



OSDAV Public School, Kaithal

First Unit Test (May,2023)

Class : XII

Subject : Sociology

SET- A

Time: 50 min.

M.M. : 30

General Instructions:-

I. All questions are compulsory.

Q.No.	Questions	Marks
Section A		
Q1.	a. Second stage	1
Q2.	d. Natural disaster	1
Q3.	a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.	1
Q4.	Both the Assertion and the Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.	1
Q5.	d. Preference for girl child	1
Q6.	c. Demographic dividend	1
Section -B		
Q7	Birth rate: Birth rate is also termed natality and refers to the number of births occurring in a year per thousand of the total population. Death rate: Death rate is also termed mortality and refers to the number of deaths occurring in a year per thousand of the total population	2
Q8	Tribes have been classified according to their permanent and acquired traits. Classification of Tribal societies: • Permanent traits • Acquired traits Classification on the basis of size: In terms of size tribals range between seven million to less than 100 person In Andaman Nicobar Islands. The biggest tribes are the Gonds Bhils Santhals Oraons Minas Bodos and Mundas each at least a million people. The tribals in India shared 8.2% of total population i.e. 85 million people according to 2001 census.	2
Q9	1. The issues relating to control over vital economic resources like land and specially forests and matters relating to ethnic-cultural identity. 2. The coming of private property in land has also adversely affected tribes. 3. The most recent such example is the series of dams being built on the Narmada. 4. Dikus-migrant traders and money lenders-grabbed wealth, leading to impoverishment. 5. Acquisition of land for large irrigation projects and firing ranges. 6. Survey and settlement operations, which were held up, camps closed down etc. 7. Collection of issue rent and cooperative duse which were resisted. (any other relevant points)	2
Section -C		
Q10	1. National development in the Nehruvian era, focused on the building of large dams, factories and mines etc. 2. As the tribal areas were rich in minerals, they paid a heavy price for the development activities, which benefitted the rest of the nation. 3. The displacement of tribes has been a result of setting up of dams and factories using the forested areas for various mining activities and other development	4

	<p>work.</p> <p>4. The idea of private property in land, also, adversely affected the tribes. Tribes which mostly had collective community-based ownership were at a disadvantage in the new system. Example : series of dams being built over the Narmada river.</p> <p>5. Many tribal regions have experienced heavy in-migration of non-tribals. This threatens to disrupt their cultures and communities. Example : Jharkhand and Tripura</p>	
Q11	<p>The Samaj advocated for social changes that went against prevalent traditions, including economical weddings, inter-caste marriages, eradication of child marriages, and widow remarriage.</p> <p>Also, Satya shodhak samaj was founded with a purpose to give education to the lower castes, scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and made them aware of the exploiting tradition of society.</p>	4
Q12	<p>The Diverse Forms of the Family</p> <p>1. Patriarchal Power and authority is with the male who makes all the important decisions.</p> <p>2. Matriarchal Power and authority is given to the female of the house. Matrilineal and Matriarchal Society is found in Meghalaya-Khasi, Jaintia, Garo tribes Kerala – Nayyar family</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property goes from mother to daughter inheritance (mother to daughter) control (uncle to nephew) <p>Matriarchy – unlike patriarchy – has been a theoretical rather than an empirical concept. There is no historical or anthropological evidence of matriarchy – i.e., societies where women exercise dominance. However, there do exist matrilineal societies, i.e., societies where women inherit property from their mothers but do not exercise control over it, nor are they the decision makers in public affairs.</p>	4
Section -D		
Q13	<p>Analyse the chart shown below and answer the questions that follows:</p> <p>i. Fluctuation in birth rate and death rate</p> <p>ii. Decline in death rate</p> <p>iii. Negative growth rate due to the influenza epidemic during 1921</p> <p>iv. The population was stabilized during 1911-1921, besides the gap between birth rate and death rate increased slowly .</p> <p>v. 1911-1921 and 1981-1991</p> <p>vi. The difference increased slowly</p>	6



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SET- B

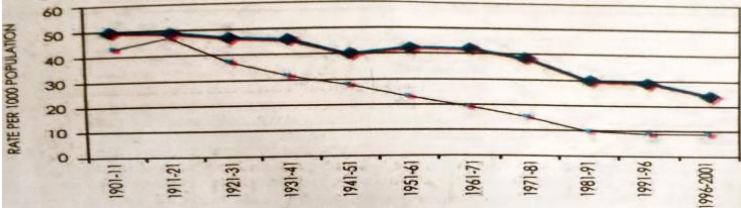
Time: 50 min.

M.M. : 30

General Instructions:-

- I. All questions are compulsory.

Q.No.	Questions	Marks
Section A		
Q1.	Which of the following state is nearby replacement level a. Haryana b. Punjab c. Kerala d. Karnataka	1
Q2.	According to Malthu's agricultural production can also be grown as: a. Niether b nor c c. Geometric progression b. Arithmetic progression d. Nor a and b	1
Q3.	Assertion: The government has passed strict laws banning this practice and imposing heavy fines and imprisonment as punishment. Reason: The availability of the sonogram, originally developed to identify genetic or other disorders in the foetus, may be used to identify and selectively abort female foetuses. a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion. b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion. c. The Assertion is true, but the Reason is false. d. The Assertion is false, but the Reason is true	1
Q4.	Assertion (A): Caste based politicization and reservation in political parties and educational institutions continued to be discussed in modern India. Reason (R): cast no longer play a significant role in society. a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion. b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion. c. The Assertion is true, but the Reason is false. d. The Assertion is false, but the Reason is true.	1
Q5.	Which of the following are not the changes brought by colonialism to the caste system? a. Numbering and recording of castes through Census b. Marking of schedules of castes for special treatment by the state c. Land revenue settlements serving the upper castes customary rights d. Uniting castes to traditional occupations	1
Q6.	'The 1901 Census materialized under the direction of: a. Lord William b. Herbert Risley c. Lord Bentick	1

	d. Spencer	
	Section -B	
Q7	What is meant by infant mortality rate and dependency ratio?	2
Q8	How have been tribes classified in India?	2
Q9	Write any two reasons for the tribal Movement in Jharkhand?	2
	Section -C	
Q10	Why was Malthus criticized by liberals and Marxist scholars?	4
Q11	Who established Satya Shodhak samaj and for what purpose?	4
Q12	“Growth of private industry also acted cast in directly.” Justify the statement.	4
	Section -D	
Q13	Analyse the chart shown below and answer the questions that follows: 	6
i.	What does the above chart show?	
ii.	Write your observation in death rate after the year 1921	
iii.	What is the core reason behind what you observed in the death rate after the year 1921?	
iv.	What was the status of death rate and birth rate before 1931?	
v.	By looking at the graph identify the transitional movement for the population of India?	
vi.	What happened after the transitional moment?	



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SET- A

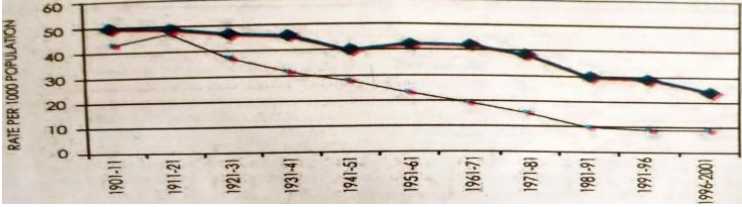
Time: 50 min.

M.M. : 30

General Instructions:-

I. All questions are compulsory.

Q.No.	Questions	Marks
Section A		
Q1.	Which of the following stages, as per the Theory of Demographic Transition, is that of high population growth? a. First stage b. Both first and second stage c. Second stage d. Third stage	1
Q2.	According to Malthu's theory of population which of the following factors contributes to population growth? a. Technological development. c. Environmental resources b. Economic development. d. Natural disaster	1
Q3.	Assertion: Caste groups are endogamous i.e. marriage is restricted to members of the group. Reasons: Membership in a caste involves strict rules about marriage. a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion. b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion. c. The Assertion is true, but the Reason is false. d. The Assertion is false, but the Reason is true	1
Q4.	Assertion (A): The inequalities in the literacy rate are specially important because they tend to reproduce inequality across generations. Reason (R): literacy rates also vary by social group- historical disadvantage communities like the schedule caste and schedule tribes have lower rates of literacy. a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion. b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion. c. The Assertion is true, but the Reason is false. d. The Assertion is false, but the Reason is true.	1
Q5.	Which of the following is not a factor related to low child sex ratio? a. Illiteracy b. Socio- cultural beliefs c. Economic conditions d. Preference for girl child	1
Q6.	'Stand Up India Scheme' and 'Make in India' are programs that will help realise the a. Benefits of high dependency ratio c. Benefits of high death rate b. Demographic dividend d. Benefit of high fertility rate	1
Section -B		

Q7	What is meant by birth rate and death rate?	2
Q8	How have been tribes classified in India?	2
Q9	Write any two reasons for the tribal Movement in Jharkhand?	2
Section -C		
Q10	Justify the key sources of conflict between National Development and Tribal Development?	4
Q11	Who established Satya Shodhak samaj and for what purpose?	4
Q12	Elaborate the diverse forms of the family system	4
Section -D		
Q13	Analyse the chart shown below and answer the questions that follows: 	6
i.	What does the above chart show?	
ii	Write your observation in death rate after the year 1921	
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vi	What happened after the transitional moment?	



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Time: 1 hr 10 min.

M.M. : 30

General Instructions:-

- I. All questions are compulsory.

Q.No.	Questions	Marks
Section A		
Q1.	c. Kerala	1
Q2.	a. Arithmetic progression	1
Q3.	a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.	1
Q4.	b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.	1
Q5.	d. Uniting castes to traditional occupations	1
Q6.	'Herbert Risley	1
Section -B		
Q7	Infant mortality rate is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of one, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period. The dependency ratio is a measure of the number of dependents aged zero to 14 and over the age of 65, compared with the total population aged 15 to 64. This demographic indicator gives insight into the number of people of non-working age, compared with the number of those of working age.	2
Q8	Tribes have been classified according to their permanent and acquired traits. Classification of Tribal societies: • Permanent traits • Acquired traits Classification on the basis of size: In terms of size tribals range between seven million to less than 100 person In Andaman Nicobar Islands. The biggest tribes are the Gonds Bhils Santhals Oraons Minas Bodos and Mundas each at least a million people. The tribals in India shared 8.2% of total population i.e. 85 million people according to 2001 census.	2
Q9	1. The issues relating to control over vital economic resources like land and specially forests and matters relating to ethnic-cultural identity. 2. The coming of private property in land has also adversely affected tribes. 3. The most recent such example is the series of dams being built on the Narmada. 4. Dikus-migrant traders and money lenders-grabbed wealth, leading to impoverishment. 5. Acquisition of land for large irrigation projects and firing ranges. 6. Survey and settlement operations, which were held up, camps closed down etc. 7. Collection of issue rent and cooperative duse which were resisted. (any other relevant points)	2

Section -C		
Q10	Malthus was also criticised by liberal and Marxist scholars for asserting that poverty was caused by population growth. Critics argued that problems like poverty and starvation were caused by unequal distribution of economic resources rather than by population growth.	4
Q11	<p>The Samaj advocated for social changes that went against prevalent traditions, including economical weddings, inter-caste marriages, eradication of child marriages, and widow remarriage.</p> <p>Also, Satya shodhak samaj was founded with a purpose to give education to the lower castes, scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and made them aware of the exploiting tradition of society.</p>	4
Q12	<p>Development activity of the state and growth of private industry affected caste indirectly through the speeding up of and intensification of economic change. Modern industry created various kinds of jobs for which there were no caste rules. Modern individuals attracted to the liberal ideas of individualism and meritocracy began to abandon the extreme caste practices.</p> <p>In the cultural and domestic sphere, caste remained strong. Endogamy remained unaffected by the modernisation. Similarly, males regarding food-sharing haven't been relaxed totally.</p> <p>In the political arena, caste remains central. In elections, caste solidarities are decisive.</p>	4
Section -D		
Q13	<p>Analyse the chart shown below and answer the questions that follows:</p> <p>i. Fluctuation in birth rate and death rate</p> <p>ii. Decline in death rate</p> <p>iii. Negative growth rate due to the influenza epidemic during 1921</p> <p>iv. The population was stabilized during 1911-1921, besides the gap between birth rate and death rate increased slowly .</p> <p>v. 1911-1921 and 1981-1991</p> <p>vi. The difference increased slowly</p>	6