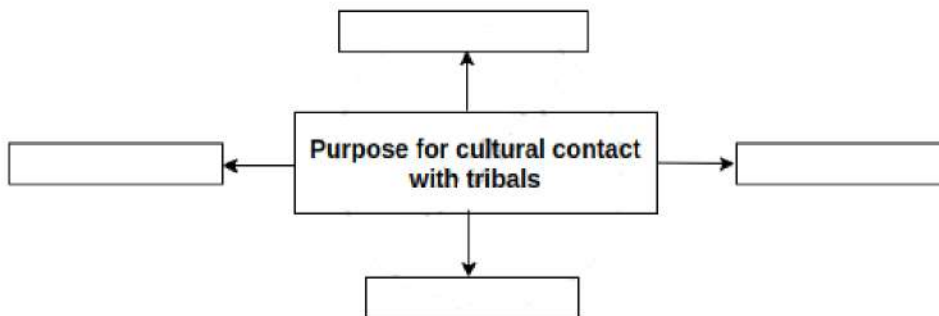
Urbanisation must consist of an inward flow of large numbers of people from scattered rural areas to urban communities.

- i. Industrial growth is an essential feature of urban centres today, because of industrial expansion migration takes place so place of residence and one's place of work drift apart with the passage of time.
- ii. Because of the heterogeneous grouping of people brought about by urbanization people from different areas who are of different genders, sexualities, castes, creeds, classes, and so forth a number of traditional barriers have been dismantled.
- iii. Urbanisation implies controls and obligations and they are administered by municipal corporations. Traditional organizations like caste panchayats have less of an impact now that secondary forms of control are in use.

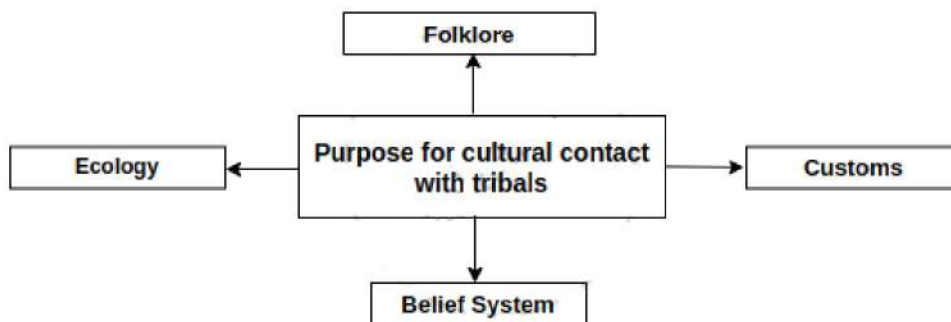
- iv. The division of labour is a result of urbanisation. The division of labour is based on a person's abilities and knowledge. Each person is given a particular type of work based on his or her skill, knowledge, intelligence, ability, and hard work.

Q5.

5. (a) Complete the concept map.



Solution



5. (b) State whether the following statements are true/False With reasons (Any two) :

5. (b) 1. State whether the following statement is True or False with reasons.

The traditional influence of caste has changed today.

1. True

2. False

Solution

This statement is True.

Reason:

- Because of the effects of industrialization, urbanization, advanced modes of transportation and communication, the spread of modern education,

constitutional provisions, social legislation, and so on, the traditional influence of caste has shifted.

- The restrictions on the Indian people's food habits have been relaxed. In modern times, the distinction between touchable and untouchable is not felt.
- The constitutional provisions and social legislation have removed the upper castes' special civil and religious privileges, as well as their disabilities.
- Occupations are becoming increasingly caste-free. People now have more options for careers based on their skills, education, and aptitude.
- Inter-caste marriages have become more common. The caste councils have vanished, and their authority has been given to the state.
- The traditional rights, authorities, and sanctions based on caste hierarchy may not be apparent today, however, it is so deeply entrenched in people's minds that it permeates social interactions. Nevertheless, in the ordinary transactions of daily life, village people tend to cooperate with each other.

5. (b) 2. State whether the following statement is True or False with reasons.

Division of labour is complex in the urban community.

1. True

2. False

Solution

This statement is True.

Reason:

1. In urban communities, a specialised division of labour is found in every walk of life.
2. People are trained for their job as per institutional and professional requirements.
3. An interdependence of professions is observed in almost all fields.
4. E.g. in the medical profession, there are gynaecologists, radiologists, paediatricians, and anaesthetists.

5. (b) 3. State whether the following statement is True or False with reasons.

Buddhism spread to several parts of India and beyond.

1. True

2. False

Solution

This statement is True.

Reasons:

- i. Buddhism spread to several parts of India and beyond because Buddhism gave great importance to the moral upliftment of human beings and directed people to lead moral lives.
- ii. Buddhism insisted on virtues like charity, self-sacrifice, control over passions, and non-injury in thought and action.
- iii. Buddhism is perceived as a 'protect religion'. Religious traditions opened their doors to all sections of society. Because of this, Buddhism was able to spread throughout India.

Q6.

6. (a) Read the following passage and answer the question given below :

Read the passage and write the answer to the questions:

Indian society is a melting pot of cultures. The history of Indian society gives enough evidence of the process of accommodation. From early times migrants integrated into Indian society and influenced its culture. Our historical past is testimony to this fact of cultural diffusion.

Today, we describe our society as a composite whole that includes tribal, rural, and urban communities. The way of life in these segments has its unique characteristics there is interdependence between communities and on the other, this would imply a certain extent of loss of cultural elements such as language, beliefs, customary practices, etc. Have we not seen how, for example, Warli or Madhubani Art has made it to T-shirts and wall hangings in many households? Also, how technology has reached the remotest corner of our country?

A question that may cross your mind may be, 'Is there anything such as 'pure' culture? What constitutes "Indian culture"? Can cultural extremism be valuable in the

present world? These questions are valid as they set us thinking Perhaps there is no single "answer"?

1. Cultural extremism is valuable in the present world. Explain it in a positive and negative way.
2. The changes take place in culture and affect each other, explain.

Solution

1. Cultural extremism is very common in all societies because everyone believes in the greatness of their culture. People share their culture, which is a way of life. We adopt cultural elements from other cultures and incorporate them into our own.

If cultural extremism exists in such an environment, it will impede development and prevent cultural elements from being shared. Cultural extremism will be a hindrance in today's modern world, where there is no such thing as a pure culture.

As a result, cultural exchange is critical, and maintaining cultural purity is difficult.

2. Today's society is a composite of tribal, rural, and urban communities. These segments' way of life has distinct characteristics. These communities are not in their original form. The reason for this is that there is interdependence between communities, but there is also some loss of cultural elements such as language, beliefs, and so on. Because technology has reached remote areas, it has an impact on communities. As a result, cultural changes occur, which have an impact on society.

6. (b) Give your personal response. (Any one} :

6. (b) 1. Give your personal response.

Division of labour is complex in urban communities.

Solution

- i. The urban community is diverse. People from various communities migrate to cities in search of work. They are hired based on their abilities and qualifications.
- ii. In the city, there are skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled workers, artisans, technicians, experts, administrators, artists, and others who specialize in one or more fields. Every job is assigned to an employee based on age, gender, educational qualification, training, efficiency, talents, interests, and so on.

- iii. The urban community has a wide range of jobs and opportunities based on a person's qualifications, so it's natural that the division of labour is complex.
- iv. With the complex division of labour, the urban community has a wide range of job opportunities.

6. (b) 2. Give your personal response.

Why do you think women are usually the victims in most reported cases of domestic violence?

Solution

Yes, women are the victims in the majority of reported cases of domestic violence for a variety of reasons.

- i. In Indian society, male members of the family are dominant, and if consequences arise, women are the ones who face the violence in the family, whether it is verbal, mental, or physical.
- ii. Insecurity of one partner can lead to a feeling of suspicion or threat to one's ego etc. because of such reasons violence and abuse arises within the domestic sphere.
- iii. Conventional and traditional mindsets, especially in institutions like marriage, family, and religion stipulate the supremacy of men over women in almost every sphere of life. Sometimes it creates problems for women and it converts into violence.
- iv. The vulnerability of the youth, women, and disabled persons caused by economic reasons or lack of power and control can lead them to be trapped in the loop of constant exploitation.

Q7. Answer One of the following questions in detail in about 150 to 200 words :

7. (a) What does unity mean to you? Discuss any three factors which hinder unity. Describe two ways in which tribal and urban people can benefit each other to promote unity. Give examples to illustrate your points.

Solution

Meaning of unity:

Unity implies oneness or a sense of 'we-feeling'; it holds tightly together various relationships and belief systems of diverse ethnic communities or institutions into some form of acceptable unity, through bonds of contrived structures, norms, and values.

"Unity in diversity" is based on the concept where the individual or social differences in physical attributes, caste, gender, creed, cultural and religious practices, etc.

Factors that prevent unity:

- **Casteism:** Casteism refers to loyalty to one's own caste before loyalty to the nation. Caste ties are so strong that people are inclined to think in terms of caste before the nation. This may lead to caste members protecting their own caste group through social service, education, medical, and other welfare schemes.
- **Communalism:** It refers mainly to loyalty to one's own religion before the nation. Communal conflict is one of the worst blots on national reputation. It is a displeasing factor that affects the unity of the nation.
- **Regionalism:** It refers to loyalty to one's own State or region before one's nation. This interferes with national integration to a great extent. The history of a particular region is glorified and often it is misused to stress divisive forces, thus ignoring the common cultural legacy and heritage.

Measures to Promote Unity:

- i. Tribal and urban communities can take a number of steps to lessen the obstacles to national unity. Both communities are economically dependent on one another. While tribal peoples have access to natural resources, urban communities have advanced technology. Both communities can reduce their differences and foster brotherhood if they make use of each other's resources. This will undoubtedly aid in the formation of national unity.
- ii. Urban residents can assist tribal communities by providing education and raising awareness about education since there are more educational opportunities there.
- iii. Tribal areas are backward and have primitive lifestyles; urban people can establish their own businesses there to improve their economic situation and contribute to the unification of the country.

7. (b) Answer the following question in detail. (About 150 words)

'The World Wide Web is a source of information and misinformation.' Discuss this statement with regard to the impact of the internet on:

- i. Parents
- ii. Children
- iii. School

Solution

The use of digital technologies for handling data of various types for various purposes is critical in this digital world. Nowadays, it is the primary source of information; everything is accessible with a single click, and all types of information are available on this platform. Academic information, entertainment, music, sports, science and technology, medicine, literature, and so on. This information is easily accessible and contributes to the provision of knowledge in all fields. However, as a source of information, it has some drawbacks. As a result of its ease of access, it can also serve as a source of misinformation. Anyone can gain knowledge about fields that are irrelevant to that age group, and this knowledge can lead them astray. As a result, it affects parents, children, and schools, and it becomes a source of misinformation for children.

- i. **Parents:** The 'worldwide web' has an impact on children, according to parents. The 'worldwide web' has a positive impact on a child's development and provides easy access to information. They can introduce their children to various online courses that aid in the learning process. When children study at home, they are safe. It assists parents with their hectic schedules. But, on the other hand, this medium has a negative impact. Children are addicted to these mediums, and they are spending less time with their parents and socializing with others.
- ii. **Children:** There are numerous websites available, making learning simple. Children can conduct research and learn how to conduct research on a variety of topics. Children's minds are broadened by the information they receive through this medium. However, the negative side of this media is that children are becoming lazy because everything is so easily accessible. Children's reading habits are destroyed; they do not read books. Children have become selfish. They don't go out to play, which is bad for their health. They don't

interact with others, so they become self-centered. Unwanted programs are easily accessible to them, affecting their mental health as well.

- iii. **School:** Schools provide social network education so that teaching is simple and effective. Small children can also learn it quickly, which aids development. However, it has an impact on their learning because they copy information from websites to complete their tasks, projects, and homework. As a result, their learning ability is deteriorating, as is their mental development.