



OSDAV Public School, Kaithal
Unit test May, 2025
Class XII
Sociology (039)

Set - B

TIME: 1.5 hr.

M.M.40

1.	How much was the population of tribes according to census 2011? A) 8.6% B) 16.6% C) 0.6% D) 2.8% Ans. B	1
2.	Who gave the term 'Sanskritisation' ? A) Galileo B) M.N. Srinivas C) Amartya Sen D) Malthus Ans.B	1
3.	Which of the following statements correctly reflects Karl Marx's view on Malthusian theory? A) Karl Marx fully agreed with Malthus that population growth causes poverty. B) Marx believed that poverty and hunger are caused by the unequal distribution of resources, not population growth. C) Marx argued that population growth should be controlled through state policies. D) Marx supported Malthus's idea that nature would automatically check population growth through famine and disease. Ans. B	1
4.	What was the key feature of Herbert Risley's approach to the Census of 1901 in colonial India? A) Classification of population based on economic status B) Collection of information on the social hierarchy of caste i.e. position of each caste in the rank or order. C) Focus on agricultural productivity and landholding D) Emphasis on population growth and birth rates. Ans. B	1
5.	Define Dependency Ratio and Birth Rate. Ans. Dependency Ratio: It is the ratio of the non-working population (children below 15 years and elderly above 64 years) to the working-age population (15–64 years). It indicates the economic burden on the productive population. Birth Rate: It refers to the number of live births per 1,000 people in a given year.	2
6.	How tribes are categorised on the basis of language and physical races. Ans. On the Basis of Language: Tribes are grouped according to the language families they belong to: Austro-Asiatic: Spoken by tribes like the Mundas and Santals (e.g., in Jharkhand, Odisha). Tibeto-Burman: Spoken by tribes in the northeastern states (e.g., Nagas, Mizos). Dravidian: Spoken by tribes in central and southern India (e.g., Gonds, Oraons).	2

	<p>Indo-Aryan: Spoken by some tribes in northern and western India.</p> <p>2. On the Basis of Physical Races:</p> <p>Tribes are also classified based on physical features and racial characteristics:</p> <p>Negrito: Small-statured tribes with African-like features, e.g., Andamanese.</p> <p>Proto-Australoid: Wavy hair, broad nose, e.g., Gonds, Bhils.</p> <p>Mongoloid: Found in the northeast; they have straight hair, yellowish skin, e.g., Nagas, Mizos.</p> <p>Dravidian: Dark complexion, found in southern India. (2 marks just names are enough)</p>	
7.	<p>What is meant by the age structure of the population. Why it is relevant for economic development and growth?</p> <p>Ans. The age structure of the population refers to the distribution of people in different age groups within a population, typically categorized into three groups:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Children (0-14 years) – dependent population 2. Working-age group (15-64 years) – economically productive population 3. Elderly (65 years and above) – dependent population <p>Relevance for Economic Development and Growth:</p> <p>A larger working-age population means a higher potential labor force, which can boost productivity and economic growth (also called a demographic dividend).</p> <p>A high proportion of dependents (children and elderly) increases the economic burden on the working population, reducing savings and investment.</p> <p>The age structure affects education, healthcare, employment, and social welfare planning.</p> <p>Countries with a balanced or youthful age structure can plan long-term development more effectively, while aging populations may face labor shortages and increased healthcare costs.</p>	2
8.	<p>Explain National population policy of India .</p> <p>Ans. National Population Policy of India (NPP) – Overview</p> <p>Introduction:</p> <p>The National Population Policy was formulated by the Government of India in 2000. Its main aim was to address the population growth and to achieve a stable population by 2045.</p> <p>It focuses on improving health care, family planning, and ensuring sustainable development.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immediate Goal: To provide access to a wide range of quality family planning choices and services. 2. Medium-Term Goal: Achieve a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.1 by 2010 (replacement level fertility). 3. Long-Term Goal: Achieve a stable population by 2045. 4. Reduce infant mortality rate (IMR) and maternal mortality rate (MMR). 5. Promote delayed marriages (minimum 18 years for girls and 21 for boys). 6. Improve reproductive and child health services. 7. Empower women through education and employment. <p>Key Features:</p> <p>Emphasizes voluntary and informed choice in family planning.</p> <p>Focus on Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) services.</p> <p>Promotes gender equality and the empowerment of women.</p>	4
9.	<p>How has the purity and pollution termed in caste system?</p> <p>Ans. In the caste system, the concept of purity and pollution was used to justify social hierarchy and discrimination. Higher castes, especially Brahmins, were considered ritually pure, while lower castes, particularly Shudras and Dalits, were seen as impure or polluting. This belief governed many aspects of daily life:</p>	4

	<p>Occupations: Jobs like cleaning, leatherwork, and manual scavenging were seen as polluting and assigned to lower castes.</p> <p>Social interaction: Lower castes were often barred from touching or even coming close to higher castes to avoid "pollution."</p> <p>Food and water: Sharing food or water between castes was restricted based on perceived purity.</p> <p>Religious practices: Dalits were historically denied entry into temples and participation in rituals.</p>	
10.	<p>What are the key features of the caste system in India? How is it undergoing change?</p> <p>Ans. Hierarchical Division: Society is divided into four main varnas—Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras—along with numerous sub-castes (jatis). Each group is ranked hierarchically.</p> <p>2. Hereditary Status: Caste is determined by birth. One remains in the same caste throughout life, regardless of personal achievements.</p> <p>3. Endogamy: Marriage is restricted within the same caste or sub-caste, maintaining social boundaries.</p> <p>4. Occupation-Based Stratification: Traditionally, each caste was associated with a specific occupation, which was passed down generations.</p> <p>5. Social Restrictions and Purity: Rules concerning food, interaction, and rituals were based on concepts of purity and pollution, especially in relation to the 'untouchables' or Dalits.</p> <p>The caste system in India has undergone significant changes over time. Legal measures like the abolition of untouchability and reservation policies have helped uplift marginalized communities. Urbanization and economic development have reduced caste-based occupations and encouraged social mobility. Education and reform movements have raised awareness against caste discrimination. Political mobilization of lower castes has led to increased representation. Inter-caste marriages and the influence of media and technology are also gradually breaking traditional caste barriers.</p>	4
11.	<p>How Literacy affect the demographics structure and development.</p> <p>Ans. Literacy plays a vital role in shaping demographic structure and promoting development. It leads to lower birth and death rates by increasing awareness about health and family planning. Literate individuals are more employable, contributing to economic growth and improved living standards. It also promotes gender equality, social awareness, and responsible citizenship. As literacy rises, population growth slows, the workforce becomes more productive, and overall development becomes more inclusive and sustainable.</p>	4
12.	<p>Explain Thomas Malthus's theory of population. What were the main criticisms of his theory.</p> <p>Ans. Malthus believed that population grows faster than the means of subsistence (i.e., food supply), which would eventually lead to a crisis.</p> <p>Key Points of the Theory:</p> <p>1. Population Growth: Population increases in geometric progression (e.g., 2, 4, 8, 16...).</p> <p>2. Food Supply Growth: Food production increases in arithmetic progression (e.g., 2, 4, 6, 8...).</p> <p>3. Resulting Crisis (Malthusian Trap): When population surpasses food supply, it leads to famine, disease, and war—natural checks to reduce the population.</p>	6

	<p>4. Types of Checks:</p> <p>Positive checks: Increase death rate (e.g., famine, epidemics, war).</p> <p>Preventive checks: Reduce birth rate (e.g., delayed marriage, moral restraint).</p> <p>Criticism of Malthus' Theory:</p> <p>Failed to foresee technological advances in agriculture (Green Revolution).</p> <p>Did not account for population control measures (like birth control).</p> <p>Many countries have experienced both population growth and economic development</p>	
13.	<p>Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>India is home to over 1.4 billion people, making it the most populous country in the world. The population is unevenly distributed across states, with Uttar Pradesh being the most populous and Sikkim one of the least. The demographic profile of India is marked By a high proportion of young people, a declining death rate, and a slowly declining birth rate. The population growth has significant implications for development, especially in sectors like education, health, and employment.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> According to the passage, which Indian state has the highest population? What are two key demographic features mentioned in the passage? How does population growth impact development? What trend is observed in India's birth and death rates? <p>Ans. I. According to the passage, Uttar Pradesh has the highest population.</p> <p>II. Two key demographic features mentioned in the passage are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A high proportion of young people A declining death rate <p>III. Population growth impacts development by creating pressure on sectors like education, health, and employment, making it challenging to provide adequate services and opportunities for all.</p> <p>IV. The trend observed in India's birth and death rates is:</p> <p>The death rate is declining</p> <p>The birth rate is declining slowly.</p>	4
14.	<p>The Transitional Theory of Population, also known as the Demographic Transition Theory, explains the transformation of countries from having high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates as they develop economically and socially.</p> <p>Stages of the Theory:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Stage 1 – High Stationary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High birth rate and high death rate Population growth is slow and fluctuating Pre-industrial societies Stage 2 – Early Expanding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Death rate begins to decline due to better healthcare and sanitation Birth rate remains high Rapid population growth Stage 3 – Late Expanding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Birth rate starts to decline due to access to education, family planning, and urbanization Death rate continues to fall but at a slower rate Population growth slows down 	4



OSDAV Public School, Kaithal

Unit test May, 2025-26

Class XII

Sociology (039)

Set - A

TIME: 1.5 hr.

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1.	What is meant by the term “replacement growth rate”? A) The rate at which a population decreases due to emigration B) it is the rate of growth required for new generations to replace the older ones that are dying out. C) The rate of economic replacement in a society D) The growth rate required to double the population. Ans. B	1
2.	According to Amartya Sen, what is the primary cause of famines, even when food production does not decline significantly? A) Natural disasters like floods and droughts. B) Government policy encouraging exports. C) Lack of democracy and failure of distribution systems. D) Population explosion and urbanization. Ans. C	1
3.	Which of the following statements correctly reflects Karl Marx’s view on Malthusian theory? A) Karl Marx fully agreed with Malthus that population growth causes poverty. B) Marx believed that poverty and hunger are caused by the unequal distribution of resources, not population growth. C) Marx argued that population growth should be controlled through state policies. D) Marx supported Malthus’s idea that nature would automatically check population growth through famine and disease. Ans. B	1
4.	What was the key feature of Herbert Risley’s approach to the Census of 1901 in colonial India? A) Classification of population based on economic status B) Collection of information on the social hierarchy of caste i.e. position of each caste in the rank or order. C) Focus on agricultural productivity and landholding D) Emphasis on population growth and birth rates. Ans. B	1
5.	Explain the concepts of formal and social demography. Ans. Formal demography is primarily concerned with the measurement and analysis of the components of population change its focus is on quantitative analysis for which it has a highly developed mathematical methodology social demography on the other hand enquire into the wider causes and consequences of population structure and change.	2
6.	What is Sanskritisation? How is it related to the concept of a dominant caste in Indian society?	2

	<p>Ans. Sanskritisation is a sociological term coined by M.N. Srinivas to describe the process by which lower castes or tribal groups in India seek upward social mobility by adopting the rituals, practices, and lifestyle of the upper (often Brahminical) castes. This may include changes in diet (e.g., turning vegetarian), adopting new customs, wearing sacred threads, or performing specific rituals.</p> <p>Dominant castes often become the models for Sanskritisation. Lower castes may imitate them more than the distant Brahminical ideals, especially when dominant castes hold real power in the locality. Sanskritisation does not directly challenge the caste hierarchy but seeks to improve status within the existing structure.</p>	
7.	<p>What is meant by the age structure of the population why it is relevant for economic development and growth?</p> <p>Ans. The age structure of the population refers to the distribution of people in different age groups within a population, typically categorized into three groups:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Children (0-14 years) – dependent population 2. Working-age group (15-64 years) – economically productive population 3. Elderly (65 years and above) – dependent population <p>Relevance for Economic Development and Growth:</p> <p>A larger working-age population means a higher potential labor force, which can boost productivity and economic growth (also called a demographic dividend).</p>	2
8.	<p>Explain the impact of the caste system on social mobility in India in the past time.</p> <p>Ans. The caste system divided society into hierarchical groups (Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, Shudras, and Dalits), and a person's caste was determined by birth. Each caste was associated with specific traditional occupations. For example, Brahmins were priests and teachers, while Shudras were manual laborers. People were not allowed to choose occupations outside their caste.</p> <p>Lower castes, especially Dalits, faced untouchability, exclusion, and discrimination in education, employment, and access to public places, reducing their opportunities for social and economic mobility.</p>	4
9.	<p>How has the caste system changed in modern India? Mention any two factors responsible for this change.</p> <p>In modern India, the rigid nature of the caste system has weakened, and caste-based discrimination has reduced significantly, especially in urban areas. People now have greater access to education, employment, and legal rights, regardless of caste. Social mobility has increased, and inter-caste interactions and marriages are becoming more common.</p> <p>The Indian Constitution abolished untouchability and prohibits caste-based discrimination. Laws like the Reservation Policy in education and jobs have empowered Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs).</p> <p>Industrialization and urbanization has reduced this difference.</p>	4
10.	<p>Why is education important for both boys and girls, and how does literacy help in improving their lives?</p> <p>Ans. Education is important for both boys and girls because it empowers individuals, helps them develop skills, and enables them to lead a better quality of life. It promotes equality, builds confidence, and prepares them to participate actively in society and the economy.</p> <p>Literacy enables boys and girls to acquire knowledge and skills, making them eligible for jobs and improving their income levels.</p>	4

	Literacy increases awareness of rights and responsibilities, helping individuals take informed decisions and participate in democratic processes. Education helps reduce social evils like child marriage, gender discrimination, and caste-based inequality.	
11.	<p>Mention permanent and aquired traits of tribes in India.</p> <p>Ans. Permanent traits</p> <p>On the basis of Language –</p> <p>On the basis of physical races –</p> <p>On the basis of size-</p> <p>Aquired traits</p> <p>These are changes or adaptations resulting from interaction with the outside world:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participation in the market economy – Many tribes have moved from subsistence agriculture to wage labor or trade. 2. Exposure to modern education and politics – Increasing numbers of tribal individuals are becoming educated and involved in political processes. 3. Migration and urbanization – Some tribal members migrate to cities for employment, altering traditional lifestyles. 4. They have sanskritised themselves. 5. They got interaction with mainstream. 	4
12.	<p>Explain Thomas Malthus's theory of population. What were the main criticisms of his theory?</p> <p>Ans. Malthus believed that population grows faster than the means of subsistence (i.e., food supply), which would eventually lead to a crisis.</p> <p>Key Points of the Theory:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population Growth: Population increases in geometric progression (e.g., 2, 4, 8, 16...). 2. Food Supply Growth: Food production increases in arithmetic progression (e.g., 2, 4, 6, 8...). 3. Resulting Crisis (Malthusian Trap): When population surpasses food supply, it leads to famine, disease, and war—natural checks to reduce the population. 4. Types of Checks: Positive checks: Increase death rate (e.g., famine, epidemics, war). Preventive checks: Reduce birth rate (e.g., delayed marriage, moral restraint). <p>Criticism of Malthus' Theory:</p> <p>Failed to foresee technological advances in agriculture (Green Revolution). Did not account for population control measures (like birth control). Many countries have experienced both population growth and economic development</p>	6
13.	<p>Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>India is home to over 1.4 billion people, making it the most populous country in the world. The population is unevenly distributed across states, with Uttar Pradesh being the most populous and Sikkim one of the least. The demographic profile of India is marked By a high proportion of young people, a declining death rate, and a slowly declining birth rate. The population growth has significant implications for development, especially in sectors like education, health, and employment.</p> <p>Questions:</p>	4

	<p>I. According to the passage, which Indian state has the highest population?</p> <p>II. What are two key demographic features mentioned in the passage?</p> <p>III. How does population growth impact development?</p> <p>IV. What trend is observed in India's birth and death rates?</p> <p>Ans. I. According to the passage, Uttar Pradesh has the highest population.</p> <p>II. Two key demographic features mentioned in the passage are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A high proportion of young people 2. A declining death rate <p>III. Population growth impacts development by creating pressure on sectors like education, health, and employment, making it challenging to provide adequate services and opportunities for all.</p> <p>V. The trend observed in India's birth and death rates is:</p> <p>The death rate is declining</p> <p>The birth rate is slowly declining</p>	
14.	<p>Define the transitional theory of population.</p> <p>The Transitional Theory of Population, also known as the Demographic Transition Theory, explains the transformation of countries from having high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates as they develop economically and socially.</p> <p>Stages of the Theory:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stage 1 – High Stationary: High birth rate and high death rate Population growth is slow and fluctuating Pre-industrial societies 2. Stage 2 – Early Expanding: Death rate begins to decline due to better healthcare and sanitation Birth rate remains high Rapid population growth 3. Stage 3 – Late Expanding: Birth rate starts to decline due to access to education, family planning, and urbanization Death rate continues to fall but at a slower rate Population growth slows down 	4