

## Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)



Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

### General Instructions

- (i) This question paper contains **38 questions** in four sections. All questions are compulsory, subject to internal choices.
- (ii) Section A: Q1–20 carry 1 mark each. Choose the appropriate answer.
- (iii) Section B: Q21–29 carry 2 marks each. Answer in no more than 30 words.
- (iv) Section C: Q30–35 carry 4 marks each. Answer in no more than 80 words.
- (v) Section D: Q36–38 carry 6 marks each. Answer in no more than 200 words.
- (vi) Use the supplied passages and graphics to answer the questions that refer to them.

## Section A

1.

The measure of comparing the portion of a population which is composed of dependents with the portion that is the working population is:

- |                                     |                               |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (A) Age structure of the population | (B) Sex ratio                 |
| (C) Dependency ratio                | (D) Growth rate of population |
- 

2.

Assertion (A): Caste groups are endogamous, i.e. marriage is restricted to members of the group.  
Reason (R): Membership in a caste involves strict rules about marriage.

- |                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). | (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). |
| (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.                                                        | (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.                                                             |
- 

3.

In every society, some people have a greater share of valued resources – money, property, education, health, and power – than others. These social resources can be divided into three forms of capital. Which of the following is not a form of capital?

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (A) Economic | (B) Cultural    |
| (C) Social   | (D) Educational |
- 

4.

Castes also involve sub-divisions within themselves, i.e. Castes almost always have sub-castes and sometimes sub-castes may also have sub-sub-castes. This is referred to as a \_\_\_\_\_.

- |             |                        |
|-------------|------------------------|
| (A) Class   | (B) Division           |
| (C) Kinship | (D) Segmental Division |
- 

5.

Which of the following features is not an element of the policy of Apartheid?

- |                                    |                                          |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| (A) Denial of ownership of land    | (B) Denial of South African citizenship  |
| (C) Permission for mixed marriages | (D) Denial of formal voice in government |
- 

6.

A nation is a peculiar sort of community. Choose the incorrect statement about the nation.

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|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (A) Hard to describe                            | (B) Hard to define                   |
| (C) Based on shared religion, language, culture | (D) It is a community of communities |
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7.

To assert a single national identity by attempting to eliminate ethno-national and cultural differences from the public and political arena will be considered as a/an \_\_\_\_\_ policy.

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|---------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Assimilationist | (B) Dominant group |
| (C) State           | (D) Diversity      |
-

8.

Which of the following is true for a model of South Asian colonial city?

- |                                                                                            |                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Recreational facilities were not available                                             | (B) Unplanned streets |
| (C) Civic amenities were accessible in the European towns of the South Asian colonial city | (D) Cramped bungalows |
- 

9.

Assertion (A): Urbanization in the colonial period saw the prosperity of indigenous industries.  
Reason (R): There was emergence of new colonial cities.

- |                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
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| (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.                                                        | (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.                                                             |
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10.

Assertion (A): The government has passed a number of laws to regulate the working conditions in coal mines. Reason (R): Many contractors maintain proper register of workers and do not shirk the responsibility of giving any benefit in case of accidents.

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
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| (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.                                                        | (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.                                                             |
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11.

What is not true for globalisation and liberalisation in the rural society?

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|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| (A) Non-participation in WTO             | (B) Free international trade           |
| (C) Opening of Indian markets to imports | (D) Competition from the global market |
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12.

Which of the following statements is true in the scenario of high fertility rate?

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|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| (A) It takes more time to reach the replacement level. | (B) It takes less time to reach the replacement level.    |
| (C) It does not impact the replacement level.          | (D) The impact on replacement level cannot be determined. |
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13.

Assertion (A): To call a strike is a difficult decision. Reason (R): Managers may try to use substitute labour. Workers also find it hard to sustain themselves without wages.

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
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14.

In terms of positive characteristics, tribes have been classified according to their permanent and acquired traits. Which of the following is a permanent trait?

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|------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Region, language   | (B) Physical characteristics |
| (C) Ecological habitat | (D) All of the above         |

15.

The sociological importance of contract farming does not include which of the following?

- |                                                           |                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| (A) It disengages people from the production process.     | (B) Indigenous knowledge of agriculture becomes irrelevant. |
| (C) It caters primarily to the production of elite items. | (D) It is ecologically sustainable.                         |

16.

Assertion (A): Social movements are directed towards some broad goals. Reason (R): It involves long and continuous social effort and action by people.

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
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| (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.                                                        | (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.                                                             |

17.

\_\_\_\_\_ social movements strive to change the existing social and political arrangements through gradual incremental steps.

- |                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Reformist     | (B) Redemptive           |
| (C) Revolutionary | (D) Relative deprivation |

18.

Which of the following is/are true for caste system? (I) Hierarchy (II) Achieved status (III) Segmental division

- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) I is false      | (B) I, II are true      |
| (C) I, III are true | (D) I, II, III are true |

19.

Which of the following makes dominant caste dominant?

- |                                                 |                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (A) Land rights granted by land reforms         | (B) Intermediate caste identity |
| (C) Large numbers converting to political power | (D) All of the above            |

20.

Which term is applicable to foreigners, slaves and conquered people?

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| (A) Panchama  | (B) Brahman |
| (C) Kshatriya | (D) Jati    |

## Section B

21.

Several profound transformations in the nature of social relations in rural areas took place in the post-independence period, especially in those regions that underwent the Green Revolution. Name any two transformations.

22.

How has liberalization impacted the employment patterns in India? Mention any two ways.

23.

(a) Social movements also develop distinct modes of protest. Write the names of any two distinct modes of protest.

OR

23.

(b) At the time of Independence, we had the two most classical cases of peasant movements. Write the names of the two peasant movements.

24.

(a) Write the meaning of 'circulation' in the context of circulation of labour.

OR

24.

(b) In the first phase of the Green Revolution in the 1960s and 1970s, the introduction of new technology seemed to be increasing inequalities in rural society. Mention two ways by which inequalities increased.

25.

States are often doubtful of cultural diversity. State two reasons for the given statement.

26.

Very often family is a site of bitter conflicts. Give two reasons to justify the statement.

27.

Identify the two sets of principles used to understand the caste system. Define any one set.

28.

Explain the two types of Demography.

29.

(a) Define work in the organised sector.

OR

29.

(b) What is the basic task of a manager?

## Section C

30.

(a) Sanskritisation seems to justify a model that rests on inequality and exclusion. Explain this model.

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OR

30.

(b) Explain the phenomenon of Modernity as given by Rudolph and Rudolph.

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31.

Discuss the phenomenon of time discipline in the I.T. sector.

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32.

Discuss the impact of land reforms during the colonial period.

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33.

(a) How were labourers recruited and appointed by the colonial administrators in the tea gardens?

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OR

33.

(b) How did the planters live in the tea plantations?

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34.

Who wrote the book 'Sultana's Dream'? Why is this a remarkable story?

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35.

The women's question arose in modern India as part of 19th century middle-class social reform movements. These reformers used a mix of ideas. Explain these ideas.

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## Section D

36.

(a) Malthus's theory of population growth was a pessimistic one. It was challenged by theorists. Justify the statement.

OR

36.

(b) Sometimes the city may be preferred for social reasons. Enumerate these social reasons.

37.

The main criteria for inclusion in civil society are that the organisation should not be State-controlled, and it should not be a purely commercial profit-making entity. Discuss the given statement at length.

38.

Read the passage and answer the questions: 'The following observations were made by G.B. Pant during a speech that moved the constitution of the Advisory Committee on fundamental rights, minorities, etc. We have to take particular care of the Depressed Classes, the Scheduled Castes, and the Backward Classes... we must do all we can to bring them up to the general level... the strength of the chain is measured by the weakest link of it and so until every link is fully revitalized, we will not have a healthy body politic. Recent years have seen renewed debate about the States' decisions on reservation to this section.' (a) Based on the passage above, who are referred to as the 'weakest link of society'? (2) (b) Why should and how can this weakest link be fully revitalized? (2) (c) Define 'secularisation of caste'. (2)

- End of Question Paper -