

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA
First Term Examination (6 September 2023)

Class XII (Humanities)
Subject - SOCIOLOGY (Set-A)

Time: 3hrs.

M.M. 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. Question no. 36 is to be answered with the help of the given graphics. Question no. 37 is to be answered with the help of the given passage.

SECTION A

1. The rate of natural increase is a difference between
 - a) Birth rate and maternal mortality rate
 - b) maternal mortality rate and life expectancy
 - c) dependency ratio and death rate
 - d) birth rate and death rate
2. The measure of comparing the portion of a population which is composed of dependents with the portion that is working population is
 - a) Age structure of population
 - b) Sex ratio
 - c) Dependency ratio
 - d) Growth rate of population
3. "Famines were also a major and recurring source of increased mortality." Which of the following is **not** the cause of famines?
 - a) Continuing poverty and malnutrition
 - b) Inadequate means of transport and communication
 - c) Failure of entitlements
 - d) Increasing birth rate
4. Assertion: (A) The population pyramid shows the bulge in the middle age groups, due to opportunity provided by the middle age groups.
Reason: (R) This is due to the high birth rate in the middle age group
 - a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
 - c) A is true but R is false
 - d) A is false but R is true

A-1

5. What is Sex- Ratio?
- Number of females per thousand males
 - Number of males per thousand females
 - Number of females per hundred males
 - The study of population growth
6. Matrilineal and patrilineal type of family is based on _____
- Authority
 - power
 - inheritance
 - residence
7. Caste system imposes rules. Which of the following is **incorrect**?
- Caste group is endogamous
 - Caste is hierarchical system
 - Occupational choices are open
 - There are restriction on food sharing
8. How did the British try to understand the complexities of the caste system in India?
- Survey
 - interview
 - participation observation
 - interview and participation
9. Which of the following is not be permanent trait of tribes in India?
- Region
 - ecological habitat
 - mode of livelihood
 - language
10. The _____ family is often seen as symptomatic of India.
- Nuclear
 - matriarchal
 - matrilineal
 - extended
11. The service and the artisanal castes who occupied the lower rungs of the caste hierarchy are referred to as
- schedule tribes
 - OBC's
 - schedule tribes
 - Bohras
12. Social inequality and exclusions are
- Structured
 - Systematic
 - Unorganized
 - Both (a) and (b)
13. The ways in which individuals may be cut off full involvement in the wider society is known as
- Social inclusion
 - Social exclusion
 - Social inequality
 - Social stratification
14. Which of the following is the form of capital of social resources?
- Economic capital
 - social capital
 - cultural capital
 - all of the above
15. M.S.A Rao explained how many types of impacts on villages by urbanization in India?
- One
 - two
 - three
 - four
16. An economic system in which the means of production are privately owned and organized to accumulate profits within market system is known as
- Capitalism
 - Globalization
 - Imperialism
 - Colonialism
17. "What comes by birth, but can't be cast off by dying – that is caste!" These views are taken from the autobiography of
- Kumud Pawade
 - Savitri Phule
 - Pandita Ramabai
 - Sarojini Naidu

18. Assertion: (A) It was the social reformer Jyotiba Phule who opened the first school for women in Pune
Reason: (R) Reformers argued that for a society to progress women have to be educated.
- e) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
f) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
g) A is true but R is false
h) A is false but R is true
19. _____ system of marriage was debated among Muslim social reformers
a) Monogamy b) Polygamy c) Endogamy d) Exogamy
20. The areas where non Sanskritic castes were dominant. Their influence was very strong. It is known as _____
a) Sanskritization b) Westernization c) De-Sanskritization d) Modernization

SECTION- B

21. Explain two types of demography.
22. What is sterilization?
23. Distinguish between a nuclear and an extended family.
24. Identify two sets of principles used to understand the caste system. Explain any one of them.
25. What is stereotyping?
26. What do you mean by Social Inequality?
27. The impact of English language has been many sided in India. Give reasons.
28. What is cultural change?
29. What is meant by secularization?

SECTION - C

30. The Family Planning Programme suffered during the period of National Emergency. Give reasons.
31. How did 'Schedule Caste' and 'Schedule Tribe' come into existence?
32. Examine the role of state initiatives to address caste and tribe discrimination.
33. 'Colonialism is different from earlier forms of conquests in India.' In what ways colonialism affect the Indian Society?
34. 'Modernization and Secularization a part of set of modern ideas.' How are the two processes linked?
35. Explain the concept of De-Sanskritization. Who gave this concept?

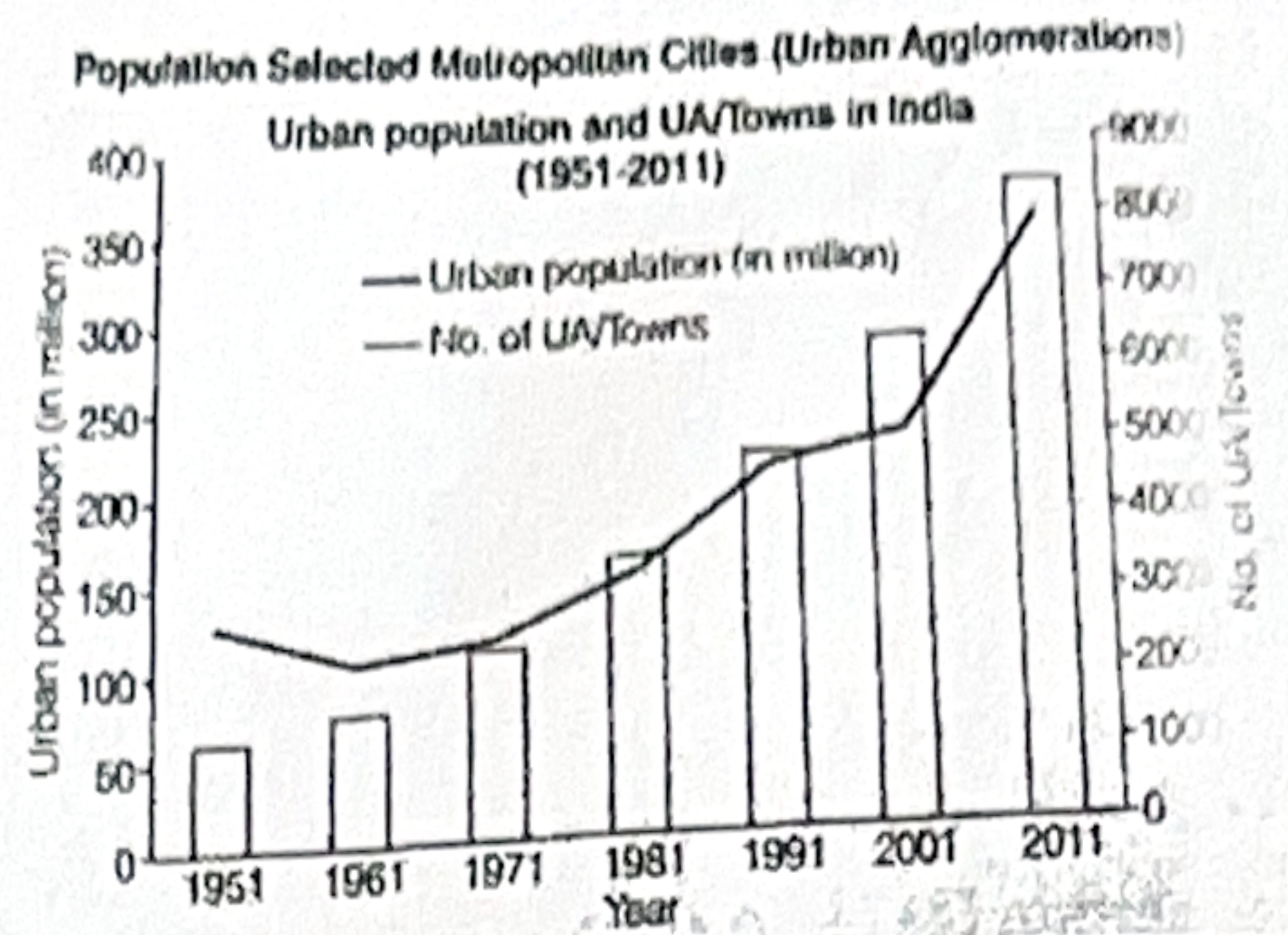
SECTION - D

36. Study the given chart and answer the following questions:

(a) What is urbanization? (2)

(b) What does the chart show in relation to the percentage share of urban population? (2)

(c) What does industrialization and urbanization imply? (2)



37. Read the given passage and answer the following questions:

'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. 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.

(i) Untouchable castes were considered as

- (a) pure (b) impure (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

(ii) The term Harijan was given by

- (a) BR Ambedkar (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

(iii) The involvement of the setting aside of some places or 'seats' for members of the scheduled castes and tribes in different spheres of public life. This phenomenon is known as

- (a) Reservations (b) Admissions (c) Promotions (d) Allotment

(iv) _____ introduced reservation for the other backward classes in institutions of higher education.

- (a) 93rd Amendment (b) 99th Amendment (c) 95th Amendment (d) 96th Amendment

(v) _____ was the another name of untouchables

- (a) kshatriyas (b) panchamas (c) vaishyas (d) none of the above

(vi) Explain the term 'distance pollution.'

38. 'Process of Sanskritization encourages inequalities and discrimination'. Explain with examples

OR

Describe the theory of demographic transition. Why is the transition associated with population explosion?