

**SOCIOLOGY (039)**  
**Sample Question Paper (Term I)**  
**2021-22**  
**Class -XII**

**Time: 90 minutes**

**Max. Marks: 40**

**General Instructions:**

1. The paper is divided into 3 sections.
2. Section A has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
3. Section B has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
4. Section C has 12 questions. Attempt any 10 questions.
5. All questions carry equal marks.
6. There is no negative marking.

SECTION - A	
1.	There is a close relationship between disability and poverty. Identify the option that does not hold true in this context. a) Malnutrition b) Frequent childbirth c) Inadequate immunisation d) High socio-economic status
2.	Which of the following does not lead to population explosion? a) Low level of economic development can lead to population explosion. b) It happens due to high birth rate and low death rate. c) It takes longer for society to alter reproductive behaviour. d) Reduced fertility rate
3.	India's population is projected to increase from 1.2 billion today to an estimated 1.6 billion by 2050. This happens due to- a) Population momentum b) Population explosion c) Population policy d) National Health Policy
4.	Ageing population implies- a) Low dependency ratio b) High dependency ratio c) Window of economic opportunity d) High death rate
5.	Which of the following factors is not responsible for the caste system to become invisible for the upper caste, urban middle and upper classes in the contemporary period? a) Subsidised public education b) Expansion of state sector jobs after independence c) opportunities offered by rapid development d) no inherited educational or economic capital
6.	The newly married couple stays with the groom's parents. Which form of family is this? a) Patrilocal b) Neolocal c) Matrilocal d) Avunculocal
7.	Unlike the death rate, _____ does not register a sharp fall because it is a socio-cultural phenomenon. a) Birth rate b) Maternal mortality rate



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c) Life expectancy</li> <li>d) Dependency ratio</li> </ul>
8.	<p>Demographic data are not important for which of the following?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) planning and implementation of state policies</li> <li>b) economic development</li> <li>c) general public welfare</li> <li>d) Preventing disintegration of joint families</li> </ul>
9.	<p>The rate of natural increase is the difference between-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Birth rate and maternal mortality rate</li> <li>b) Maternal mortality rate and life expectancy</li> <li>c) Dependency ratio and death rate</li> <li>d) Birth rate and death rate</li> </ul>
10.	<p>Caste system imposes rules. Which of the following is incorrect in this context?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Caste groups are endogamous.</li> <li>b) Caste is hierarchical system.</li> <li>c) Occupational choices are open.</li> <li>d) There are restrictions on food sharing.</li> </ul>
11.	<p>How did the British try to understand the complexity of caste system?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Interview</li> <li>b) Survey</li> <li>c) Participant Observation</li> <li>d) Interview and Participant Observation</li> </ul>
12.	<p>Two broad sets of issues have been most important in giving rise to tribal movements- control over vital economic resources and _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) issues relating to matters of ethnic-cultural identity</li> <li>b) globalisation</li> <li>c) colonialism</li> <li>d) secularisation</li> </ul>
13.	<p>It was in the _____ and _____ spheres that caste has proved strongest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) economic and technical</li> <li>b) religious and technical</li> <li>c) cultural and educational</li> <li>d) cultural and domestic</li> </ul>
14.	<p>Just like caste in India, race in South Africa stratifies society into a hierarchy. This system is called _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Casteism</li> <li>b) Apartheid</li> <li>c) Tribalism</li> <li>d) Untouchability</li> </ul>
15.	<p>The service and artisanal castes who occupied the lower rungs of the caste hierarchy are referred to as-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Dalit</li> <li>b) Scheduled Tribes</li> <li>c) Bohras</li> <li>d) OBCs</li> </ul>
16.	<p>_____ is often grounded in stereotypes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) inclusion</li> <li>b) Prejudice</li> <li>c) Reservation</li> <li>d) Accommodation</li> </ul>
17.	<p>People do not face discrimination and exclusion on the basis of-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Caste</li> <li>b) Class</li> <li>c) Gender</li> </ul>

	d) Family system
18.	Cultural diversity can present tough challenges. Which of the following is not a reason for the same? a) It can arouse intense passions. b) It can often mobilise large numbers of people. c) Cultural identities are not significant. d) Cultural differences are accompanied by economic and social inequalities.
19.	_____ is the most recent significant initiative of the civil society which makes the state accountable to the nation and its people. a) MGNREGA b) BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO c) RTI d) NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY
20.	Language coupled with _____ and _____ have provided the most powerful instrument for the formation of ethno-national identity in India. a) region, religion b) regional, tribal identity c) Religion, class d) Class, gender
21.	To be effective, the ideas of inclusive nationalism had to be built into the _____. a) Constitution b) Parliament c) Supreme Court d) Legislature
22.	What criterion is used to define minority in the sociological sense? a) Privilege b) Only numerical distinction c) <b>Solidarity</b> due to experience of disadvantage d) Individualism
23.	_____ states often limit or abolish civil liberties. a) Authoritarian b) Democratic c) Civil Society d) Libertarian
24.	Stree Purush Tulana, was written as a protest against the double standards of a male dominated society. The author of this book was- a) Tarabai Shinde b) Savitri Phule c) Annie Beasant d) Anita Ghai
<b>SECTION- B</b>	
25.	Scholars have shown that the inequalities between men and women are _____ rather than _____. a) Natural, Social b) Social, Natural c) Desirable, undesirable d) Economic, racial
26.	Low child sex ratio cannot be attributed to which of the following factors- a) Illiteracy b) Socio-cultural beliefs c) Economic condition d) Preference for girl child



27.	<p>The city offers anonymity which is an important reason for rural to urban migration. Who enjoys this anonymity?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>poorer sections of the socially dominant rural groups</li> <li>Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes</li> <li>Women</li> <li>Children</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I and II</li> <li>II and III</li> <li>I and IV</li> <li>I and III</li> </ol>
28.	<p>Caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wholism-hierarchy and difference and separation</li> <li>Segmental division and hereditary occupation</li> <li>Exogamy and endogamy</li> <li>Purity and Pollution</li> </ol>
29.	<p>_____ process involving our significant others, is important in developing a sense of community identity.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Socialisation</li> <li>Secularisation</li> <li>Globalisation</li> <li>Marketisation</li> </ol>
30.	<p>Assertion: The emergence of sociology and its successful establishment as an academic discipline owed a lot to demography. Reasoning: This happened due to the rise of nation-states and the emergence of the modern science of statistics.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</li> <li>Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</li> <li>Both A and R are false.</li> <li>A is false and R is true.</li> </ol>
31.	<p>When the growth rate is 0, the population is said to have reached-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replacement level</li> <li>Negative growth</li> <li>Positive growth</li> <li>High birth rate</li> </ol>
32.	<p>Which of the demographic indicators are not used to calculate total fertility rate?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of live births in the reproductive age group</li> <li>Age specific fertility rate</li> <li>Sex ratio</li> <li>Number of women in the child-bearing age group</li> </ol>
33.	<p>Kerala is beginning to acquire an age structure like that of the developed countries. Which of the following is true in this context?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High birth rate and high death rate</li> <li>Low birth rate and low death rate</li> <li>High birth rate and low death rate</li> <li>Low birth rate and high death rate</li> </ol>
34.	<p>A state like Tripura had the tribal share of its population halved within a single decade, reducing them to a minority. Which of the following explains the given statement?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>heavy in-migration of non-tribals</li> <li>accommodation of tribal identity</li> <li>climate change</li> <li>community-based forms of collective ownership</li> </ol>
35.	<p>Assertion: Sanskritisation usually accompanies or follows a rise in the economic status of the caste attempting it.</p>




	Reason: Adopting the ritual, domestic and social practices of a caste (or castes) of higher status raises the social status of the members of middle or lower castes. 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) Both A and R are false. d) A is true and R is false.
36.	Among the Khasis, the family is- a) Patrilocal b) Matrilocal c) Avunculocal d) neolocal
37.	Which of the statements is not true for the Khasi tribes? a) Khasi matriliney generates intense role conflict for men. b) Women possess only token authority in Khasi society. c) Men are more adversely affected than the women by the role conflict among Khasis. d) The system is weighted in favour of male matri-kin rather than male patri-kin.
38.	Which of the following is not true about the intervention of the colonial state and its impact on the institution of caste? a) land revenue settlements and related arrangements and laws gave legal recognition to the customary (caste-based) rights of the upper castes. b) Large scale irrigation schemes like the ones in the Punjab were accompanied by efforts to settle populations there, and these also had a caste dimension. c) Colonial state did not work for the welfare of the downtrodden. d) Direct attempt to count caste and to officially record caste status changed the institution itself.
39.	Soviet Union explicitly recognised that the peoples it governed were of different 'nations'; the population of 'non-resident' Jamaicans exceeds that of 'resident' Jamaicans; Jewish Americans may be citizens of Israel as well as the USA; which of the following do the given examples signify? a) Nations are easy to define and hard to describe. b) States are difficult to define. c) Nations are easy to describe and hard to define. d) states cannot be described.
40.	Assertion: Most states feared that the recognition of cultural diversity would lead to social fragmentation and prevent the creation of a harmonious society. Reason: Accommodating these differences is not challenging. 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 and R is false. d) A is false and R is true.
41.	Parsis or Sikhs are examples of anomalous minority groups because of which of the following reasons? a) They are religious minorities and economically well-off. b) They are not politically vulnerable. c) They do not need any special protection because of their demographic dominance. d) They do not face any risk from majority community.
42.	Which of the following factors is not responsible for generating plurality of groups? a) Large-scale migration a) Modern capitalism b) Colonialism d) Assimilation and integration
43.	Choose the incorrect statement about communalism.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Communalism is about politics not about religion.</li> <li>b) It cultivates an aggressive political identity.</li> <li>c) It is a recurrent source of tension and violence.</li> <li>d) A communalist is always a devout person.</li> </ul>
44.	<p>Assertion: Ritually highest caste – the Brahmins were subordinated to the secular power of kings and rulers belonging to the Kshatriya castes.</p> <p>Reason: In strict scriptural terms, Brahmins were not supposed to amass wealth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</li> <li>b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</li> <li>c) Both A and R are false.</li> <li>d) A is true and R is false.</li> </ul>
45.	<p>Prolonged experience of discriminatory or insulting behaviour often produces a reaction on the part of the excluded who then stop trying for inclusion. In this context choose the incorrect statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Dalits may build their own temple</li> <li>b) convert to another religion</li> <li>c) social exclusion is voluntary</li> <li>d) they may no longer desire to be included in the Hindu temple or religious events</li> </ul>
46.	<p>The Independence of India in 1947 should have made life easier for adivasis but this was not the case. This is because of-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Internal colonialism</li> <li>b) British rule</li> <li>c) Incompetency of tribal groups</li> <li>d) Lack of unity among tribal groups</li> </ul>
47.	<p>State action alone cannot ensure social change for the Dalits. There are many other ways to bring about social change. Which of the following is not the correct option in this context?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Political organisation</li> <li>b) contributions to literature</li> <li>c) people's movements</li> <li>d) Legislations only</li> </ul>
48.	<p>A South American proverb says – “If hard labour were really such a good thing, the rich would keep it all for themselves!” What does this proverb imply?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Presence of social inclusion</li> <li>b) Presence of equality</li> <li>c) Presence of social stratification</li> <li>d) Presence of homogeneity</li> </ul>

### SECTION-C

	<b>Read the given image and answer question 49, 50 and 51.</b>
	 <p>India 2026</p> <p>Percentage of Population</p> <p>Source: Based on data from relevant editions of the Census of India (1961, 1981 &amp; 2001) and the Report of the Task Force Group on Population Projections (2006) of the National Commission on Population.</p>
49.	<p>When does the bottom of a population pyramid become narrow?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Increase in birth rate</li> <li>b) decrease in birth rate</li> <li>c) High life expectancy</li> </ul>

	d) High fertility rate
50.	Which kind of society is depicted in this pyramid? a) Developing b) Developed c) Underdeveloped d) Primitive
51.	This pyramid does not indicate which of the following? a) Demographic dividend b) Low dependency ratio c) Relatively low death rate d) High birth rate
<b>(For Visually Impaired candidates)</b> <b>Read the following passage and answer question 49, 50 and 51.</b>	
	Several factors may be held responsible for the decline in the child sex ratio, including severe neglect of girl babies in infancy, leading to higher death rates; sex-specific abortions that prevent girl babies from being born; and female infanticide (or the killing of girl babies due to religious or cultural beliefs). Each of these reasons point to a serious social problem, and there is some evidence that all of these have been at work in India. Practices of female infanticide have been known to exist in many regions, while increasing importance is being attached to modern medical techniques by which the sex of the baby can be determined in the very early stages of pregnancy. The availability of the sonogram (an x-ray like diagnostic device based on ultra-sound technology), originally developed to identify genetic or other disorders in the foetus, are used to identify and selectively abort female foetuses. The regional pattern of low child sex ratios seems to support this argument. It is striking that the lowest child sex ratios are found in the most prosperous regions of India.
49.	The problem of sex-selective abortion is due to which of the following- a) Poverty b) Preference for male child c) Dowry payments d) Cost of education
50.	In the long run, the solution to the problem of sex-selective abortion lies in _____. a) Stricter laws only b) Severe punishment c) Abstaining from having children d) Change in social attitudes
51.	Which of the following is not a reason for son preference? a) Old age insurance b) Carrying ahead family line c) Economic security d) Increasing number of nuclear families
<b>Read the following passage and answer question 52, 53 and 54.</b>	
	The present study...deals with a Muslim biradri (community) called the Multani Lohars. ... Karkhanedar is a vernacular term used for a person engaged in the business of manufacturing of which he is generally the owner...The karkhanas under study operate in domestic conditions and, therefore, have certain pervasive effects on the life of the karkhanedars who work in them. ...The following case illustrates this. Mahmood, aged forty years, was living with his two younger brothers, one of whom was married. He had three children and was the head of the complex household. ...All the three brothers were employed in various karkhanas and factories as skilled workers. Mahmood successfully fabricated replica of a motor part the import of which had been banned. This greatly encouraged him to start his own karkhana...Later it was decided that two



	karkhanas should be set up to manufacture the motor part. One was to be owned by the two elder brothers, and the other by the youngest, provided he set up a separate household. Rasheed set up an independent household, consisting of his wife and unmarried children. Therefore, one complex household, comprising three married brothers, gave birth to a simple household as a result of new entrepreneurial opportunities. Excerpted from S.M. Akram Rizvi, 'Kinship and Industry among the Muslim Karkhanedars in Delhi', in Imtiaz Ahmad, ed. Family, Kinship and Marriage among Muslims in India, New Delhi, Manohar, 1976, pp. 27-48
52.	The given case states that the family type is- a) Matriarchal b) Patriarchal c) Matrilocal d) Neolocal
53.	Along with family structures, which of the following has not undergone change? a) Cultural ideas b) Norms c) Values d) Hierarchical stratification in society
54.	As per the given passage, a complex household implies which of the following? a) A household with more than one family b) A household with no clear authority figure c) A household with egalitarian decision making d) A household with no married couples
	<b>Read the following passage and answer question 55, 56 and 57.</b>
	Strictly speaking, the 'untouchable' castes are outside the caste hierarchy – they are considered to be so 'impure' that their mere touch severely pollutes members of all other castes, bringing terrible punishment for the former and forcing the latter to perform elaborate purification rituals. In fact, notions of 'distance pollution' existed in many regions of India (particularly in the south) such that even the mere presence or the shadow of an 'untouchable' person is considered polluting.
55.	Despite the limited literal meaning of the word, the institution of 'untouchability' refers not just to the avoidance or prohibition of physical contact but to a much broader set of social sanctions. Which of the following is not such a sanction? a) prohibition from sharing drinking water sources b) participating in collective religious worship c) wearing clean clothes d) imposition of gestures of deference
56.	The names used to refer to untouchables are all almost always- a) derogatory b) respectful c) neutral d) loaded with a positive charge
57.	As per the understanding of distance pollution from the given passage, which of the following qualify as sources of distance pollution? I. Mere presence II. Shadow III. Pollution associated with women during menstruation IV. Ceremonial pollution associated with death a) I., II. b) II., III. c) III., IV. d) I., IV
	<b>Read the following passage and answer question 58, 59 and 60.</b>



	<p>Another set of complications is created by the tension between the Indian state's simultaneous commitment to secularism as well as the protection of minorities. The protection of minorities requires that they be given special consideration in a context where the normal working of the political system places them at a disadvantage vis-à-vis the majority community. But providing such protection immediately invites the accusation of favouritism or 'appeasement' of minorities. Opponents argue that secularism of this sort is only an excuse to favour the minorities in return for their votes or other kinds of support. Supporters argue that without such special protection, secularism can turn into an excuse for imposing the majority community's values and norms on the minorities.</p>
58.	<p>As per the given passage, which of the following is true for India?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) It follows the western definition of secularism</li> <li>b) It has nothing to do with the western definition of secularism</li> <li>c) It uses the western meaning of secularism and also involves other meanings</li> <li>d) Religion is not at all associated with political power</li> </ul>
59.	<p>The complication mentioned in the passage is not due to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) difficulty created by the tension between the western sense of the state maintaining a distance from all religions and the Indian sense of the state giving equal respect to all religions</li> <li>b) perceived need to protect the minorities</li> <li>c) accusation of favouritism</li> <li>d) authoritarian state</li> </ul>
60.	<p>Which of the following does not convey the meaning of secularisation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) progressive retreat of religion from public life</li> <li>b) rise of science and rationality</li> <li>c) conversion of religion to mandatory obligation as opposed to voluntary practice</li> <li>d) decline in the influence of religion</li> </ul>

**SOCIOLOGY ( 039)**  
**Marking Scheme (Term I)**  
**2021-22**  
**Class –XII**

<b>SECTION - A</b>	
1.	There is a close relationship between disability and poverty. Identify the option that does not hold true in this context. d) High socio-economic status
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3.	India's population is projected to increase from 1.2 billion today to an estimated 1.6 billion by 2050. This happens due to- a) Population momentum
4.	Ageing population implies- b) High dependency ratio
5.	Which of the following factors is not responsible for the caste system to become invisible for the upper caste, urban middle and upper classes in the contemporary period? d) no inherited educational or economic capital
6.	The newly married couple stays with the groom's parents. Which form of family is this? a) Patrilocal
7.	Unlike the death rate, _____ does not register a sharp fall because it is a socio-cultural phenomenon. a) Birth rate
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9.	The rate of natural increase is the difference between- d) Birth rate and death rate
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18.	Cultural diversity can present tough challenges. Which of the following is not a reason for the same? c) Cultural identities are not significant.
19.	_____ is the most recent significant initiative of the civil society

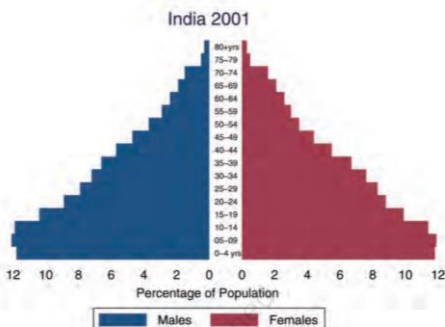


	which makes the state accountable to the nation and its people.- c) RTI
20.	Language coupled with _____ and _____ have provided the most powerful instrument for the formation of ethno-national identity in India. b) regional, tribal identity
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<b>SECTION-B</b>	
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26.	Low child sex ratio cannot be attributed to which of the following factors- d) Preference for girl child
27.	The city offers anonymity which is an important reason for rural to urban migration. Who enjoys this anonymity? I. poorer sections of the socially dominant rural groups II. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes III. Women IV. Children a) I and II
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	lower castes. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
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37.	Which of the statements is not true for the Khasi tribes? c) Men are more adversely affected than the women by the role conflict among Khasis.
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47.	State action alone cannot ensure social change for the Dalits. There are many other ways to bring about social change. Which of the following is not the correct option in this context? d) Legislations only
48.	A South American proverb says – “If hard labour were really such a good thing, the rich would keep it all for themselves!” What does this proverb imply? c) Presence of social stratification
<b>SECTION-B</b>	
49.	The real problem is in defining the dependency ratio as the ratio of the non-working age to working-age population, rather than the ratio of non-workers to workers. The difference between the two is determined by the extent of _____ and _____, which keep a part of the labour force out of productive work. This difference explains why some countries are able to exploit the demographic advantage while others are not.



	<b>a) Unemployment and underemployment</b>
50.	 <p>When does the bottom of a population pyramid become narrow?  <b>b) decrease in birth rate</b></p>
	<p>It is striking that the lowest child sex ratios are found in the most prosperous regions of India. According to the Economic Survey for a recent year, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi are having high per capita income and the child sex ratio of these states is still low. The problem of sex-selective abortion is due to which of the following-</p> <p><b>a) Preference for male child</b></p>
51.	<p>The famous isolation versus integration debate of the 1940s built upon this standard picture of tribal societies as isolated wholes. The isolationist side argued that tribals needed protection from traders, moneylenders and Hindu and Christian missionaries, all of whom were intent on reducing tribals to _____ landless labour. The integrationists, on the other hand, argued that tribals were merely backward Hindus, and their problems had to be addressed within the same framework as that of other backward classes.</p> <p><b>c) detribalised</b></p>
52.	<p>The OBC issue returned to the central level in the late 1970s after the Emergency when the Janata Party came to power. The Second Backward Classes Commission headed by B.P. Mandal was appointed at this time. However, it was only in 1990, when the central government decided to implement the ten-year old Mandal Commission report, that the OBC issue became a major one in national politics. OBCs are a difficult political category to work with. Identify the correct reason for this statement.</p> <p><b>c) Large disparity between upper and lower OBCs.</b></p>
53.	<p>'Untouchability' is an extreme and particularly vicious aspect of the caste system that prescribes stringent social sanctions against members of castes located at the bottom of the purity-pollution scale. Despite the limited literal meaning of the word, the institution of 'untouchability' refers not just to the avoidance or prohibition of physical contact but to a much broader set of social sanctions. Which of the following is not such a sanction?</p> <p><b>c) wearing clean clothes</b></p>
54.	<p>In the western context the main sense of the term secularism has to do with the separation of church and state. The separation of religious and political authority marked a major turning point in the social history of the west. This separation was related to the process of "secularisation". Which of the following does not convey the meaning of secularisation?</p> <p>c) <b>conversion of religion to mandatory obligation as opposed to voluntary practice</b></p>
55.	<p>Historically, states have tried to establish and enhance their political legitimacy through nation-building strategies. Attaining these objectives was not easy, especially in a context of cultural diversity where citizens, in addition to their</p>

	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- <b>c) Assimilation and integration</b>																																											
56.	<table border="1"><caption>TABLE 2: AGE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF INDIA, 1961-2026</caption><thead><tr><th rowspan="2">Year</th><th colspan="3">Age Groups</th><th rowspan="2">Total</th></tr><tr><th>0-14 Years</th><th>15-59 Years</th><th>60+ Years</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1961</td><td>41</td><td>53</td><td>6</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>1971</td><td>42</td><td>53</td><td>5</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>1981</td><td>40</td><td>54</td><td>6</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>1991</td><td>38</td><td>56</td><td>7</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>2001</td><td>34</td><td>59</td><td>7</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>29</td><td>63</td><td>8</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>2026</td><td>23</td><td>64</td><td>12</td><td>100</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Age Group columns show percentage shares; rows may not add up to 100 because of rounding</p> <p>Source: Based on data from the Technical Group on Population Projections (1996 and 2006) of the National Commission on Population.</p> <p>Webpage for 1996 Report: <a href="http://populationcommission.nic.in/facts1.htm">http://populationcommission.nic.in/facts1.htm</a></p> <p>Read the given table and answer the following question. As per the data given for year 1961 to 2026, which of the following statement is true? <b>c) Increase in working population.</b></p>	Year	Age Groups			Total	0-14 Years	15-59 Years	60+ Years	1961	41	53	6	100	1971	42	53	5	100	1981	40	54	6	100	1991	38	56	7	100	2001	34	59	7	100	2011	29	63	8	100	2026	23	64	12	100
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	Mass transit and mass communication are bridging the gap between the rural and urban areas. Even in the past, the rural areas were never really beyond the reach of market forces and today they are being more closely integrated into the consumer market. The town or city has been acting as a magnet for the rural population. This is because of which of the following? <b>a) Decline in common property resources in rural areas</b>																																											
57.	To diehards who have developed a kind of fanaticism against minority protection I would like to say two things. One is that minorities are an explosive force which, if it erupts, can blow up the whole fabric of the state. The history of Europe bears ample and appalling testimony to this fact. The other is that the minorities in India have agreed to place their existence in the hands of the majority. Identify the articles that have to do with minorities and cultural divesity. <b>c) Article 29 and 30</b>																																											
58.	Some communities were characterised as ‘martial races’, some others as effeminate or cowardly, yet others as untrustworthy. In both English and Indian fictional writings, we often encounter an entire group of people classified as ‘lazy’ or ‘cunning’. It may indeed be true that some individuals are sometimes lazy or cunning, brave or cowardly. But such a general statement is true of individuals in every group. Even for such individuals, it is not true all the time – the same individual may be both lazy and hardworking at different times. This indicates to which phenomenon? <b>b) Stereotypes</b>																																											
59.	Two broad sets of issues have been most important in giving rise to tribal movements. These are issues relating to control over vital economic resources like land and specially forests, and issues relating to matters of ethnic-cultural identity. The two can often go together, but with differentiation of tribal society they may also diverge. Assertions of tribal identity are on the rise. What is the reason for this? <b>a) emergence of a middle class</b>																																											
60.	The land reforms took away rights from the erstwhile claimants, the upper castes who were ‘absentee landlords’ in the sense that they played no part in the agricultural economy other than claiming their rent. They frequently did not live in the village either, but were based in towns and cities. These land rights																																											



	<p>now came to be vested in the next layer of claimants, those who were involved in the management of agriculture but were not themselves the cultivators. These intermediate castes in turn depended on the labour of the lower castes including specially the 'untouchable' castes for tilling and tending the land. These intermediate castes were known to be the dominant castes. What made them dominant?</p> <p>d) Only III</p>
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