

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

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 . They are objective type questions .
4. Section B includes question No. 17-25 . They 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. Question no. 35 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

SECTION A

Fill in the blanks

1 (I) Demographic data are important for the planning and implementation of state policies, especially those for economic development and general public welfare. 1

..... are important for formulating and implementing public welfare policies.

(a) Demographic data

(b) economic development

(c) Data

(d) economic development

Or

- 1 (II) Census in India occurs after every year. 1
- 2 Marriage rules are..... in caste system. 1
- 3 (I) In Gujarat..... is a dominant caste. 1

Or

- 3 (II) Caste is determined by birth - a child is "born into "the caste of its parents. Caste is never a matter of choice. We get caste 1
- (a) In reward (b) In donation
- (c) By birth (d) by choice

- 4 Main occupation of rural society is..... 1

- 5 Marx has called the situation,in which people are not happy with their work. 1

Choose the correct option-

- 6 The basic task of a manager is to control workers and get more work out of them. 1

What does, to control workers, means here -

- (a) To bind workers (b) To repress workers
- (c) To manage workers (d) To keep workers happy

- 7 Who wrote the book ' ESSAY ON POPULATION ' - 1

- (a) Malthus (b) Durkheim
- (c) Weber (d) Spencer

- 8 Which ' education system' become a medium of nationalist consciousness and anti-colonial consciousness 1

- (A) Eastern (B) Western
- (C) Northern (D) Southern

- 9 In which state is the ' Ugadi ' festival celebrated as New Year - 1

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- (A) Tamil Nadu (B) Assam
(C) Punjab (D) Karnataka

10 Which of the following caste is considered to be the dominant caste in Andhra Pradesh - 1

- (A) Reddy (B) Bhumihar
(C) Lingayat (D) Rajput

State whether the given statement is correct or not

11 The very first Trade union established in April 1918. 1

12 Social movements are meant to bring changes in society. 1

Correct the statements -

13 Caste is not a discriminatory system. 1

14 Famous strike, the Bombay Textile mill strike was led by Datta Iswalkar. 1

15 Ranade opposed the practice of Sati. 1

16 Most of India's population lives in the city. 1

Section B

17 Why the problems arise due to increasing dependency ratio in most countries? 2

18 What are the reasons for the decline in sex ratio in India? 2

19 What are the permanent characteristics of tribes? 2

20 What do you understand by Adivasi Struggles? 2

21 What do you understand by untouchability? 2

22 (I) What do you understand by Begar or 'free labour'? 2

Or

22 (II) Describe any two land reform programs? 2

23 Differentiate between organized and unorganized sector? 2

24 (I) How do people find work? 2

Or

24 (II) What does 'Time slavery' mean? 2

25 (I) State any two signs of social movement? 2

Or

25 (II) What was The Tibhaga movement ?

2

Section C

26 (A) Read the following paragraph and answer the questions as instructed.

It is a social fact that no country or group ever mobilises its members to struggled for untruth, injustice or inequality - everyone is always fighting for truth, justice, equality...

Fill in the blank

(I) The group struggles for its 1

- (a) Family
- (b) Rights
- (c) Neighbourhood
- (d) Personal interest

choose the right option -

(II) The group fights , what does it mean - 1

- (a) The group fights
- (b) The group harms
- (c) The group struggles to get its rights
- (d) The group aims to harm others

(III) What is a group -

- (a) crowd of people
- (b) gathering of people
- (c) Organization of people with similar objectives
- (d) Place of entertainment

(IV) What group thinks - is right , is right for everyone .

Tell whether this statement

1

- (a) is correct
- (b) is incorrect

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- (c) correct for some and incorrect for some
- (d) is right for all

Or

26 (B) Read the following paragraph and answer the questions as instructed. 4

Community identity is based on birth and 'belonging' rather than on some form of acquired qualifications or 'accomplishment'. It is 'what we are' rather than what we have 'become'. We don't have to do anything to be born into a community - in fact. (I)

Choose the right option -

- (I) What is meant by community identity- 1
 - (a) Identification of the residence of the community
 - (b) Identification of the workplace of the community
 - (c) Common identity of the community
 - (d) Identification of the views of the community

- (II) What is meant by acquired qualification - 1
 - (a) Qualification purchased from the shop
 - (b) Qualification for which hard work is done
 - (c) The ability we got ourselves
 - (d) The qualification for which we gave the reward

- (III) What do you understand by ' what are we ' - 1
 - (a) Common identity
 - (b) Common kitchen
 - (c) Common thinking
 - (d) common battle

Fill in the blank

- (IV) The identity that we get from birth is called 1
 - (a) acquired

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- (b) ascribed
- (c) real
- (d) Fake

27 (A) Read the following paragraph and answer the questions 4

Cities had a key role in the economic system of British empires. Coastal cities such as Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai were favoured. Because from here primary commodities could be easily exported and manufactured goods could be cheaply imported

(I) Whose role was important in the economy of the British Empire. 1

- (a) Sea
- (b) Produced goods
- (c) Export
- (d) Cities

(II) Why coastal cities like Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai were considered favourable . 1

- (a) They were fit to live
- (b) It was easy to import from here
- (c) It was easy to export from here
- (d) It was easy to import and export from here

(III) The main objective of the British Empire was - 1

- (a) To earn maximum profit
- (b) Employing more and more people
- (c) To import more and more
- (d) To Export more and more

(IV) What is the meaning of import 1

- (a) To bring goods from outside
- (b) To send goods outside
- (c) cheap delivery of goods
- (d) costly delivery of goods

Or

27 (B) Read the following paragraph and answer the questions as instructed 4

Colonial government used unfair means to hire and forcibly keep labourers. And clearly acted on behalf of the British planters. From

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fictional and other accounts we get a glimpse of what life was for planters in this industry.

Fill in the blanks

(I) The colonial government used to hire labourers. 1

(II) The labourers working in the plantations were made to work 1

State whether the given statement is true or false

(III) The laborers working in the plantations were exploited. 1

(IV) There was a great arrangement for the labourers working in the plantations. 1

28 (A) What does the 'Age Structure' of a population mean? What is its relevance for economic development and growth? 4

OR

28 (B) What do you understand by demography ? what are different types of demography ? Elaborate.

29 Explain the meaning of following: 4

1. Prejudices
2. Stereotypes
3. Discrimination
4. Humiliation

30 Write your views on caste and secularization. 4

31 What were the major land reform laws implemented by the government after independence? Explain. 4

Section D

33 (A) What do you understand by caste ? What are the differences between caste and Varna? 6

Or

33 (B) What do you mean by family ? Tell about different types of family. 6

34 "19th and 20th century movement run for upliftment of women were started by male social reformers". Discuss with suitable example.

35 Read the following paragraph and answer the questions - 6
In the mid 1970s there was a renewal of the women's movement in India. Some call it the second phase of the Indian Women's movement. While many of the concerns remained the same there were changes both in terms of organisational strategy as well as ideologies. There was the growth of what is termed as the autonomous women's movements. The term 'autonomy' referred to the fact that they were 'autonomous' or independent from political parties as distinct from those women's organisations that had links with political parties, It was felt that political parties tended to marginalise issues of women.

(I) What do you understand by women's movement ? When did the Women's movement get renewed in India? 2

(II) What was the trend of political parties on women's issues? Explain in detail. 4

