CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2025

SOCIOLOGY

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 82

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **39 questions.** All questions are **compulsory.**

ii. This question paper is divided into **5 sections.**

iii. **Section A** – questions number **1 to 2** are case based questions

iv. **Section B** – questions number **3 to 18** are multiple choice questions

v. **Section C** – questions number **19 to 29** are very short answer

vi. **Section D** – questions number **30 to 37** are short answer

vii. **Section E** – questions number **38 to 39** are long answer

viii. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.

ix. Use of calculator is NOT allowed.

Section A

Question 1. Social inequality and exclusion are facts of life. Social inequality and exclusion are social because they are not about individuals but about groups. In every society, some people have a greater share of valued resources – money, property, education, health and power – than others. People often face discrimination and exclusion because of their gender, religion, ethnicity, language, caste and disability.

(1) Social inequality and exclusion are facts of life because : (I) This everydayness of social inequality and exclusion often makes them appear inevitable, almost natural. (II) We often think of them as being 'deserved' or 'justified' in some sense. (III) These are natural which can be changed. (IV) The poor and marginalised are not blamed for their own plight. Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) (I) and (II)

(B) (I) and (III)

(C) (I) and (IV)

(D) (II) and (III)

[2 Marks]

Question 2. Social inequality and exclusion are facts of life. Social inequality and exclusion are social because they are not about individuals but about groups. In every society, some people have a greater share of valued resources – money, property, education, health and power – than others. People often face discrimination and exclusion because of their gender, religion, ethnicity, language, caste and disability.

(1) Which of the following statements is not true related to Exclusion of Dalits ?

(A) The institution of untouchability does not refer to the avoidance or prohibition of physical contact.

(B) Untouchability refers to a much broader set of social sanctions.

(C) Untouchable castes are outside the caste hierarchy.

(D) They are considered to be so impure that their mere touch severely pollutes members of all other castes.

[2 Marks]

Section B

Question 3.

Assertion (A):Industrialisation leads to greater equality, at least in some spheres, such as, caste distinctions do not matter any more in trains, buses, etc.

Reason (R) : Social inequalities are reducing in the world.

[1 Marks]

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

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

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

Question 4.

Assertion (A) :The old social movements functioned within the frame of political parties.

Reason (R) : Old social movements were national.

[1 Marks]

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

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

(D) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Question 5.

As per the theory of Demographic Transition, which of the following statements are correct? (I) Population growth is linked to overall levels of economic development. (II) Every society follows a typical pattern of development. (III) The development is related to population growth. (IV) There are four stages of population growth.

[1 Marks]

(A) (I) and (II)

(B) (II) and (IV)

(C) (I), (II) and (III)

(D) (I) and (III)

Question 6.

Assertion (A):Often it is thought that imparting knowledge of ‘scientific’ farming methods will improve the conditions of Indian farmers.

Reason (R): The Indian farmers have been cultivating the land for centuries, much before the advent of the Green Revolution.

[1 Marks]

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

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

(D) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Question 7. Which of the following statements related to Tribal Identity is not true?

[1 Marks]

(A) Assertions of tribal identity are on the rise.

(B) This can be laid at the door of the emergence of a middle class within the tribal society.

(C) Issues relating to matters of ethnic-cultural identity are becoming less important.

(D) Issues relating to control over vital economic resources like land and especially forests, are on the rise.

Question 8.

Social inequality and exclusion are facts of life. Social inequality and exclusion are social because they are not about individuals but about groups. In every society, some people have a greater share of valued resources – money, property, education, health and power – than others. People often face discrimination and exclusion because of their gender, religion, ethnicity, language, caste and disability.

Social inequality and exclusion are facts of life because:

(I) This everydayness of social inequality and exclusion often makes them appear inevitable, almost natural.

(II) We often think of them as being ‘deserved’ or ‘justified’ in some sense.

(III) These are natural which can be changed.

(IV) The poor and marginalised are not blamed for their own plight. Which of the above statements are correct?

[1 Marks]

(A) (II) and (III)

(B) (I) and (II)

(C) (I) and (III)

(D) (I) and (IV)

Question 9.

Social inequality and exclusion are facts of life. Social inequality and exclusion are social because they are not about individuals but about groups. In every society, some people have a greater share of valued resources – money, property, education, health and power – than others. People often face discrimination and exclusion because of their gender, religion, ethnicity, language, caste and disability.

Which of the following statements is not true related to Exclusion of Dalits?

[1 Marks]

(A) They are considered to be so impure that their mere touch severely pollutes members of all other castes.

(B) Untouchable castes are outside the caste hierarchy.

(C) Untouchability refers to a much broader set of social sanctions.

(D) The institution of untouchability does not refer to the avoidance or prohibition of physical contact.

Question 10.

Assertion (A): The laws of a colonised country did not have to stick to the democratic norms that the British back home had to follow in Britain.

Reason (R) : The colonial administrators were clear that harsh measures were taken against the labourers to make sure they benefitted the planters.

[1 Marks]

(A) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

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

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

Question 11.

The socialisation process involves a continuous dialogue, negotiation and even struggle against significant others (those directly involved in our lives) like our parents, family, kin group and our community. Our community provides us the language (our mother tongue) and the cultural values through which we comprehend the world. It also anchors our self-identity.

Which of the following statements is incorrect?

(A) We don't have to do anything to be born into a community.

(B) No one has any choice about which family they are born into.

(C) No one has any choice about which country they are born into.

(D) These types of identities are acquired.

[1 Marks]

(A) No one has any choice about which country they are born into.

(B) These types of identities are acquired.

(C) No one has any choice about which family they are born into.

(D) We don't have to do anything to be born into a community.

Question 12.

The socialisation process involves a continuous dialogue, negotiation and even struggle against significant others (those directly involved in our lives) like our parents, family, kin group and our community. Our community provides us the language (our mother tongue) and the cultural values through which we comprehend the world. It also anchors our self-identity.

Community conflicts are hard to deal with because:

(I) Each side in the conflict thinks of the other side as a hated enemy.

(II) There is a tendency to exaggerate the virtues of one's own side.

(III) There is a tendency not to exaggerate the vices of the other side.

(IV) In such conflicts, they are constructing matching but reversed mirror images of each other.

Which of the above statements are correct?

[1 Marks]

(A) (I), (III) and (IV)

(B) (I), (II) and (III)

(C) (I), (II) and (IV)

(D) (II), (III) and (IV)

Question 13. Why is the study of Social Movements important in Sociology?

[1 Marks]

(A) Social movements were not seen as forces that led to disorder.

(B) Social movements were about protests which were perceived by elites as a major threat to the established order of society.

(C) Participants of social movements do not have their own shared understanding of right and wrong.

(D) Participants did not often resort to public protest.

Question 14. While urbanization has been occurring at a rapid pace, it is the biggest cities – the metropolises – that have been growing the fastest. Which of the following statements related to urbanization is not true?

[1 Marks]

(A) These metros attract migrants from the rural areas as well as from small towns.

(B) The larger cities in India are not growing at such a rapid rate.

(C) With the mass media's primary focus on these cities, the public face of India is becoming more and more urban rather than rural.

(D) Urban infrastructure can hardly keep pace.

Question 15.

Assertion (A) : Agriculture is the single most important source of livelihood for the majority of the rural population.

Reason (R) : The rural is not just agriculture. Many activities that support agriculture and village life are also sources of livelihood.

[1 Marks]

(A) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(B) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

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

(D) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Question 16.

Assertion (A) :There is absorption of different tribal groups into caste Hindu society at varying levels of the hierarchy.

Reason (R): Tribal lands were colonised and the forests cut down.

[1 Marks]

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(C) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

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

Question 17. Which of the following statements is true for westernisation?

[1 Marks]

(A) Westernisation does not involve the imitation of external forms of culture.

(B) The changes brought about in Indian society and culture is a result of over 150 years of British rule.

(C) The west did not influence Indian art and literature.

(D) Westernisation did not include the sub-culture of Indian intellectuals.

Question 18.

Put the following statements in the correct order.

(I) Workers have to work at the pace of the machine.

(II) The more mechanised an industry gets, the fewer people are employed.

(III) Two tea breaks of 7.5 minutes each and one lunch break of half an hour.

(IV) Workers get only 45 minutes rest in the entire day.

[1 Marks]

(A) (I), (IV), (III), (II)

(B) (IV), (I), (III), (II)

(C) (II), (I), (IV), (III)

(D) (I), (II), (III), (IV)

Section C

Question 19.

‘‘By and large, work for most Indians is still in smallscale workplaces. Here personal relationships determine many aspects of work.’’ In large organisations work is not determined by personal relationships. What inference can you draw from this statement ?

[2 Marks]

Question 20.

‘‘Cultural Diversity can present tough challenges.’’ Support the statement with suitable examples.

[2 Marks]

Question 21.

Give one argument each for and against secularism.

[2 Marks]

Question 22.

Adivasis shared a common hatred for dikus. Why ? Give two reasons.

[2 Marks]

Question 23.

Workers in underground mines face very dangerous conditions. Give examples.

[2 Marks]

Question 24.

Give one advantage and one disadvantage of the policy of liberalisation.

[2 Marks]

Question 25.

During the 1960s, scholars debated whether tribes should be seen as one end of a continuum with caste-based (Hindu) peasant society, or whether they were an altogether different kind of community.

What is the basis for the argument for tribe and caste distinction ?

[2 Marks]

Question 26.

Many districts of colonial India were administered through the Zamindari system.

What problems were faced by the peasants due to the Zamindari system ?

[2 Marks]

Question 27.

One of the negative outcomes of the Green Revolution strategy was the worsening of regional inequalities. Give two reasons for your answer.

[2 Marks]

Question 28.

The major epidemic diseases in the past were fevers of various sorts, plague, smallpox and cholera. But the single largest epidemic was the influenza epidemic of 1918 – 19, which killed about 5% of the total population of India at that time. Differentiate between epidemic and pandemic.

[2 Marks]

Question 29.

“Theoretically, the caste can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles.” Name them and define any one.

[2 Marks]

Section D

Question 30.

From the 1950s to the 1970s, a series of land reform laws were passed — at the national level as well as in the states. What were the reasons behind these reforms ?

[4 Marks]

Question 31.

Sociologists use the term ‘Social Stratification’ to refer to a system by which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy. How does Social Stratification persist over generations ?

[4 Marks]

Question 32.

Westernisation does involve the imitation of external forms of culture. Illustrate the process of westernisation.

[4 Marks]

Question 33.

The varied Social Reform Movements did have common themes. Yet there were also significant differences. Discuss.

[4 Marks]

Question 34.

Each one of us is born into a family, and most of us spend long years within it. Usually we feel very strongly about our family. The family is an integral part of lives. Elaborate.

[4 Marks]

Question 35.

‘‘In India, the impact of the very same British industrialisation led to deindustrialisation in some sectors.’’ Identify the impacts on the basis of the above statement.

[4 Marks]

Question 36.

There is a close relationship between disability and poverty. Discuss.

[4 Marks]

Question 37.

“In response to harsh working conditions, sometimes workers went on strike.” Justify taking the example of the famous Bombay Textile Strike of 1982.

[4 Marks]

Section E

Question 38. Discuss the classification of Social Movements.

[6 Marks]

Question 39. The Civil Society has been instrumental in taking many significant initiatives, the most recent being the campaign for the Right to Information. Discuss the initiative and its outcome.

[6 Marks]