



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Unit Test 1

SOCIOLOGY (Code:039)

Class: XII

Time: 1 Hour

Date:22.05.2025

Max. Marks: 30

General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into three sections.
2. There are 16 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-8. These are objective type questions carrying 1 mark each
4. Section B includes question No. 9-12. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
5. Section C includes question No.13-14. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 180 words.
6. Section D includes question No.15. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 300 words. There's an internal choice in Sections C&D. Please write answers on selected questions only.

	SECTION A	
1.	<p>While population rises in geometric progression, agricultural production can only grow in arithmetic progression. Which of the following appropriately explains the progressions.</p> <p>i) 2,4,8 16 and 2,4,6,8 ii) 2,4,6,8, and 2,4,8, 16 respectively iii) 3,6,12,24 and 3,6,9,12 respectively iv) 3,6,9,12 and 3,6,12, 24</p> <p>a) i, ii b) ii, iv c) i, iii d) i, v</p>	1
2.	<p>Which of the following is not true for stereotypes?</p> <p>a) In a country such as India, many of these stereotypes are partly colonial creations b) They are inflexible characterizations of a group of people c) Stereotypes are often applied to ethnic and racial groups and to women d) Stereotypes are often grounded in Prejudices</p>	1
3.	<p>Assertion (A): It was in the cultural and domestic spheres that caste has proved to be the strongest. Reason (R): While some boundaries may have become flexible or porous, borders between groups of castes of similar socio-economic status are still heavily patrolled.</p>	1

	<p>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correction explanation of A</p> <p>c) A is true but R is false</p> <p>d) A is false and R is true.</p>	
4.	<p>Assertion (A): Today, barring the North-eastern states, there are no areas in the country that are inhabited exclusively by tribal people</p> <p>Reason (R): Since the middle of the nineteenth century, non-tribals have moved into the tribal districts of central India, while tribal people from the same districts have migrated to plantations, mines, factories and other places of employment.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correction explanation of A</p> <p>c) A is true but R is false</p> <p>d) A is false and R is true.</p>	1
5.	<p>Which of the following statements is <i>not true</i> with regard to the definition of tribes?</p> <p>a) Tribes have a state or political form of the normal kind.</p> <p>b) They have no written rules on religion.</p> <p>c) They are neither Hindus nor peasants.</p> <p>d) Primarily they are engaged in activities like food gathering, fishing, hunting, agriculture etc.</p>	1
6.	<p>Assertion (A): There is a historical practice within the educational system that continues to marginalize the issue of disability by maintaining two separate streams- one for disabled students and one for everyone else.</p> <p>Reason (R): Recognition of disability is absent from the wider educational discourse</p> <p>a) Both A&R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</p> <p>b) Both A&R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>c) A is true, but R is false</p> <p>d) A is false, but R is true</p>	1
7.	<p>Which of the following statements is not true in relation to Exclusion of Dalits</p> <p>a) The institution of untouchability does not refer to the avoidance or prohibition of physical contact</p> <p>b) Untouchability refers to a much broader set of social sanctions.</p> <p>c) Untouchable castes are outside the caste hierarchy.</p> <p>d) They are considered to be so impure that their mere touch severely pollutes members of all other castes.</p>	1
8.	<p>Assertion (A): There is absorption of different tribal groups into caste Hindu society at varying levels of hierarchy.</p> <p>Reason (R): Tribal lands were colonized and the forests cut down.</p> <p>a) Both A&R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</p>	1

	<p>b) Both A&R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>c) A is true, but R is false</p> <p>d) A is false, but R is true</p>	
	SECTION B	
9.	<p>What is ‘replacement level’?</p> <p>Ans: ‘Replacement level’ refers to the rate of growth required for new generations to replace the older ones that are dying out. When the number of people replacing the older generation is more, a country can have a situation of population explosion. Whereas when parents are replaced by two children, there is a situation of zero level of replacement.</p>	2
10.	<p>Who are OBC’s Ans: OBC’s are described as socially and educationally backward</p> <p>Ans: Largely they were the service and artisanal castes who occupied the lower rungs of the caste hierarchy. Upper OBC’s were largely landed castes who enjoyed dominance in rural society in many regions of India while the lower OBC’s are very poor and disadvantaged and are often not very different from Dalits in Socio-economic terms. They are known as creamy layer OBC’s and non-creamy layer OBC’s now a days.</p>	2
11.	<p>Mention two broad sets of issues that were most important in giving rise to tribal communities Ans: The two-broad set of issues that were most important in giving rise to tribal communities in India are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issues relating to control over vital economic resources like land and specially forests. - Issues relating to matters of ethnic- cultural identity. 	2
12.	<p>What is the meaning of internal colonialism?</p> <p>Ans: ‘Internal colonialism’ means the injustice and atrocities faced by the tribals in the name of national development as the government has monopoly over forests & mining industries. Tribals are also displaced from their lands due to mega dam projects and acquisition of their land by the government.</p>	2
	SECTION C	
13.	<p>In what sense has caste become relatively ‘invisible’ for the urban upper castes? Ans. The people who benefited the most from the changes in the caste system were the urban middle and upper class. Caste status ensured these groups the necessary economic and educational resources and they took full advantage of the opportunities offered by rapid development. Particularly the upper caste elite were able to benefit from subsidized public education, especially professional education in science, technology, medicine and management. They were also able to take advantages of the expansion of state</p>	4

	<p>sector jobs in the early decades after independence. Because of this earlier load over the rest of the society in terms of education ensured a privileged status.</p> <p>For the so-called SC and ST and backward castes this change became detrimental. For these the caste became all too visible. They had not inherited educational and social capital and they had to compete with already established upper caste group. They could not afford to abandon their caste identity. They continue to suffer from discrimination of various kinds.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What are some of the different forms that the family can take? Ans. Family is a very important social institution. In either form i.e. nuclear or extended, it has a role to perform. Lately, a lot of changes have come about in the structure for example, those people employed in the software industry have odd working hours hence grandparents have shifted in as caregivers to young. A family could be headed by a male or female; descent could be traced from the mother or the father. This structure and composition of the family is based on various factors such as economy, polity, culture and education. The changes in the structure of family that we see today could be-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Same sex marriage (ii) Love marriage <p>But history and contemporary times suggest that such changes are met with violent reactions.</p> <p>Nuclear Family: It consists of one set of parents and their children. Extended Family: It consisted of more than one couple and, often, more than two generations live together. The extended family is symptomatic of India. Diverse forms of family (i) Matrilocal-patrilocal (based on residence) (ii) Matrilineal and patrilineal (based on rules of inheritance) (iii) Matriarchal and patriarchal (based on authority)</p>	
14.	<p>How does India benefit from a ‘demographic dividend’?</p> <p>Ans: ‘Demographic Dividend’ or the benefit flowing from the changing age structure where the proportion of working- age people (15-64yrs) is higher than the proportion of the dependents (the young and the ageing population) in a country. However this benefit is temporary because the larger pool of working age people will eventually turn into non-working age old people.</p> <p>India currently is in the second phase of demographic transition wherein its birth rate is high but the death rate is going down. And majority of its population is in</p>	4

	the working age- group, which could be a source of economic growth. But this potential can be converted to actual growth only if the rise in the working age group is accompanied by increasing levels of education and employment.	
	SECTION D	
15.	<p>What is the role of the ideas of difference-separation and wholism-hierarchy in the caste system?</p> <p>Ans. The caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles, one based on difference and separation and the other on wholism and hierarchy.</p> <p>Each caste is different and strictly separated from every other caste on the basis of restrictions. These restrictions are related to marriage, food sharing and social interaction & occupation.</p> <p>Different and separated castes do not have an individual existence. They exist in relation to a larger whole. This societal whole or system is a hierarchical rather than egalitarian system.</p> <p>Each individual caste follows an ordered rank—a particular position in a ladder like arrangement going from highest to lowest.</p> <p>The hierarchical ordering of castes is based on the distinction between purity and pollution.</p> <p>Castes that are considered ritually pure have high status, while those considered less pure or impure have low status.</p> <p>Historians believe that those who were defeated in wars were often assigned low caste status.</p> <p>Castes are not only unequal in ritual terms. They are complementary and non-competing groups. It means each caste has its own place in the system which cannot be taken by any other caste.</p> <p>Caste is also linked with occupation, the system functions as a social division of labour. It allows no mobility. This idea of separation and hierarchy has inculcated discrimination, inequality and prejudices in Indian society.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Briefly state the Malthusian theory of Population growth and explain why did he believe that catastrophic events like famines and epidemics that cause mass deaths were inevitable? Also mention reasons as to why is the Malthusian theory criticized?</p> <p>Ans: Malthus argued that human population tends to grow at a much faster rates than the rate at which means of human subsistence (land, agriculture) can grow.</p>	6

	<p>He said population rises in geometric progression whereas agricultural production can only grow in Arithmetic progression.</p> <p>Malthus believed that positive checks to population growth in the form of famines and diseases, were inevitable. These are nature's way of dealing with the imbalance between food supply and increasing population. In addition to this there are also 'preventive checks' like postponing marriage or practicing abstinence and celibacy. Through preventive checks Malthus explained humanity could voluntarily reduce population growth.</p> <p>According to him, the positive checks are extremely painful and difficult. Although it helps to achieve a balance between population and subsistence by increasing the death rate.</p> <p>Malthus argued that human population tends to grow at a much faster rate than the rate at which means of human subsistence (land, agriculture) can grow. His theory was criticized on the following basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Food production and standards of living rise despite rapid population growth as seen in the historical experience of European countries - Poverty and starvation are caused not due to rise in population but due to unequal distribution of economic resources (liberal and Marxists). 	
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