

General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes Question No. 1-16. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
4. Section B includes Question No.17-25. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
5. Section C includes Question No. 26-32. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
6. Section D includes Question No. 33-35. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.
7. Question no. 35 is to be answered with the help of the given passage.

Time allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

SECTION-A

1. Which of the following is not an example of population studies? (1)
 - a. Neglect of female child
 - b. Maternal mortality rate
 - c. Rise in working potential
 - d. Son preference
2. Choose the correct option: (1)

Assertion (A): The sociological sense of minority implies that the members of the minority form a collectivity.

Reason (R): This is linked to disadvantage because the experience of being subjected to prejudice and discrimination usually heightens feelings of inter-group loyalty and interests.

 - 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. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false and R is true.
3. Identify the reason why industrialisation and urbanisation did not happen in India quite the way it did in Britain. (1)
 - a. India lacked the technology for the extraction of natural resources
 - b. The pre capitalist conquerors skimmed the profit off the surplus
 - c. The motive behind British dominance was consolidation of colonial interests

- d. Indigenous Indian products faced no competition from Manchester
4. Choose the correct option: (1)
Assertion (A): Within north 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.
Reason (R): Most of the benefits from the mining and industrial projects in this mineral-rich region had gone to dikus even as adivasi lands had been alienated.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false and R is true.
5. Official reports show how the colonial government often used unfair means to hire workers for the tea industry. Where was the tea industry located? (1)
- Assam
 - Bengal
 - Bombay
 - Calcutta
6. Sociologists understand _____ as a ‘continuing arrangement of persons in relationships defined or controlled by institutions. (1)
- Social inequality
 - Social stratification
 - Social structure
 - Society
7. _____, born in Kerala, preached brother-hood for all and fought against the ill effects of the caste system. (1)
- Sri Narayana Guru
 - BR Ambedkar
 - MN Srinivas
 - Periyar
8. Which of the following is not an example of the self-humiliation-subordination dimension of untouchability? (1)
- Imposition of gestures of deference
 - Standing with bowed head
 - Prohibited from sharing drinking water
 - Not wearing clean or bright clothes
9. Identify the odd one out with reference to the determining criteria for the formation of a separate state. (1)
- Chhattisgarh
 - Uttaranchal
 - Jharkhand
 - Bihar

10. Which of the following is not the main reason behind the decline in the death rate after 1921. (1)
- I. Increased levels of control over famines and epidemic diseases
 - II. Development of transport and communication
 - III. Development of medical science
 - IV. Failure of entitlements
- a. I, II, IV
 - b. II, IV
 - c. Only IV
 - d. Only II
11. Choose the correct option. (1)
- Assertion (A): Christian missionaries working in Bihar were responsible for spreading literacy in the area.
- Reason (R): Literate adivasis were also in a position to demand for a separate state and lobby for it in India and abroad.
- 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. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false and R is true.
12. _____ leads to greater equality, at least in some spheres. For example, caste distinctions do not matter anymore on trains, buses or in cyber cafes. (1)
- a. Industrialisation
 - b. Urbanisation
 - c. Globalisation
 - d. Colonialism
13. Identify the benefit which wasn't covered under Mines Act 1952. (1)
- a. Workers should be paid overtime for extra working hours
 - b. Maintenance of registers by the companies
 - c. Fixed number of working hours (9 hours)
 - d. Proper safety rules
14. Identify the feature which does not correspond to the rural economy of Kerala. (1)
- a. Kerala has witnessed a transition from agriculture to an industrial economy
 - b. Political mobilization of the rural areas has been successful
 - c. Kerala boasts of linkages to an external economy
 - d. Retail sales and services and dependence on remittances from abroad are an important feature
15. Choose the correct option: (1)
- Assertion (A): The argument for a tribe-caste distinction was founded on an assumed cultural difference between Hindu castes.
- Reason (R): By the 1970s all the major definitions of tribe were shown to be faulty.
- 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. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false and R is true.

16. Choose the correct option: (1)

Assertion (A): MNCs have placed 'agricultural extension' agents in the villages for the farmers engaged in contract farming.

Reason (R): These agents are often the sole source of information for farmers about new seeds or cultivation practices, and of course they have an interest in selling their products.

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is true but R is false.
- A is false and R is true.

SECTION-B

17. Study the following table and answer the question that follows:

Year	Population (Millions)		Percentage of Total Population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1901	213	26	89.2	10.8
1911	226	26	89.7	10.3
1921	223	28	88.8	11.2
1931	246	33	88.0	12.0
1941	275	44	86.1	13.9
1951	299	62	82.7	17.3
1961	360	79	82.0	18.0
1971	439	109	80.1	19.9
1981	524	159	76.7	23.3
1991	629	218	74.3	25.7
2001	743	286	72.2	27.8
2011	833	377	68.8	31.2

Source: <http://ayush.gov.in>

Identify the reasons behind the rapid growth of metropolises. (2)

18. Why was the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act implemented? (2)

19. State any two rules that the caste system imposes. (2)

20. "I have fought against White domination and I have fought against Black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die." (Nelson Mandela, 20 April 1964, Rivonia Trial.)

How did the European minority justify its domination? Which strategies had been adopted by them to ensure the exercise of apartheid? (1+1=2)

OR

“...Who are these women you give such names to? Whose womb did you take your birth in? Who carried the killing burden of you for nine months? Who was the saint who made you the light in her eye, How would you feel if someone said about your mother, “That old chap’s mother, you know, she’s a gateway to hell’. Or your sister, “That so-and so-s’ sister, she’s a real storehouse of deceit’. ...Would you just sit and listen to their bad words? ...”

Identify and discuss the above text with reference to struggle for women’s rights. (2)

21. What were terms of The 1989 Prevention of Atrocities Act? (2)
22. According to Kumar, how did agricultural productivity lead to the increasing inequality of the agrarian structure? (2)
23. “As per the convergence thesis put forward by modernisation theorist Clark Kerr, an industrialised India of the 21st century shares more features with China or the United States in the 21st century than it shares with 19th century India.”
Do you think this is true? Do culture, language and tradition disappear with new technology or does culture influence the way people adapt to new products? (2)
24. “From a nation of interfering joint families, the nature of work in a globalised economy is taking people in the direction of loneliness and vulnerability.” Justify the statement. (2)
25. Which feature of social movement has been overlooked by the Theory of Relative Deprivation? State the importance of that particular feature. (1+1=2)

OR

Why is the New Farmer’s Movement seen as a part of the worldwide ‘new social movements?’ (2)

SECTION-C

26. “Literacy as a prerequisite to education is an instrument of empowerment. Literacy varies considerably across gender, across regions, and across social groups”. Discuss. (4)
27. “The imperatives of ‘development’ have governed attitudes towards tribes and shaped the policies of the state. This kind of development has benefited the mainstream at the expense of the tribes.” Discuss the strategies adopted by the government which made the tribals pay a disproportionate price for the development of the country after independence. (4)
28. Enumerate the role of the Dalits in the eradication of caste and tribe discrimination. (4)
29. “An alternative to the nation-state, then, is the “state nation”, where various “nations”— be they ethnic, religious, linguistic or indigenous identities— can co-exist peacefully and cooperatively in a single state polity. Case studies and analyses demonstrate that enduring democracies can be established in polities that are multicultural. Explicit efforts are required to end the cultural exclusion of diverse groups ... and to build multiple and complementary identities. Such responsive policies provide incentives to build a feeling of unity in diversity — a “we” feeling.”

- a. What do you mean by multiple and complementary identities? Why is it crucial for a state-nation like India to build complementary identities? (1+1=2)
- b. Discuss the strategies adopted by a state-nation for building a multicultural democracy. (2)

30. "Parbatpuri had always been an important offloading and loading point. The doughty British managers and their mems always came down from the estates surrounding Parbatpuri when a steamer docked there. In spite of the inaccessibility of the gardens, they had lived lives of luxury. Huge, sprawling bungalows, set on sturdy wooden stilts to protect the inmates from wild animals, were surrounded by velvety lawns and jewel bright flower beds... They had trained a large number of malis, bawarchis and bearers to serve them to perfection. Their wide verandahed houses gleamed and glistened under the ministrations of this army of liveried servants. Of course, everything from scouring powder to self-raising flour, from safety pins to silverware, from delicate Nottingham lace tablecloths to bath salts, had come up the river on the steamers. Indeed, even the large cast-iron bathtubs that were invitingly placed in huge bathrooms, tubs which were filled every morning by busy bistiwallahs carrying buckets up from the bungalow's well, had been brought up via steamer."

Contrast the lives of the planters with the plantation labourers. Highlight the impact of the Transport of Native Labourers Act, 1863 on the planters and plantation labourers respectively. (2+2=4)

- 31. "19th century reform initiated a period of questioning, reinterpretations and both intellectual and social growth." Using suitable examples, justify the given statement. (4)
- 32. "Job recruitment as a factory worker takes a different pattern." Explain this pattern. (4)

OR

Explain Scientific Management. What shift from Scientific Management took place in the 1980s? (2+2=4)

SECTION-D

- 33. "Agrarian society, therefore, can be understood in terms of its class structure. But we must also remember the structure in itself through the caste system. In rural areas, there is a complex relationship between caste and class. This relationship is not always straightforward."
Why has the relationship between caste and class, as witnessed in the agrarian society, been called a complex one? (6)
- 34. "The Indian meanings of secular and secularism include the western sense but also involve others. The most common use of secular in everyday language is as the opposite of communal."
a. How does the Indian meaning of the term secularism become a source of tension and violence for the society? (4)
b. Differentiate between the western and South Asian meanings of the term communal. (2)
- 35. ...the Siliguri subdivision peasants' conference proved to be a great success. The peasants, quickened and strengthened by their earlier militant struggles, looked forward expectantly. Faces deadened and dulled with the grinding routine of labour on the jotedars' fields in sun and rain glowed with hope and understanding. According to Kanu Sanyal's later claims, from March 1967 to April 1967, all the villagers were organised. From 15,000 to 20,000 peasants were enrolled as

wholtime activists. Peasants' committees were formed in every village and they were transformed into armed guards. They soon occupied land in the name of peasants' committees, burnt all land records 'which had been used to cheat them of their dues', cancelled all hypothecary debts, passed death sentences on oppressive landlords, formed armed bands by looting guns from landlords, armed themselves with conventional weapons like bows, arrows and spears, and set up parallel administration to look after the villages... Source: Sumanata Banerjee "Naxalbari and the Left Movement" in ed. Ghanshyam Shah Social Movements and the State (Sage, Delhi 2002)

- a. Why was labour cheap in the early stages of colonialism? (2)
- b. Can we categorise the Naxalbari Movement as redemptive, reformist or revolutionary or does it have elements of all three types? Justify your answer. (4)

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