

Sample paper

Duration: 3 HOURS

Max Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. *The question paper is divided into four sections.*
2. *There are 38 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.*
3. *Section A includes question No. 1-20. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.*
4. *Section B includes question No.21-29. 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. 30-35. 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. 36-38. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.*
7. *Question no 36 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.*

SECTION A

1. 'Two different processes happened to take place at roughly the same time in Europe during the latter half of the eighteenth century – the formation of nation-states as the principal form of political organisation, and the beginnings of the modern science of statistics.' 1
Identify what wasn't a cause to support growth of nation states:
 - a. The modern state had begun to expand its role and functions.
 - b. Development of early forms of public skill management
 - c. Policing and maintenance of law and order,
 - d. Economic policies relating to agriculture and industry.

2. (A) Population explosion happens because death rates are brought down gradually. 1
(R) This is due to advanced methods of disease control, public health, and better nutrition.
 - 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. In theory, every person has a caste, and every caste has a specified place in the _____ of all castes. 1

- a. placement
 - b. position
 - c. hierarchy
 - d. status
4. (A) Scholars have agreed that all major social institutions and specially the institution of caste underwent major changes during the colonial period
(R) Not all of the changes brought about were intended or deliberate. 1
- 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
5. Identify the contradictions inherited by post-independence India 1
- a. Ability to change reforms but not abolish caste discrimination
 - b. Caste blind approach and removing caste-based privileges
 - c. Appointments of government jobs and fight against reservations
 - d. focus on educational reforms but not on economic reforms
6. ‘It refers to ways in which individuals may become cut off from full involvement in the wider society. ‘ Identify the sociological concept 1
- a. Social Exclusion
 - b. Social Discrimination
 - c. Social stereotyping
 - d. Social Prejudice
7. If a person changes the gender status of the body then the person is referred to as 1
- a. Genderfluid
 - b. Cisgender
 - c. Transgender
 - d. Third Gender
8. The argument for a tribe-caste distinction was founded on an assumed _____ between Hindu castes, 1
- a. Political difference
 - b. Social difference
 - c. Economic difference
 - d. Cultural difference
9. Historically, states have tried to establish and enhance their political legitimacy through nation-building strategies. They sought to secure ... the loyalty and 1

obedience of their citizens through policies of assimilation or integration. Attaining these objectives was not easy, especially in a context of cultural diversity where citizens, in addition to their identifications with their country, might also feel a strong sense of identity with their community – ethnic, religious, linguistic and so on. Two nation building strategies used were

- a. Assimilation and integration
 - b. Assimilation and sanskritisation
 - c. Integration and sanskritisation
 - d. Westernisation and sanskritisation
10. The challenge is in reinvigorating India's commitment to practices 1
- a. Pluralism
 - b. Institutional accommodation
 - c. Conflict resolution through democratic means
 - d. All of the above
11. The extensive of cheap _____ European piecegoods and utensils, and the establishment in India itself of numerous factories of the Western type, have more or less destroyed many _____ industries. 1
- a. importation; village
 - b. exportation ; cities
 - c. importation; old urban centers
 - d. exportation; old urban centers
12. 'Take the everyday example of how the sari or jain sem or sarong is worn in India today. Traditionally the sari, a loose unstitched piece of cloth was differently worn in different regions.' Which statement best explains the above statement . 1
- a. Modernity spelt new ideas
 - b. Reinterpreting and rethinking traditions
 - c. Culture and tradition are interdependent entities
 - d. All of the above
13. _____ is very common now in the production of specialised items such as cut flowers. 1
- a. Sharecropping
 - b. Feminisation of agriculture
 - c. Contract farming
 - d. Organic farming
14. (A) Suicides of farmers is a significant issue in rural India. 1
(R) Massive debt incurred by farmers is the primary reason behind farmer suicides.
- 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

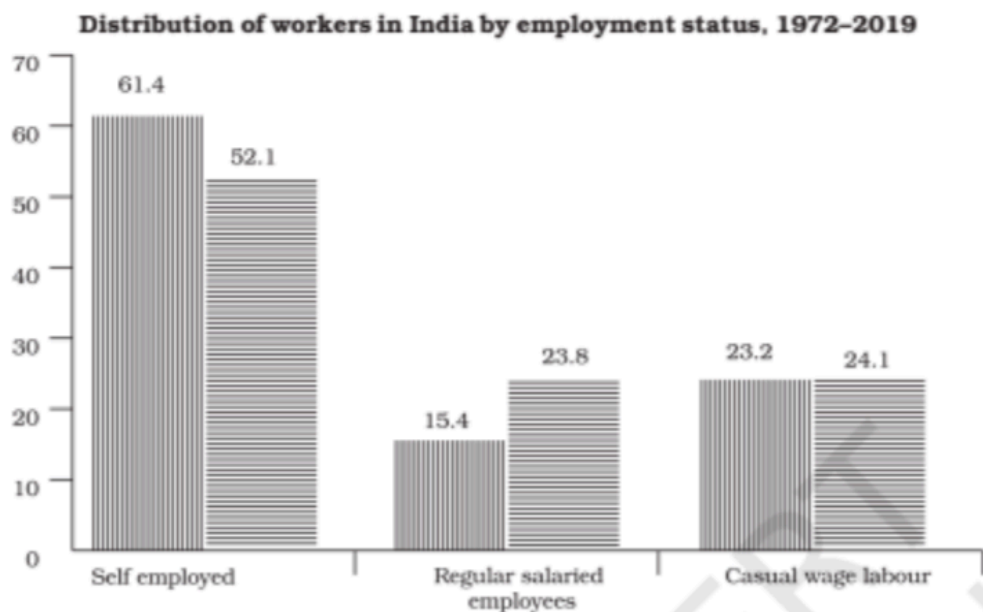
15. _____ aims to opening up of Indian markets to imports. 1

- a. UNICEF
- b. WTO
- c. WHO
- d. FAO

16. What is not a transformation caused due to Green Revolution? 1

- a. cultivation became intensive
- b. payment in cash
- c. Number of bonded labourers increased
- d. Number of free wagers increased.

17. _____ 1



Which statement best infers the given chart ?

- a. Majority of people are in the services sector, followed by industry and less than 10% are in agriculture
- b. Sector where the maximum people are employed is not able to generate much income for them.
- c. Majority of the workers are self-employed, only and less than 30 % are in regular salaried employment and casual labour.
- d. India does not showcase the trends of a developed economy

18. (A) Earlier architects and engineers had to be skilled draughtsmen, now the computer does a lot of the work for them. 1

(R) The use of machinery deskills workers.

- 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.
- 19. 'Stand Up India Scheme' and 'Make in India' are programmes that will help realise the 1
 - a. Benefits of high dependency ratio
 - b. Demographic dividend
 - c. Benefit of high death rate
 - d. Benefit of high fertility rate
- 20. (A) In Modern Foods, 60% of the workers were forced to retire in the first five years. 1
(R) This was due to complacency in work.
 - 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.

SECTION B

- 21. Discuss briefly the principal reasons for the decline in the death rate after 1921. 2
- 22. 'From its very beginnings in independent India, democratic politics has been deeply conditioned by caste.' Justify with the help of examples. 2
- 23. "Ai, municipality come, clean this", is how most people call out to Narayanamma and her fellow workers when they walk down the road. It is as though we do not have a name, she says. And often they cover their noses when we walk past, as though we smell. We have to wait until someone turns on a municipal tap, or works a hand-pump, when we fill water, so that these are not polluted by our touch. In the tea-stalls, we do not sit with others on the benches; we squat on the ground separately. Until recently, there were separate broken teacups for us, which we washed ourselves and these were kept apart only for our use. This continues to be the practice in villages even in the periphery of Anantpur, as in many parts of the state. 2

Identify the issue in the given extract and give a possible solution for it .

- 24. 'One of the many contentious issues that formed the backdrop of the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka was the imposition of Sinhalese as a national language.' What has India learnt from the above contentious issue? 2

OR

'The Sikhs constitute 1.7% of the population (21 million) and although they are found scattered across the country, they are concentrated in Punjab where they are in a majority (58%).'

The above situation has led to major issue in India. How?

25. State the difference between the concepts of secularisation and secularism. 2
26. Discuss very briefly the influence of western thinking on Indian art and literature. 2
27. How has sanskritisation led to the erosion of Dalit culture? 2
28. Who is a 'footloose' labourer? 2
29. "In places like Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Gurugram, where many IT firms or call centres are located, shops and restaurants have also changed their opening hours, and are open late." Give reasons. 2

OR

The Industrial Society is characterised by alienation. How?

SECTION C

30. How did the land revenue settlements and related arrangements and laws served to give legal recognition to the customary rights of the upper castes? Give examples. 4

OR

Why has there been a debate on caste being part of the continuum?

31. How can a nation be distinguished from other forms of communities? 4
32. Examine urbanisation in India as a consequence of industrialisation during colonial period. 4
33. How is agrarian society of India understood in terms of its class structure? 4
34. "The more mechanised an industry gets, the fewer people are employed." Explain with a suitable example. 4

OR

Mahatma Gandhi saw mechanisation as a danger to employment. Explain

35. Differentiate with examples old and new social movements. 4

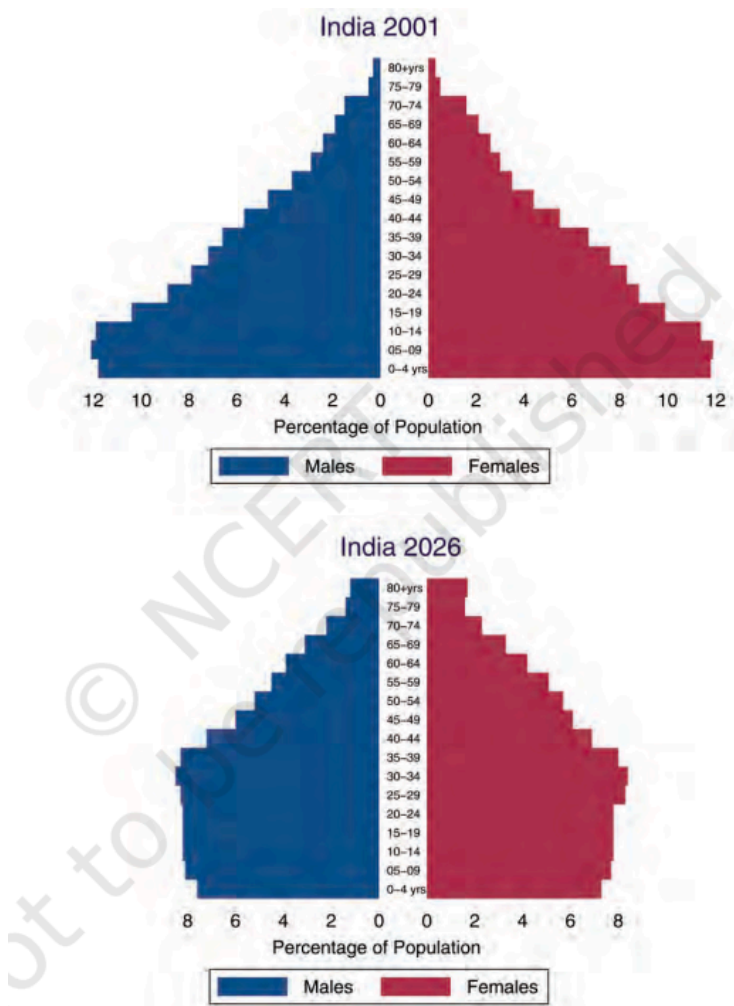
SECTION D

36. The guerrilla movement was heralded by the forcible cutting of crops from the land of a rich landlord at Garudabhadra, near Boddapadu in the plains area on 24 November 1968. More significant was the action in the hill tracts the next day, when in Pedagottili village of the Parvatipuram Agency area, about 25 Girijans from several villages armed with bows, arrows and spears... raided the house of a ...landlord cum moneylender.. and took possession of his hoarded paddy, rice, other food grains and property worth about Rs. 20,000. 6

Examine the given example as a peasant movement and justify how it is different from new farmer movement.

37.

6



- a. Give reasons for the changing age structure of India according to the given data pyramids. (2)
- b. In your opinion what steps can the government take to best prepare for India 2026? (4)

38. Elaborate on state and non-state initiatives addressing caste and tribal discrimination.

6

OR

What are the major concerns for the specially abled today?