

# Sample Question Paper, 2021-22

(Issued by CBSE Board on 14<sup>th</sup> January, 2022)

## SOCIOLOGY (TERM-II)

**SOLVED**

Time allowed : 90 Minutes

Max. Marks : 40

### General Instructions:

- (i) The paper has 14 questions.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) Section A-Question number 1 and 2 are one-mark source based questions. The answer to these questions must not exceed 10-15 words.
- (iv) Section B-Question number 3 to 9 are two-marks questions. These are very short answer type questions. The answer to these questions should not exceed 30 words.
- (v) Section C-Question number 10 to 12 are four-marks questions. These are short answer type questions. The answer to these questions should not exceed 80 words.
- (vi) Section D-Question number 13 and 14 are six-marks questions. These are long answer type questions. The answer to these questions should not exceed 200 words.

### Section - A

(1 Mark each)

1.

#### A model of the South Asian colonial city

The European town...had spacious bungalows, elegant apartment houses, planned streets, trees on both sides of the street,...clubs for afternoon and evening get together. The open space was reserved for...Western recreational facilities, such as race and golf courses, soccer and cricket. When domestic water supply, electric connections, and sewage links were available or technically possible, the European town residents utilised them fully, whereas their use was quite restricted to the native town. (Dutt 1993 : 361)

**Read the source and answer the following question:**

Did the model of the South Asian colonial city cater to the needs of the natives? Give a reason for your answer. 1

2.

Kumudtai's journey into Sanskrit began with great interest and eagerness with Gokhale Guruji, her teacher at school...At the University, the Head of the Department was a well-known scholar and he took great pleasure in taunting Kumudtai...Despite the adverse comments she successfully completed her Masters in Sanskrit. Source: Kumud Pawade (1938)

**Read the source and answer the following question:**

Do you think sanskritisation is a gendered process? Give a reason for your answer. 1

**Section - B**

(2 Marks each)

3. Agricultural productivity increased sharply because of the new technology. India was able to become self-sufficient in food grain production for the first time in decades. It was primarily the medium and large farmers who were able to benefit from the new technology. **1+1**
- (i) What is subsistence agriculture?
- (ii) Who were able to reap the most benefits from Green Revolution and commercialisation of agriculture?
4. In the mid-1970s, there was a renewal of the women's movement in India which was called the second phase of the Indian women's movement. There was the growth of what is termed as the autonomous women's movements. **1+1**
- (i) How can these movements be called autonomous?
- (ii) Write about any one ideological change that was noticed in the autonomous women's movement.
5. Compare the impact of just-in-time for the company vis-à-vis the worker. **2**
6. Can we apply the distinction between old and new social movements in the Indian context? **2**
7. Often it is thought that imparting knowledge of 'scientific' farming methods will improve the condition of Indian farmers. Is this statement true? Give one reason for your answer. **2**
8. Differentiate between the organized and unorganized sector. **2**

**OR**

What are the social consequences of the long working hours in the IT sector?

9. Labour is more free in an industrial society. How? **2**

**Section - C**

(4 Marks each)

10. Compare the experience of industrialization in the West with that of the Indian experience. **4**
11. Elucidate the phenomenon of modernity. **4**

**OR**

"19<sup>th</sup> century reform initiated a period of questioning, reinterpretations and both intellectual and social growth." Using suitable examples, justify the given statement.

12. Identify and discuss the plight of the various stakeholders in the Bombay Textile strike of 1982. **4**

**Section - D**

(6 Marks each)

13. Jharkhand is one of the newly formed states of India, carved out of South Bihar in the year 2000. Describe the social movement that led to the creation of this state. **6**

**OR**

Using an example, explain Ecological movement.

14. Show the relation between circulation of labour and feminization of agricultural labour force. **6**



# CBSE MARKING SCHEME

## ANSWERS 2021-22

### Section - A

1. No.  
When domestic water supply, electric connections, and sewage links were available or technically possible, the European town residents utilised them fully, whereas their use was quite restricted to the native town. 1
2. Yes. Kumudtai felt that the study of Sanskrit can help her break into a field that was not possible for her to enter on grounds of gender and caste. As she proceeded with her studies, she met with varied reactions ranging from surprise to hostility, from guarded acceptance to brutal rejection. 1

### Section - B

3. (i) When agriculturists produce primarily for themselves and are unable to produce for the market, it is known as subsistence agriculture.  
(ii) The farmers who were able to produce a surplus for the market reaped the most benefits from the Green Revolution and from the commercialisation of agriculture that followed. 1+1
4. (i) These movements can be called 'autonomous' or independent as they are distinct from those women's organisations that had links with political parties.  
(ii) • There was a recognition that while all women are in some way disadvantaged vis-a-vis men, all women do not suffer the same level or kind of discrimination.  
• There was greater recognition that both men and women are constrained by the dominant gender identities. (Any one) 1 + 1
5. Just-in-time keeps costs low for the company.  
But, the workers are very tense, because if the supplies fail to arrive, their production targets get delayed.  
Moreover, when the supplies do arrive, the workers have to run to keep up, which exhausts them. 2
6. No.  
• New social movements are not just about 'old' issues of economic inequality nor are they organised along the class lines alone. Often, these social movements unite participants across class boundaries.  
• Identity politics, cultural anxieties and aspirations are essential elements in creating social movements and occur in ways that are difficult to trace to class-based inequality. 2
7. • No  
• Much of traditional knowledge about the land they till, and the crops they sow is being lost as hybrid, high-yielding, and genetically modified varieties of seeds are being promoted as more productive and 'scientific'. 2
- 8.

ORGANISED SECTOR	UNORGANISED SECTOR
Consists of all units employing 10 or more people throughout the year.	Personal relationships determine many aspects of work as opposed to organised sector, which has well-defined rules.

Registered with the government to ensure that their employees get proper salaries and wages.	The units need not be registered with the government.
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**OR**

- If both the husband and wife work, then children have to be put in crèches.
  - The joint family, which was supposed to have disappeared with industrialisation, seems to have re-emerged, as grandparents are roped in to help with children.
- 9.** • By moving to casual industrial work through contractor system, the labour while they are still in debt, is not bound by other social obligations to the contractor.
- They can break the contract and find another employer. 2

### Section - C

- 10.** • Unlike Britain where the impact of industrialisation led to more people moving into urban areas, in India the initial impact of the same British industrialisation led to more people moving into agriculture.
- Just as manufacturing boomed in Britain, traditional exports of cotton and silk goods manufactured from India declined in the face of Manchester competition. This period also saw the further decline of cities such as Surat and Masulipatnam.
  - When the British took over Indian states and towns like Thanjavur, Dhaka, and Murshidabad, they lost their courts and, therefore, some of their artisans and court gentry.
  - Industrialization in the West was accompanied by the growth of a Western middle class. However, in India, it could not create any genuine middle class. We know that the zamindars became the parasites in land and the graduates became the job hunters. 4
- 11.** • 'Modernity' assumes that local ties and parochial perspectives give way to universal commitments and cosmopolitan attitudes.
- The truths of utility, calculation, and science take precedence over those of the emotions, the sacred, and the non-rational.
  - The individual rather than the group be the primary unit of society and politics.
  - The associations in which men live and work be based on choice not birth.
  - Mastery rather than fatalism should orient their attitude toward the material and human environment.
  - Identity should be chosen and achieved, not ascribed and affirmed.
  - Work should be separated from family, residence, and community in bureaucratic organisation.

**(Any 4 points) 4**

**OR**

- The idea of female education was debated intensely. Reformers argued that for a society to progress women have to be educated. Some of them believed that in pre-modern India, women were educated. Others contested this on the grounds that this was so only of a privileged few. Thus, attempts to justify female education were made by recourse to both modern and traditional ideas.
- They actively debated the meanings of tradition and modernity. Jotiba Phule, thus, recalled the glory of pre-Aryan age while others like Bal Gangadhar Tilak emphasised the glory of the Aryan period.
- Muslim social reformers actively debated the meaning of polygamy and purdah. For example, a resolution against the evils of polygamy was proposed by Jahanara Shah Nawas at the All India Muslim Ladies Conference.
- Debates within communities were common during this period. For instance, sati was opposed by the Brahma Samaj. Orthodox members of the Hindu community in Bengal formed an organisation called Dharma Sabha and petitioned the British arguing that the reformers had no right to interpret sacred texts.

- 12.**
- The Bombay Textile strike of 1982, which was led by the trade union leader, Dr. Datta Samant, affected nearly a quarter of a million workers and their families. The strike lasted nearly two years.
  - Women workers participated actively in the strike. However, they experienced a conflict between their role as a participant in the strike and their responsibility towards their families and children.
  - Members of the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh (RMMS) played a role in breaking the strike by bringing people to work.
  - Nearly one lakh workers lost their jobs and went back to their villages, or took up casual labour.

### Section - D

- 13.**
- The social movement for Jharkhand had a charismatic leader in Birsa Munda, an adivasi who led a major uprising against the British.
  - Literate adivasis began to research and write about their history and myths. They documented disseminated information about tribal customs and cultural practices. This helped create a unified ethnic consciousness and a shared identity as Jharkhandis.
  - Literate adivasis were also in a position to get government jobs so that, over time, a middle-class adivasi intellectual leadership emerged that formulated the demand for a separate state and lobbied for it in India and abroad.
  - Within south Bihar, adivasis shared a common hatred of dikus – migrant traders and moneylenders who had settled in the area and grabbed its wealth, impoverishing the original residents.
  - Adivasi experiences of marginalisation and their sense of injustice were mobilised to create a shared Jharkhandi identity and inspire collective action that eventually led to the formation of a separate state.
  - The issues against which the leaders of the movement in Jharkand agitated were: acquisition of land for large irrigation projects and firing ranges; survey and settlement operations, which were held up, camps closed down, etc., collection of loans, rent and cooperative dues, which were resisted; and nationalisation of forest produce which they boycotted.

6

OR

- The Chipko Movement, an example of the ecological movement, started in the Himalayan foothills.
  - When government forest contractors came to cut down the trees, villagers, including large number of women, stepped forward to hug the trees to prevent their being felled.
  - All of them relied on the forest to get firewood, fodder and other daily necessities. This conflict placed the livelihood needs of poor villagers against the government's desire to generate revenues from selling timber.
  - The economy of subsistence was pitted against the economy of profit. Along with this issue of social inequality (villagers versus a government that represented commercial, capitalist interests), the Chipko Movement also raised the issue of ecological sustainability.
  - In addition, the Chipko Movement also expressed the resentment of hill villagers against a distant government headquartered in the plains that seemed indifferent and hostile to their concerns.
  - So, concerns about economy, ecology and political representation underlay the Chipko Movement.
- 14.**
- As 'traditional' bonds of patronage between labourers or tenants and landlords broke down, and as the seasonal demand for agricultural labour increased in prosperous Green Revolution regions such as the Punjab, a pattern of seasonal migration emerged in which thousands of workers circulate between their home villages and more prosperous areas where there is more demand for labour and higher wages.
  - Migrant workers come mainly from drought-prone and less productive regions, and they go to work for part of the year on farms in the Punjab and Haryana, or on brick kilns in U.P., or construction sites in cities such as New Delhi or Bangalore.
  - Wealthy farmers often prefer to employ migrant workers for harvesting and other such intensive operations, rather than the local working class, because migrants are more easily exploited and

can be paid lower wages.

- This preference has produced a peculiar pattern in some areas where the local landless labourers move out of the home villages in search of work during the peak agricultural seasons, while migrant workers are brought in from other areas to work on the local farms.
- The large-scale circulation of labour has had several significant effects on rural society, in both the receiving and the supplying regions. For instance, in poor areas where male family members spend much of the year working outside of their villages, cultivation has become primarily a female task.
- Women are also emerging as the main source of agricultural labour, leading to the 'feminisation of agricultural labour force.'

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# Solved Paper, 2021

## SOCIOLOGY Term-I, Set-4

Time : 90 minutes

Max. Marks : 40

### General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper contains **three** sections: Section A, B and C.
- (ii) Section A has **24** questions. Attempt any **20** questions.
- (iii) Section B has **24** questions. Attempt any **20** questions.
- (iv) Section C has **12** questions. Attempt any **10** questions.
- (v) All questions carry **equal** marks.
- (vi) There is no negative marking.

### SECTION-A

1. The ways in which individuals may become cut off from full involvement in the wider society is known as:  
(a) Social Inclusion                      (b) Social Inequality                      (c) Social Exclusion                      (d) Social Stratification
2. What is Sex-Ratio?  
(a) Number of females per thousand males                      (b) Number of males per thousand females  
(c) Number of females per hundred males                      (d) The study of population growth
3. A large proportion of children in a population is a result of:  
(a) High death rate                      (b) High birth rate  
(c) High life expectancy                      (d) More married couples
4. The proportion of person in different age groups relative to the total population is known as  
(a) Sex Ratio                      (b) Age Structure  
(c) Occupation Structure                      (d) Age Composition
5. Which programme became a significant part of Congress agenda?  
(a) Anti caste programme                      (b) Anti-untouchability programme  
(c) Regionalism                      (d) Communalism
6. Matrilocal and patrilocal type of family is based on:  
(a) Authority                      (b) Power                      (c) Inheritance                      (d) Residence
7. When did the National population Policy come into effect?  
(a) 2001                      (b) 1947                      (c) 1952                      (d) 2000
8. The pyramid for 2026 shows the estimated future size of the relevant age groups based on the past rates of growth of each age group. Such estimates are called:  
(a) Age pyramid                      (b) Demographic dividend  
(c) Projections                      (d) Rate of natural increase
9. The live birth per one thousand person in one year in a particular area is known as:  
(a) Death rate                      (b) Birth rate  
(c) Fertility rate                      (d) Infant mortality rate
10. The hierarchical ordering of caste is based on the distinction between:  
(a) Role and status                      (b) Religion and rituals  
(c) Norms and authority                      (d) Purity and pollution
11. The English word Caste is actually a borrowing from the:  
(a) Greek word                      (b) Indian word  
(c) Portuguese word                      (d) None of the above
12. Theoretically, the caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles:

- (a) Differences and Separation (b) Wholism and Hierarchy  
(c) Both (d) None of the above
13. Which of the following is not a permanent trait of tribes in India?  
(a) Region (b) Ecological habitat  
(c) Mode of livelihood (d) Language
14. Who was the founder of Satyashodak Samaj having its primary emphasis on truth seeking?  
(a) Raja Rammohan Roy (b) Jyotiba Phule  
(c) M.G. Ranade (d) Dayanand Saraswati
15. The preconceived opinion or attitudes held by members of one group towards another is known as:  
(a) Stereotype (b) Social inequalities  
(c) Prejudices (d) Discrimination
16. The \_\_\_\_\_ or tribes were believed to be people of the forest whose distinctive habitat in the hill and forest areas shaped their Economic, Social and Political attributes.  
(a) Nairs (b) Jana (c) Dikus (d) Khasis
17. A system in which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy:  
(a) Caste (b) Prejudices (c) Discrimination (d) Social Stratification
18. When religious identity overrides everything else it leads to:  
(a) Secularism (b) Communalism (c) Nation-state (d) Diversity
19. Community Identity is based on:  
(a) Birth (b) Status (c) Class (d) Acquired Qualification
20. A policy that promotes or encourages all citizens to adopt a uniform set of cultural values and norms is known as:  
(a) Integrationist (b) Assimilation (c) Community Identity (d) None of the above
21. A Nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to \_\_\_\_\_ but hard to define.  
(a) understand (b) approach (c) define (d) describe
22. Indian people had a brief experience of which rule during the emergency enforced between June 1975 and Jan. 1977?  
(a) Democratic (b) Authoritarian rule (c) Colonial (d) None of these
23. The unprecedented scale and spread of Anti-Muslim violence in Gujarat in 2002 took place under which government?  
(a) Congress (b) BJP (c) Democratic (d) Republican
24. Which of the following statement is not true about disability?  
(a) People are always born with disability.  
(b) The disabled are rendered disable because the society renders them to do.  
(c) There is a correlation between disability and poverty.  
(d) Public perception of disability is based on cultural conception.

### SECTION-B

25. Stereotypes fix whole group into single \_\_\_\_\_ group.  
(a) Homogeneous (b) Heterogeneous (c) Broad (d) Diverse
26. 1. According to Malthusian theory, supply of food grains increase in geometric progression.  
2. The population grows in arithmetic progression.  
Which of these is true?  
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None
27. The rapid growth in \_\_\_\_\_ shows that town or city has been acting as a magnet for the rural population.  
(a) Modernization (b) Urbanization (c) Sanskritisation (d) Westernization
28. Which of the following helped to control epidemics in India over a period of time?  
(a) Improvement in communication (b) Decrease in death rate  
(c) Improvement in sanitation (d) Improvement in agricultural productivity
29. Who was the Chief Architect of the Indian Constitution?



- (a) Mahatma Gandhi      (b) B. R. Ambedkar      (c) J. L. Nehru      (d) None of the above
30. **Assertion (A)** : The inequalities in the literacy rate are especially important because they tend to reproduce inequality across generations.  
**Reason (R)** : Literacy rate also vary by social group, historically disadvantaged communities like the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have lower rate of literacy.
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(c) Both (A) and (R) are false.  
(d) (A) is false but (R) is true.
31. The watchwords one Caste, One religion One God for all men were given by:  
(a) Jyotiba Govindrao Phule      (b)Ayyankali  
(c) Savitri Bai Phule      (d) Sri Narayan Guru
32. What does Amartya Sen mean by failure of entitlements?  
(a) The inability of people to buy or otherwise obtain food  
(b) Famines  
(c) Vulnerability to variations in rainfall  
(d) Lack of adequate means of transport and communication
33. When the difference between Birth rate and Death rate is zero we say that the population has stabilized or has reached the:  
(a) stabilization level      (b) highest level      (c) replacement level      (d) Optimum level
34. The 93<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act has introduced the reservation for the institution in higher education for which group?  
(a) Scheduled Castes      (b) Scheduled Tribes      (c) OBC      (d) Disabled Group
35. **Assertion (A)** : Matriarchy unlike Patriarchy has been a theoretical rather than an empirical concept.  
**Reason (R)** : There is no historical or Anthropological evidence of matriarchy i.e. societies where women exercise dominance.
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)  
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)  
(c) Both (A) and (R) are false  
(d) (A) is true but (R) is false
36. In regions where the non-Sanskritic castes were dominant, it was their influence that was stronger. Identify the most appropriate concept to refer this.  
(a) Sanskritisation      (b) Westernisation      (c) Desanskritisation      (d) Modernisation
37. Out of total population, how much percentage of tribal population lives in middle India?  
(a) 85%      (b) 11%      (c) 58%      (d) 74%
38. Which of the following is not a correct statement about the term Jati?  
(a) It is a local classification that varies from region to region.  
(b) It has a segmental organisation.  
(c) Membership of Jati involves rules about food and food sharing.  
(d) It is an all India aggregative classification.
39. What are the laws that allow citizens of a particular state to simultaneously be the citizen of another state?  
(a) Cross border citizenship laws  
(b) Multiple citizenship laws  
(c) Dual citizenship  
(d) None

40. **Assertion (A)** : In Indian Nationalism, the dominant trend was marked by an inclusive and democratic vision.  
**Reason (R)** : It was democratic because it recognised Diversity and Plurality.
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (c) (A) is true and (R) is false.  
 (d) (A) is false and (R) is true.
41. Which of the following does not stand for secularism?  
 (a) Separation of State and Church  
 (b) Not favouring a particular Religion  
 (c) Religion identity overriding everything else  
 (d) Progressive retreat of religion from the public life
42. Which of the following is the major issue that challenges the diversity of India?  
 (a) Regionalism (b) Communalism (c) Casteism (d) All of these
43. Everyone has a motherland, a mother tongue, a family and faith. This signifies an important feature of community identity, that is:  
 (a) Achieved (b) Conditional (c) Localised (d) Universal
44. **Assertion (A)** : There is a close relationship between disability and poverty.  
**Reasoning (R)** : Malnourished mothers weakened by frequent child birth. Inadequate immunisation programmes, accidents in overcrowded homes, all contribute to an incidence of disability among poor people that is higher.
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (c) Both (A) and (R) is false.  
 (d) (A) is true and (R) is false.
45. Asset and Income is a form of which type of capital?  
 (a) Social capital (b) Cultural capital (c) Economic capital (d) General capital
46. What is Social about Social Inequality?  
 (a) They are Social because they are not about individuals but about groups.  
 (b) They are Social because they are not about Economics.  
 (c) They are systematic and Structured.  
 (d) All of the above
47. Among the following who wrote famous book Vedic Authorities for Widow Marriage?  
 (a) M.G. Ranade (b) Jyotiba (c) Annie Besant (d) Raja Rammohan Roy
48. Who said backward Hindus to the Tribal communities among the following?  
 (a) M.N. Srinivas (b) G.S. Ghurye (c) A.R. Desai (d) D.P. Mukherjee

### SECTION-C

**Read the given passage and answer question nos. 49, 50 and 51.**

Tribe is a modern term for Communities that are very old, being among the oldest inhabitants of the subcontinent. Tribes in India have generally been defined in terms of what they were not. Tribes were communities that did not practice a religion with a written text, did not have a state or political form of the normal kind, did not have sharp class division; and most important, they did not have caste and were neither Hindus nor peasants. The term was introduced in the colonial era. In terms of positive characteristics, tribes have been classified according to their permanent and acquired traits.

49. If we look at the share of tribals in the state population, then the North Eastern States have the highest concentration with all states except \_\_\_\_\_ having concentration of more than 30%  
 (a) Nagaland (b) Meghalaya (c) Assam (d) Arunachal Pradesh
50. Which of the following is not a Physical racial criterion for defining the tribes in India?  
 (a) Austric (b) Aryan (c) Dravidian (d) Negrito
51. According to Census Report 2011, it is \_\_\_\_\_ of the population of India, or about 104 million tribal persons in the country.  
 (a) 8.2% (b) 8.6% (c) 11% (d) 15%

**Read the following passage and answer Q. No. 52, 53, 54 :**

What is the matter dear? She said affectionately

"I feel somewhat awkward" I said in a rather apologising tone "as being a purdahnishin woman I am not accustomed to walking about unveiled"

"You need not be afraid of coming across a man were. I met more than a hundred women while walking ther but not single man.

Where are the men ? I asked her. In their proper places, where they ought to be.

Pray let me know what you cannot know our customs, as you were

Oh I see my mistake you cannot know our customs, as you were never here before. We shot our men indoors"

"just as we are kept in the zenana ? Exactly so."

"How fanny" I burst in to a laugh. Sister Sara laughed too.

52. Identify the book of the given passage.

- (a) Stree Purush Tulana (b) Sultana's dream  
(c) Kabir Das on Cultural Diversity (d) Three Sermons on Human

53. The above passage is a

- (a) Novel (b) Poetry (c) Short story (d) Film

54. In which year the Sultana's dream published ?

- (a) 1805 (b) 1905 (c) 1925 (d) 1945

**Read the following passage and answer questions 55, 56 and 57.**

The notion of minority group is widely used in Sociology and is more than a merely numerical distinction it usually involves some sense of relative disadvantage. Thus privileged minorities such as extremely wealthy people are not referred to as minorities. If they are, the term is qualified in some way as in the Phrase Privileged minority. When minority is used without qualification it implies a relatively small but also disadvantaged group. The Sociological sense of minority also implies that the members of the minority form a collectivity that is they have a strong sense of group solidarity, a feeling of togetherness.

55. \_\_\_\_\_ such as extremely wealthy people are not referred to as minorities.

- (a) Religious minorities (b) Numerical minorities  
(c) Linguistic minorities (d) Privileged minorities

56. Statistical minorities are not minorities in the Sociological sense because they do not form a

- (a) Collectivity (b) Identity  
(c) Group (d) Society

57. When minority is used without qualification, it generally implies a relatively small but also \_\_\_\_\_ group.

- (a) advantaged (b) disadvantaged  
(c) privileged (d) diverse

**Read the following passage and answer Q. 58, 59 and 60.**

The demographic dividend results from an increase in the proportion of workers relative to non-workers in the population. In terms of age, the working population is roughly between 15 and 64 years of age. The working age group must support itself as well as those outside this age group (i.e. Children and elderly people) who are unable to work and are therefore dependents. Changes in this age structure due to demographic transition lower the dependency ratio, or the ratio of non-working age to working age population, thus creating the potential for generating growth.

58. What is the demographic dividend ?

- (a) More dependents exist in a country  
(b) Proportion of workers is more than that of non-workers.  
(c) Old Age population is more  
(d) None of them

59. Who are dependents ?

- (a) Children who are too young to earn  
(b) Adults who are unemployed  
(c) Aged population above 65 years  
(d) Proportion of children below 14 years and aged population (64 years and above)

60. What is Economically advantageous to our country?

- (a) High dependency ratio (b) Low death rate  
(c) Low falling dependency ratio (d) All of them

# ANSWERS

## SECTION-A

1. (c) Social Exclusion

*Explanation:* People face discrimination and exclusion because of their gender, religion, ethnicity, language, caste and disability. For example, Dalits were considered as untouchables and were excluded from education and better employment opportunities. Social Exclusion focuses attention on a broad range of factors that prevent individuals or groups from accessing opportunities which are otherwise open to the majority of the population.

2. (a) Number of females per thousand males

*Explanation:* Sex ratio is a population parameter that can be used to understand the distribution of the male and female population in relation to each other. A low sex ratio means a low female population.

3. (b) High birth rate

*Explanation:* Birth rate is the number of live births per 1000 population. A large proportion of children will be present in a population when the births are high in the given period of time.

4. (b) Age Structure

*Explanation:* The age structure changes when there are changes in levels of development and the average life expectancy. Poor medical facilities, prevalence of diseases and other factors make for a relatively shorter life span. This picture changes when quality of life improves through development. Thereby improving the life expectancy.

5. (b) Anti untouchability programme

*Explanation:* During the nationalist movements, anti-untouchability programmes, abolishing caste distinctions became a significant part of the Congress agenda. Gandhiji and B.R. Ambedkar organised protests against untouchability from 1920s onwards.

6. (d) Residence

*Explanation:* Family can be classified based on residence, lineage, authority and size. The classification based on residence is called as matrilineal and patrilineal.

7. (d) 2000

*Explanation:* The National Population Policy came into effect in 2000. It aimed to address the needs of basic reproduction (contraception), child health services, supplies and infrastructure (health personnel), school education up to age 14 free and compulsory, reduce infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1,000 live births, reduce maternal mortality to below 100 per 100,000 live births, achieve universal immunization of children against all vaccine preventable diseases, achieve 100 per cent registration of births, deaths, marriages and pregnancies and so on.

8. (c) Projections

*Explanation:* Projections from the age pyramid, help us to understand the age distribution of the population by analysing the past distribution and predicting the future.

9. (b) Birth rate

*Explanation:* Birth rate is the total number of live births in a particular area (an entire country, a state, a district or other territorial unit) during a year divided by the total population of that area in thousands. In other words, the birth rate is the number of live births per 1000 population.

10. (d) Purity and pollution

*Explanation:* The distinction also refers to the division between what is believed to be ritual purity and ritually polluting. Those castes that are considered ritually pure have high status, and those which are considered less pure or impure have low status.

11. (c) Portuguese word

*Explanation:* The English word 'caste' is borrowed from the Portuguese word 'casta'. It means pure breed. Caste is a broad institutional arrangement in India.

12. (c) Both

*Explanation:* The caste system is a combination of two sets of principles, one based on difference and separation and the other on wholism and hierarchy. For example, many of the scriptural rules of caste are designed to prevent the mixing of castes, such as rules for marriage, food sharing and social interaction and occupation. This makes the society whole hierarchical in nature.

13. (c) Mode of livelihood

*Explanation:* Based on positive characteristics, tribes are classified according to their 'permanent' and 'acquired' traits. Permanent traits include region, language, physical characteristics and ecological habitat. Mode of livelihood, and extent of incorporation into Hindu society are acquired characteristics.

14. (b) Jyotiba Phule

*Explanation:* Jyotiba Govindrao Phule has founded the Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth Seekers Society) in 1873. It was devoted to securing human rights and social justice for low-caste people.

15. (c) Prejudices

*Explanation:* The word means pre-judgement. It refers to having an opinion formed in advance without familiarising with the subject or without any evidence. A prejudiced person's preconceived views are often based on hearsay rather than on direct evidence, and are resistant to change even in the face of new information. Prejudice may be either positive or negative.

16. (b) Jana

*Explanation:* The Scheduled Tribes are social groups recognised by the Indian Constitution. They face poverty, powerlessness and social stigma. The tribes consider forests their homes and even worship them. They are also considered guardians of the forest as they preserve the flora and fauna by sustainable use of forest resources.

17. (d) Social Stratification

*Explanation:* Social stratification refers to the arrangement of individuals or groups in a ladder or hierarchy in the society. This shapes people's identity and experiences, their relations with others, as well as their access to resources and opportunities.

18. (b) Communalism

*Explanation:* The notion of 'we-feeling' and 'they-feeling' increases when religious identity overrides everything else. This leads to ethnocentrism, feelings of superior and inferior, and intolerance. Hence it, polarises the different religious groups of people and leads to communalism.

19. (a) Birth

*Explanation:* Community identity is based on birth and belonging rather than being acquired. It is what we 'are' rather than what we have 'become'. It is an ascribed identity. For example, one's caste.

20. (b) Assimilation

*Explanation:* The values and norms promoted are usually those of the dominant social group. The non-dominant or subordinated groups in society are expected or required to give up their own cultural values and adopt the prescribed ones.

21. (d) describe

*Explanation:* It is easy to describe a nation, for example, based on religion, language, cultural values and norms, history. However, it is hard to define any characteristics that a nation must possess because, for every possible criterion there are exceptions and counter-examples. For example, there are many nations that do not share a single common language, religion, ethnicity and so on.

22. (b) Authoritarian rule

*Explanation:* An authoritarian state is the opposite of a democratic state. It is a state in which the people have no voice and those in power are not accountable to anyone. During the 1970s Emergency, Parliament was suspended, Civil liberties were revoked, Censorship was imposed on the media and forced sterilisation campaign were sun.

23. (b) BJP

**Explanation:** The infamous riots of 2002 in Gujarat was communal clash between the two religious groups: Hindus and Muslims. The train returning with Hindu pilgrims from Ayodhya was set ablaze in the Godra railway station, this is said to be the beginning of the violent riots.

24. (a) People are always born with disability.

**Explanation:** The statement is not true because, people are not always born with disability. All the other statements about disability are true. The societal stigma and the cultural conception lacks the necessary sensitivity, and hinders them from social and economic progress.

### SECTION-B

25. (a) Homogeneous

**Explanation:** Homogenous refers to the similarities among members of a group. For example, a homogenous caste society would refer to a society with members belonging to a single or same caste. A group of people is viewed as a single category instead of recognizing the members individually. For example, all the girls like pink.

26. (d) None

**Explanation:** According to the Malthusian theory of population growth, population rises in geometric progression (i.e., like 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 etc.), and agricultural production can only grow in arithmetic progression (i.e., like 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 etc.). According to this theory, humans will live in poverty forever because the growth of agricultural production will always be overtaken by population growth, and the solution lies in controlling the population growth.

27. (b) Urbanization

**Explanation:** The rural population migrates to the cities in search of better job opportunities, education, due to continuous decline of common property resources like ponds, forests and grazing lands and even for social reasons like discrimination and casteism.

28. (c) Improvement in sanitation

**Explanation:** The major epidemic diseases during the 20th century included fevers of various sorts-plague, smallpox and cholera. The single biggest epidemic was the influenza epidemic of 1918-19, which killed as many as 170 lakh people in India. Improvements in medical cures for these diseases, programmes for mass vaccination, and efforts to improve sanitation helped to control epidemics.

29. (b) B. R. Ambedkar

**Explanation:** B. R. Ambedkar was born in a poor untouchable community (Mahar) in Maharashtra, he spent his life fighting against untouchability and the caste system. He is known as the Father of the Indian Constitution or the Chief Architect of the Indian Constitution.

30. (b) Both (a) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (a).

**Explanation:** Inequality in literacy rate is not the reason for the historical inequality among social groups like ST/SC because, the inequalities were socio-cultural in nature. It was due to the ascribed status of the members of the disadvantaged groups. They were discriminated since birth and not because of being illiterate. However, it led to inequality with respect to access to education.

31. (d) Sri Narayan Guru

**Explanation:** Sri Narayana Guru was born in Kerala. He fought against the ill effects of the caste system and preached brotherhood for all. He led a social revolution and gave the watchwords 'One Caste, One Religion, One God for all men'.

32. (a) The inability of people to buy or otherwise to obtain food

**Explanation:** Famines were a common cause of increase in mortality. Although high levels of continuing poverty, malnutrition, variations in rainfall, lack of adequate means of transportation and communication were reasons for the famine, Amartya Sen and others have shown, famines were also caused by a 'failure of entitlements', or the inability of people to buy or otherwise obtain food.

33. (c) replacement level

*Explanation:* The growth rate of population refers to the difference between the birth rate and the death rate. Replacement level refers to when this difference is zero. At this stage it can be said that the population has stabilised. It refers to the rate of growth required for new generations to replace the older ones that are dying out.

34. (c) OBC

*Explanation:* The 93rd Constitution Amendment Act of 2005, introduced reservation for the Other Backward Classes in institutions of higher education. This was an initiative by the Government to address the discrimination based on caste.

35. (a) Both (a) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (a).

*Explanation:* It is true that matriarchy society has no anthropological or historical evidence. Hence, matriarchy can be referred to as a theoretical concept, unlike patriarchy that is widespread. However, matrilineal societies exist.

36. (c) Desanskritisation

*Explanation:* According to M.N.Srinivas, Sanskritisation refers to the process where a 'low' caste or tribe or other group takes up the customs, ritual, beliefs, ideology and style of life of a high caste, especially a dwija caste. In regions where a highly Sanskritised caste was dominant, the culture of the entire region underwent a certain amount of Sanskritisation. In regions where the non-Sanskritic castes were dominant, it was their influence that was stronger. This is called as de-Sanskritisation.

37. (a) 85%

*Explanation:* The tribes in middle India live in parts of Gujarat, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and parts of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh forming the heart of this region.

38. (d) It is an all India aggregative

*Explanation:* The precise relationship between varna and jati has been the subject of much speculation and debate among scholars. The most common interpretation is to treat varna as a broad all-India aggregative classification, while jati is taken to be a regional or local sub-classification involving a much more complex.

39. (c) Dual citizenship

*Explanation:* The dual citizenship law allows citizens of a particular state to be citizens of another state simultaneously. For example, Jewish Americans may be citizens of Israel as well as the USA.

40. (b) Both (a) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (a).

*Explanation:* The assertion and the reason statements are true. However, (R) is not the explanation of (a) because, inclusive refers to recognising diversity and plurality. Doing away with discrimination and exclusion refers to the democratic vision.

41. (c) Religion identity overriding everything else.

*Explanation:* Secularism refers to the separation of religion from the State. The Government does not favour one religion or is not influenced by it. Gradually the influence of religion decreases on an individual.

42. (d) All of these

*Explanation:* Regionalism, communalism and casteism challenge the diversity of India as it is ethnocentric in nature. They imply feelings of superiority towards one's own region, community or caste. This can lead to intolerance among the diverse cultures thereby polarising the population.

43. (d) Universal

*Explanation:* Community identity is an ascribed characteristic for an individual. This develops a we-feeling and a belongingness for the individual. It is universal because everyone has a motherland, a mother tongue, a family, a faith and so on.

44. (a) Both (a) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (a).

*Explanation:* This is one of the dimensions of social construction of disability. Disabled people are among the poorest in poor countries because, due to the factors mentioned in the Reasoning statement, there are higher chances of disability among poor people. Moreover, disability creates and fuels poverty by increasing isolation and economic strain on both, the individual and the family.

45. (c) Economic capital

*Explanation:* Asset and Income refer to the monetary resources and material possession of wealth. Therefore, they are called economic capital.

46. (d) All of the above

*Explanation:* The term social, broadly, refers to the society. Therefore, it refers to groups, it does not refer to or is restricted to economic factors, and they are systematic and structured because it is socialised and institutionalised.

47. (a) M.G. Ranade

*Explanation:* The Texts of the Hindu Law on the Lawfulness of the Remarriage of Widows and Vedic Authorities for Widow Marriage spoke about the shastric sanction for remarriage of widows. M.G. Ranade composed this during the late 19th century.

48. (b) G.S. Ghurye

*Explanation:* Ghurye called the tribes as Backward Hindus rather than recognising them as distinct cultural groups. He belonged to the integrationist ideology. Whereas the protectionists believed that integrating the tribal communities in to the mainstream society can lead to loss of their distinct cultural identity.

### SECTION-C

49. (c) Assam

*Explanation:* India's 85% of the tribal population lives in middle India. Out the remaining 15%, 11% live in the North-eastern region. Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Meghalaya have high concentration.

50. (a) Austric

*Explanation:* The physical racial groups under which the tribes in India are classified are tribes that are classified under the Negrito, Australoid, Mongoloid, Dravidian and Aryan. Austric is a classification under the language groups.

51. (b) 8.6%

*Explanation:* In India, the total population of tribes is about 8.2% of the total population. It means about 84 million persons as per the 2001 Census. As per the 2011 Census Report, it is 8.6% of the Indian population, which is about 104 million tribal persons in the country.

52. (b) Sultana's dream

*Explanation:* This is an extract from the Sultana's dream. The author is Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain. She was a prominent Bengali feminist thinker, writer, educator and political activist. Identify the author of the passage.

53. (c) Short story

*Explanation:* Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain, who was a prominent Bengali feminist thinker, writer, educator and political activist, wrote Sultana's dream. It is a short story written during the British. The author, through this story, laid emphasis on the importance of women's education, freedom and equality.

54. (b) 1905

*Explanation:* Sultana's Dream was published in the year 1905. It was originally published in the English language. It was published in 'The Indian Ladies' Magazine', Madras during the colonial rule. The author, Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain, famous called as Begum Rokeya, was a Bengali feminist and writer.

55. (d) Privileged minorities

*Explanation:* Minority as a term, generally refers to a group of people who may be disadvantaged in one way or another, such as socially, economically, and politically. However, if this group forms a small section of the population, and are not disadvantaged, then they are called as privileged minority.



## 56. (a) Collectivity

*Explanation:* For example, people who are left-handed or those who are born on 29th February, are a minority in a statistical sense, but in sociological sense because, they do not suffer oppression or discrimination. Such features of their identity do not have negative social, economic, or political implications on their life and well-being. Whereas religious or cultural minority groups need special protection because of the dominance by the majority, and form a collectivity. Collectivity refers to a sense of group solidarity, a feeling of togetherness and belonging.

## 57. (b) Disadvantaged

*Explanation:* Minority as a term, generally refers to a group of people who may be disadvantaged in one way or another, such as socially, economically, and politically. Minority is related to disadvantage because, the experience of being subjected to prejudice and discrimination usually heightens feelings of intra-group loyalty and interests.

## 58. (b) Proportion of workers is more than that of non-workers.

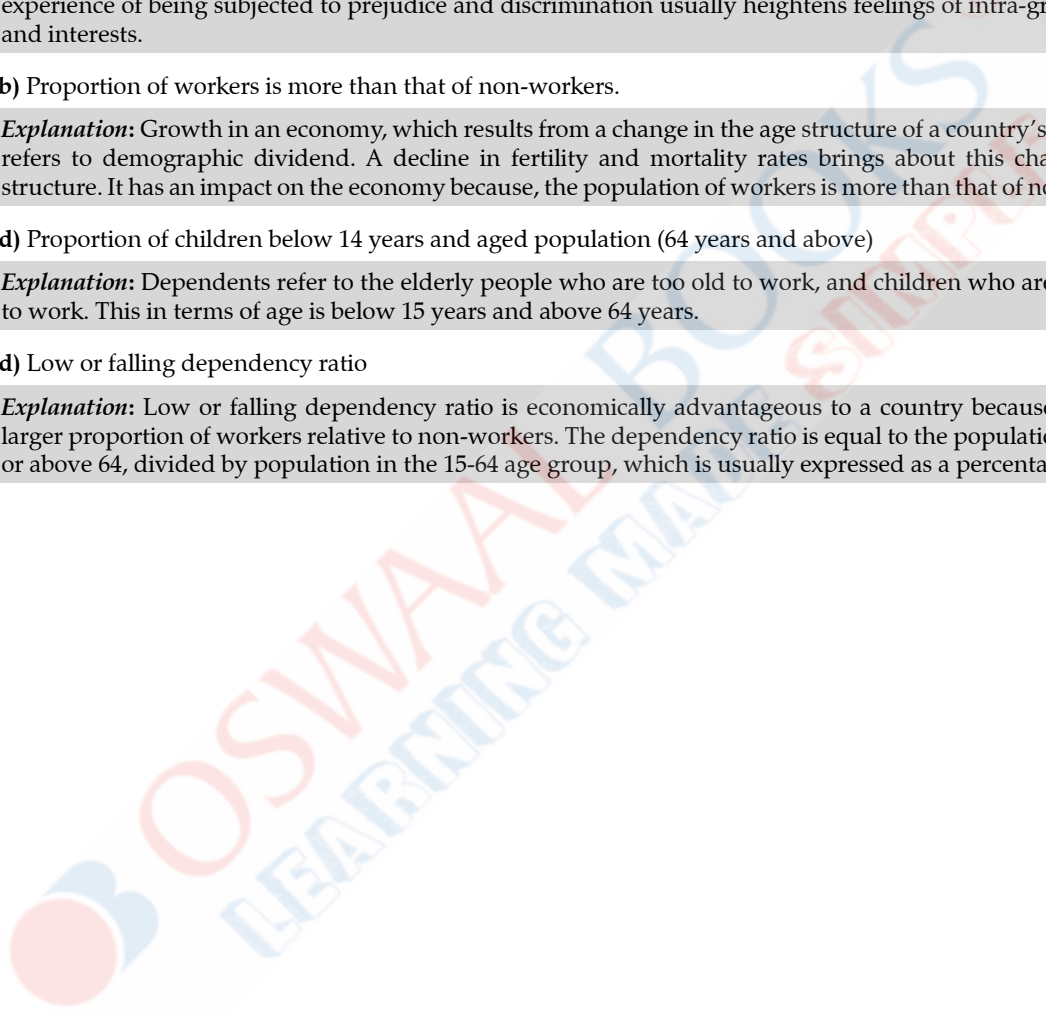
*Explanation:* Growth in an economy, which results from a change in the age structure of a country's population refers to demographic dividend. A decline in fertility and mortality rates brings about this change in age structure. It has an impact on the economy because, the population of workers is more than that of non-workers.

## 59. (d) Proportion of children below 14 years and aged population (64 years and above)

*Explanation:* Dependents refer to the elderly people who are too old to work, and children who are too young to work. This in terms of age is below 15 years and above 64 years.

## 60. (d) Low or falling dependency ratio

*Explanation:* Low or falling dependency ratio is economically advantageous to a country because, there is a larger proportion of workers relative to non-workers. The dependency ratio is equal to the population below 15 or above 64, divided by population in the 15-64 age group, which is usually expressed as a percentage.



# CBSE - Sample Question Paper Term – I

## OMR SHEET

Booklet Series
A

**Use English Numbers / Letters only. Use Blue / Black Ball Point Pen to write in box.**

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Subject <input style="width: 80%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	Invigilator's Signature <input style="width: 100%; height: 60px;" type="text"/> Certified that all the entries in this section have been properly filled by the student		Proper Marking The OMR Sheet will be computer checked. Fill the circles completely and dark enough for proper detection. Use ballpen (black or blue) for marking. (A) (B) (C) (D) Avoid Improper Marking Partially Filled Lightly Filled										

IMPORTANT

The candidate should check that the Test Book Series printed on the OMR Sheet is the same as printed on the Test Booklet. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately report the matter to the invigilator for replacement of both the Test Booklet and the Answer Sheet.

Darken the circle for each question.

Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response
01	(A) (B) (C) (D)	16	(A) (B) (C) (D)	31	(A) (B) (C) (D)	46	(A) (B) (C) (D)
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09	(A) (B) (C) (D)	24	(A) (B) (C) (D)	39	(A) (B) (C) (D)	54	(A) (B) (C) (D)
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