

CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2025

SOCIOLOGY

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 57

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- i. This question paper contains **24 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 9** are multiple choice questions
- v. **Section C** – questions number **10 to 16** are very short answer
- vi. **Section D** – questions number **17 to 22** are short answer
- vii. **Section E** – questions number **23 to 24** 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 : (1) 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?

[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.

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

[2 Marks]

Section B

Question 3.

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 4. 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 5.

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 6.

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 7. 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 8. 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 9. 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.

Section C

Question 10.

“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 11.

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

[2 Marks]

Question 12.

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 13.

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 14.

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 15.

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 16.

“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 17.

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 18.

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 19.

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 20.

“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 21.

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

[4 Marks]

Question 22.

“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 23. Discuss the classification of Social Movements.

[6 Marks]

Question 24. 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]
