



**OSDAV Public School, Kaithal**  
**First Unit Test (July,2024)**  
**Class : XII**  
**Subject : Sociology**

**SET- A**

**Time: 1 hr 30 min.**

**M.M. : 30**

**General Instructions:-**

**I. All questions are compulsory.**

Q.No.	Questions	Marks
	Section A	
Q1.	Who coined the Term Sanskritization? a) Nagaraj Rao b) Kumud Pawade c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar d) M N Srinivas	1
Q2.	Choose the wrong statement about position of caste and caste-based issues within the nationalist movement. a) The dominant view was to treat caste as a social evil and as a colonial ploy to divide India. b) Anti-untouchability programmes became a big a part of the Congress agenda. c) Efforts to organise the depressed classes and particularly the untouchable caste began during the nationalist movement. d) There was an initiative taken to organise depressed classes from both ends of the caste spectrum.	1
Q3.	How many stages are there in demographic transition a) 2                      b) 6                      c) 5                      d) 3	1
Q4.	Assertion (A): Protests by Scheduled castes against the practice of untouchability and atrocities have increased. Reason (R): Their action has stirred the government machinery to enforce law and order strictly. a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion. b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion. c) The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct. d) The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.	1
Q5.	Societies where women inherited the property is called a) Maternl              b) Matrilineal              c) Matrilocal              d) Matriarchal	1
Q6.	Assertion (A): Satya Shodhak Samaj a truth seeking society was founded by Jyoti Rao Phule in 1873. Reason (R): Caste is a product of colonialism rather than Ancient Indian tradition. a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion. b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion. c) The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct. d) The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.	1
Q7.	The campaign against indigo plantation in 1917 a) Champaran satyagarh b) Bardoli satyagarh c) Non cooperation movement d) Tegbhaga movement	1
Q8.	Chipko movement visible within which state a) Uttar Pradesh              b) Uttarakhand              c) Haryana              d) Himanchal Pradesh	

Section -B		
Q 9	State any two features of National Population Policy.	2
Q10	Explain any two traditional theory of the origin of the caste system.	2
Q11	Mention the two different situations of urban impact as given by MSA Rao.	2
Section -C		
Q12	<p>“The power of population is superior to the power of the earth to produce subsistence for man, that premature death must in shape or other visit the human race. The vices of mankind are active and able administrators of depopulation. They are precursors in the Great Army of destruction, and often finish the dreadful work themselves. But should they fail in this war of extermination, sickly seasons, epidemics, pestilence, and plague advance in terrific array, and sweep off their thousands and ten of thousands should success be still incomplete, gigantic inevitable famine stalks in the rear, and with one mighty blow levels the population with the food of world.” Thomas Robert Malthus, An essay on the principle of population, 1798.</p> <p>i. Read carefully the given paragraph and answer the following questions.  ii. What does Malthus refer to as success?  iii. Is the ‘mighty blow’ that Malthus refer to a preventive or a positive check?  iv. What does Malthus mean by power of the earth?  What is the power of population?</p>	4
Q13	Define is family planning? Why is it necessary to reduce birth rate in India?	1+3=4
Q14	What is necessary for modernisation. Identify any two features of modernization can be seen in India. Explain them in detail?	1+1+2=4
Section -D		
Q15	<p>Opinions also different the exact age of the caste system. It is generally agreed, though, that the four Varna classification is roughly three thousand years old. However, the caste system' stood for different things in different time periods, so that it is misleading to think of the same system continuing for three thousand years. Its earliest phase, in the late Vedic period roughly between 900-500BC, the caste system was really a Varna system and considered of only four major divisions. These divisions were not very elaborate or very rigid, and they were not determined by birth movement across the categories seems to have been not only possible but quite common. It is only in the post-Vedic period that caste became very rigid institution that's familiar to us from well- known definitions.</p> <p>i. <b>Read carefully the given paragraph and answer the following questions.</b>  Membership in a caste involves strict rules about marriage. Marriages are restricted to members of the caste groups. What do we call this practice?  ii. a) Polyandry      b) Polygamy      c) Endogamy      d) Monogamy  Which of the following is not a principle on which the caste system is based?  iii. a) Difference      b) Wholism      c) Separation      d) Competition  Castes were traditionally linked to occupations. Caste based occupations are _____ in nature.  iv. a) Hereditary      b) Equal      c) Segmentary      d) Less rigid  Which of the following is not a correct statement for Jati?  a) It is a local classification that varies from region to region.  b) It has a segmental organization.  c) Membership in a Jati involves rules about food and food sharing.  v. d) It is an all-India aggregative classification.  Write any one difference between Varna and Jati?</p>	1 1 1 1 1 2
Q16	What are the short comings of Population policy of India and also suggest give some suggestions for better result.	2+4=6

Q.No.	Questions Answer key set A	Marks
Section A		
Q1.	d) M N Srinivas	1
Q2.	Choose the wrong statement about position of caste and caste-based issues within the nationalist movement.. d) There was an initiative taken to organise depressed classes from both ends of the caste spectrum.	1
Q3.	c) 5	1
Q4.	a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.	1
Q5.	b) Matrilineal	1
Q6.	b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.	1
Q7.	a) Champaran satyagarh	1
Q8.	b) Uttarakhand Pradesh	
Section -B		
Q 9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meeting the basic reproductive health and child health services, supplies and infrastructure.</li> <li>2. Making school education mandatory and free for children under 14 years of age. Reducing the number of students dropping out from school to less than 20%.</li> <li>3. Reducing the infant mortality rate to as low as 30 deaths per 1000 live births.</li> <li>4. Reducing the maternal mortality rate to as low as 100 deaths per 1 Lakh live births.</li> <li>5. Achieving universal immunization of all children against all diseases that can be prevented by vaccines.</li> <li>6. Delaying the marriage of young girls to at least 18 years and of boys to 21 years, hence preventing child marriage.</li> <li>7. Achieving 100% of all deliveries by trained person and achieving at least 80% of the deliveries in institutions.</li> <li>8. Achieving registration of all births, death, marriages and pregnancies without exception.</li> <li>9. Providing universal access to information or counselling for fertility regulation and contraception with a wide range of options.</li> <li>10. Containing the spread of sexually transmitted diseases like AIDS, RTIs, etc</li> </ol> (Refer pg. no. 32)	2
Q10	It is referred frequently in the ancient Indian texts. There are four classes: the Brahmins (priestly class), the Kshatriyas (rulers, administrators and warriors; also called Rajanyas), the Vaishyas (artisans, merchants, tradesmen and farmers), and the Shudras (labouring classes).	2
Q11	(i) Firstly, there are villages in which a sizeable number of people have sought employment in far-off cities. They live there leaving behind	2

	<p>the members of their families in their natal villages. A considerable number of emigrants reside not only in Indian cities but also in overseas towns.</p> <p>(ii) The second kind of urban impact is to be seen in villages which are situated near an industrial town. When an industrial town like Bhilai comes up in the midst of villages, some villages are totally uprooted while the lands of others are partially acquired. The latter are found to receive an influx of immigrant workers, which not only stimulates a demand for houses and a market inside the village but creates problems of ordering relationships between the native residents and the immigrants.</p> <p>(iii) The growth of metropolitan cities accounts for the third type of urban impact on the surrounding villages. While a few villages are totally absorbed in the process of expansion, only the land of many others, excluding the inhabited area, is used for urban development.</p> <p>( any two )</p>	
Section -C		
Q12	What does Malthus refer to as success?	4
i.	The process of depopulation.	
ii.	Is the 'mighty blow' that Malthus refers to a preventive or a positive check? Mighty blow is a positive check i.e. famine.	
iii.	What does Malthus mean by 'power of Earth'?	
	Power of Earth is referred to as the ability of Earth to produce subsistence.	
iv.	What is the power of population?	
	Power of population implies the rate at which population increases.	
Q13	Family planning means to reduce the birth rate so that the increase in population can be checked. Methods of family planning prevent the fertilization of the ovum by the sperm. Various methods of family planning are as follows: contraceptives, intra-uterine devices, tubectomy, and vasectomy. The contraceptives such as condoms for males, contraceptive pills, intra-uterine device (loop and copper- T) for females are used to avoid pregnancy.	1+3=4
Q14	Modernization, in sociology, the transformation from a traditional, rural, agrarian society to a secular, urban, industrial society. In conclusion, modernization encompasses various features, including technological advancements, urbanization, social changes, democratization, globalization, economic development, and the importance of education and knowledge.	1+1+2=4
Section -D		
Q15	<b>Read carefully the given paragraph and answer the following questions.</b>	
i.	Membership in a caste involves strict rules about marriage. Marriages are restricted to members of the caste groups. What do we call this practice? <b>c) Endogamy</b>	1
ii.	Which of the following is not a principle on which the caste system is based? <b>d) Competition</b>	1
iii.	Castes were traditionally linked to occupations. Caste based occupations are _____ in nature. .	1
iv.	<b>b) Hereditary</b> Which of the following is not a correct statement for Jati? b) It is a local classification that varies from region to region. c) It is an all-India aggregative classification.	1
v.	Write any one difference between Varna and Jati?	2

	<p>The jatis were occupationally based groups that split the varnas and the untouchables into thousands of smaller social groupings based on occupation.</p> <p><b>Varna:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Literally ‘Varna’ means colour and originates from the word ‘Vri’ meaning the choice of one’s occupation. Hence Varna is concerned with one’s colour or occupation.</li> <li>2. Varna’s are only four in number i.e. Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Sudra.</li> <li>3. It is an all-India phenomenon.</li> <li>4. The hierarchical pattern of Varna shows the concept of purity and pollution as the basis of division of society and placements of groups into higher and lower classes i.e. Varna-class correlation is mostly positive.</li> <li>5. As regards the mobility pattern Varna’s are relatively flexible, compared with the castes. With the acquisition of talents and virtues, an individual may improve upon his previous status and vice-versa.</li> <li>6. Varna may be described as an abstract classification of people of a mythical origin. The religious explanation of the Varna system is derived from the Purushashukta and the Rig-Vedic hymn which describes the creation of priests (Brahmins) warriors (Kshatriyas) traders (Vaisyas) and menials (Sudras) from the mouth, arms, thighs and feet of the Creator respectively.</li> <li>7. Varna system is free from socio-economic and political disabilities as well as restrictions.</li> </ol> <p><b>Caste:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Caste or ‘Jati’ originates from the root word ‘Jana’ which implies taking birth. Thus, caste is concerned with birth.</li> <li>2. Castes are very large in number. Castes also have many subdivisions known as sub-castes.</li> <li>3. There are regional variations mostly based on linguistic differences.</li> <li>4. Caste-class correlation is not always positive, There may be variations in the placement due to economic, political and educational status of various groups.</li> <li>5. Caste system is based on rigid principles and mobility in the ladder is checked. It is based on a closed type of stratification.</li> <li>6. Caste, by contrast, is a concrete grouping based on ritualistic and occupational criteria.</li> <li>7. The caste system imposes many restrictions on the members.</li> </ol> <p>(any one difference)</p>	
Q15	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Targets of sterilisation were fixed in all the States.</li> <li>ii. Use of media for spreading family planning in rural areas, etc. this policy put an end to compulsory sterilisation and laid emphasis on voluntary sterilization. This slowed down the family planning programme. As a result, the number of sterilizations fell from 82.6 lakh in 1976-77 to 9 lakhs in 1977-78.</li> </ol> <p>some suggestions for better result.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. To raise the age of marriage for girls to 18 years and for boys to 21 years.</li> <li>ii. To take special measures to raise the level of female education in all States.</li> <li>iii. Raising the monetary incentive to persons undergoing sterilisation according to the number of children in the family.</li> </ol>	2+4=6



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**SET- B**

Time: 1 hr 30 min.

M.M. : 30

General Instructions:-

- i. All questions are compulsory.

Q.No.	Questions	Marks
Section A		
Q1.	Who wrote the book "Caste in India"? a) Hutton                      b) Risley                      c) Ghurye                      d) Majumdar	1
Q2.	Which of the following is NOT a correct statement about the term jati? a) It is an all-India aggregative classification. b) It is a local classification that varies from region to region. c) Membership in a jati involves rules about food and food-sharing. d) It has a segmental organisation.	1
Q3.	For which of the following demographic data is used for? 1. Implementation of policies 2. Policy making 3. Economic development 4. Private investment Code: a) 1 and 2 only b) 1,2 and 3 c) 1,3 and 4 d) 1,2 and 4	1
Q4.	Assertion (A): Traditionally, a lower caste adopted the life style of the dominant caste in the process of Sanskritisation. Reason (R): Adaption of the life style of the dominant caste usually symbolised a caste of upward mobility within the caste system.. e) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion. f) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion. g) The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct. h) The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.	1
Q5.	Which of the following are groups forms the dependents in the society? a) infants and 70+ b) all of the above c) young adults below the age of 15 d) old people above the age of 65.	1
Q6.	Assertion (A): Colonialism led to movement of people from one part to another within India. Reason(R) : People from present day Jharkhand moved to Assam to work on the tea plantations d) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.	1

	<p>e) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.</p> <p>f) The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.</p> <p>g) The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.</p>	
Q7.	<p>High rate of urbanization in post- independence era in India was experienced in which of the following cities</p> <p>a) All of the following    b) Kolkata    c) Mumbai    d) Chennai</p>	1
Q8.	<p>The Prime Minister responsible for liberalisation of market in India is</p> <p>a) Indira Gandhi    c) Atal Bihari Vajpayee</p> <p>b) P.V. Narsimha Rao    d) Rajiv Gandhi</p>	
Section -B		
Q	State any two changes that come in rural community.	2
Q 10	Explain any two traditional theory of the origin of the caste system.	2
Q11	Mention the two reasons for the increasing population in cities.	2
Section -C		
Q12	<p>“The power of population is superior to the power of the earth to produce subsistence for man, that premature death must in shape or other visit the human race. The vices of mankind are active and able administrators of depopulation. They are precursors in the Great Army of destruction, and often finish the dreadful work themselves. But should they fail in this war of extermination, sickly seasons, epidemics, pestilence, and plague advance in terrific array, and sweep off their thousands and ten of thousands should success be still incomplete, gigantic inevitable famine stalks in the rear, and with one mighty blow levels the population with the food of world.” Thomas Robert Malthus, An essay on the Principle of Population, 1798.</p> <p>i. <b>Read carefully the given paragraph and answer the following questions.</b></p> <p>ii. What does Malthus refer to as ‘success’?</p> <p>iii. Is the ‘mighty blow’ that Malthus refers to a preventive or a positive check?</p> <p>iv. What does Malthus mean by ‘power of the earth’?</p> <p>What is the power of population?</p>	4
Q13	Define meaning of tribes ? Explain in brief about the political North Eastern tribes?	1+3=4
Q14	What is necessary for modernisation? Identify any two features of modernization can be seen in India. Explain them in detail?	1+1+2=4
Section -D		
Q15	<p>Opinions also different the exact age of the caste system. It is generally agreed, though, that the four Varna classification is roughly three thousand years old. However, the caste system' stood for different things in different time periods, so that it is misleading to think of the same system continuing for three thousand years. Its earliest phase, in the late Vedic period roughly between 900-500 BC, the caste system was really a Varna system and considered of only four major divisions. These divisions were not very elaborate or very rigid, and they were not determined by birth movement across the categories seems to have been not only possible but quite common. It is only in the post-Vedic period that caste became very rigid institution that's familiar to us from well- known definitions.</p> <p><b>Read carefully the given paragraph and answer the following questions.</b></p> <p>i. Membership in a caste involves strict rules about marriage. Marriages are restricted to members of the caste groups. What do we call this practice?</p> <p>b) Polyandry    b) Polygamy    c) Endogamy    d) Monogamy</p> <p>ii. Which of the following is not a principle on which the caste system is based?</p> <p>b) Difference    b) Wholism    c) Separation    d) Competition</p> <p>iii.</p>	1 1



	Castes were traditionally linked to occupations. Caste based occupations are _____ in nature.	1
iv.	c) Hereditary      b) Equal                      c) Segmentary      d) Less rigid	1
	Which of the following is not a correct statement for Jati?	
	h) It is a local classification that varies from region to region.	
	i) It has a segmental organization.	2
v.	j) Membership in a Jati involves rules about food and food sharing.	
	k) It is an all-India aggregative classification.	
	Write any one difference between Varna and Jati?	
Q16	What are the short comings of Population policy of India and also suggest give some suggestions for better result.	2+4=6

### Answer key set B

Q.No.	Questions	Marks
Section A		
Q1.	b) Hutton	1
Q2.	a) It is an all-India aggregative classification.	1
Q3.	b) 1,2 and 3	1
Q4.	a) both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.	1
Q5.	b) all of the above.	1
Q6.	a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion..	1
Q7.	a) All of the following	1
Q8.	c) P.V. Narsimha Rao	1
Section -B		
Q 9	The main agricultural occupations are like carpenters, potters, artisans, sculptors etc. With the coming in of globalisation, many occupations have been introduced in schools (teachers), hospitals (nurses, doctors), post and telegraph. Many factories have been coming up and rural people provide labour there.	2
Q10	It is referred frequently in the ancient Indian texts. There are four classes: the Brahmins (priestly class), the Kshatriyas (rulers, administrators and warriors; also called Rajanyas), the Vaishyas (artisans, merchants, tradesmen and farmers), and the Shudras (labouring classes).	2
Q11	The major cause of population growth is the decrease in death rate and rise in the life span of the average individual. ... Illiteracy is another cause of an increase in population. ... Family planning, welfare programs, and policies have not fetched the desired result.	2
Section -C		
Q12	“What does Malthus refer to as success?	4
i.	The process of depopulation.	
ii.	Is the ‘mighty blow’ that Malthus refers to a preventive or a positive check? Mighty blow is a positive check i.e. famine.	
iii.	What does Malthus mean by ‘power of Earth’?	



iv.	Power of Earth is referred to as the ability of Earth to produce subsistence. d. What is the power of population? Power of population implies the rate at which population increases.	
Q13	The term generally refers to territorial communities living in the relative isolation in foot-hills and forests.. two different ideologies os separation and integration was there. Separation i. Tribals need to be protected from traders and money landers and others religions. Integration. ii. They should be treated equally like other castes and giving equal opportunities in education,trade and development.	1+3=4
Q14	Modernization, in sociology, the transformation from a traditional, rural, agrarian society to a secular, urban, industrial society. In conclusion, modernization encompasses various features, including technological advancements, urbanization, social changes, democratization, globalization, economic development, and the importance of education and knowledge.	1+1+2=4
Section -D		
Q15	<b>Read carefully the given paragraph and answer the following questions.</b> i. Membership in a caste involves strict rules about marriage. Marriages are restricted to members of the caste groups. What do we call this practice? <b>c) Endogamy</b> ii. Which of the following is not a principle on which the caste system is based? <b>d) Competition</b> iii. Castes were traditionally linked to occupations. Caste based occupations are _____ in nature. . <b>d) Hereditary</b> iv. Which of the following is not a correct statement for Jati? l) It is a local classification that varies from region to region. m) It is an all-India aggregative classification. v. Write any one difference between Varna and Jati? The jatis were occupationally based groups that split the varnas and the untouchables into thousands of smaller social groupings based on occupation. <b>Varna:</b> 1. Literally ‘Varna’ means colour and originates from the word ‘Vri’ meaning the choice of one’s occupation. Hence Varna is concerned with one’s colour or occupation. 2. Varna’s are only four in number i.e. Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Sudra. 3. It is an all-India phenomenon. 4. The hierarchical pattern of Varna shows the concept of purity and pollution as the basis of division of society and placements of groups into higher and lower classes i.e. Varna-class correlation is mostly positive. 5. As regards the mobility pattern Varna’s are relatively flexible, compared with the castes. With the acquisition of talents and virtues, an individual may improve upon his previous status and vice-versa. 6. Varna may be described as an abstract classification of people of a mythical origin. The religious explanation of the Varna system is derived from the Purushashukta and the Rig-Vedic hymn which describes the creation of priests (Brahmins) warriors (Kshatriyas) traders (Vaisyas) and menials (Sudras) from the mouth, arms, thighs and feet of the Creator respectively.	1 1 1 1 2

	<p>7. Varna system is free from socio-economic and political disabilities as well as restrictions.</p> <p><b>Caste:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Caste or 'Jati' originates from the root word 'Jana' which implies taking birth. Thus, caste is concerned with birth.</li> <li>2. Castes are very large in number. Castes also have many subdivisions known as sub-castes.</li> <li>3. There are regional variations mostly based on linguistic differences.</li> <li>4. Caste-class correlation is not always positive, There may be variations in the placement due to economic, political and educational status of various groups.</li> <li>5. Caste system is based on rigid principles and mobility in the ladder is checked. It is based on a closed type of stratification.</li> <li>6. Caste, by contrast, is a concrete grouping based on ritualistic and occupational criteria.</li> <li>7. The caste system imposes many restrictions on the members.</li> </ol> <p>(any one difference)</p>	
Q16	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Targets of sterilisation were fixed in all the States.</li> <li>ii. Use of media for spreading family planning in rural areas, etc. this policy put an end to compulsory sterilisation and laid emphasis on voluntary sterilization. This slowed down the family planning programme. As a result, the number of sterilizations fell from 82.6 lakh in 1976-77 to 9 lakhs in 1977-78.</li> </ol> <p>some suggestions for better result.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. To raise the age of marriage for girls to 18 years and for boys to 21 years.</li> <li>ii. To take special measures to raise the level of female education in all States.</li> <li>iii. Raising the monetary incentive to persons undergoing sterilisation according to the number of children in the family.</li> </ol>	2+4=6