



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Unit Test 1

SOCIOLOGY (Code:039)

Class: XII

Time: 1 Hour

Date:21.05.2026

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 1mark 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.	Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes matrilineal and matriarchal systems? a) Matrilineal societies pass property from mother to daughter, but women do not necessarily exercise dominance or decision-making power. b) Matriarchal societies are historically common and involve women exercising dominance over men. c) Matrilineal and matriarchal systems are the same, both giving women full authority in society. d) In patrilocal societies, the newly married couple stays with the woman's parents.	1
2.	Social inequality refers to: a) Differences among individuals only b) Only economic differences among individuals c) Equal access to wealth and property d) Unequal access to social resources between groups	1
3.	Assertion (A): Family is a site of bitter conflicts, injustice and violence. Reason (R): The family is a space of great warmth and care with stories of compassion, sacrifice and care. a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b) Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A c) A is true but R is false d) A is false but R is true	1

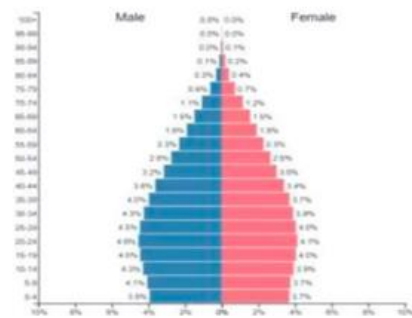
4.	Which of the following statements correctly reflect the challenges faced by differently-abled persons? a) Differently-abled persons are considered disabled solely because of their physical or mental impairments. b) Society contributes to disability by not catering to the needs of differently-abled persons, making them socially invisible. c) The rights of the differently-abled have been recognized for centuries, similar to Dalits, Adivasis, and women. d) The term 'disabled' refers only to medical conditions and does not challenge public perceptions.	1
5.	In the early days, which was not the important objective of National Family Planning Programme? a) To influence the rate and pattern of population growth in socially desirable directions b) Promotion of various birth control methods c) Improve public health standards d) No use of coercive methods	1
6.	_____ refers to a situation, where a large cohort of women of reproductive age will fuel population growth over the next generation, even if each woman has fewer children than previous generations did. a) Population momentum b) Population control c) Population check d) Population explosion	1
7.	Which government policy aims to compensate for caste discrimination? a) Economic liberalisation b) Reservations in education, employment, and legislature c) Social exclusion d) Privatization of resources	1
8.	Which of the following statements best describes the historical context of the caste system in India? a) Castes were assigned occupations, and people born into a caste had no choice in their profession, with each caste also ranked in a social hierarchy. b) Caste determined only social status, while occupation was entirely a matter of personal choice. c) Brahmins held both the highest social and secular power in society. d) The caste system allowed individuals to freely change their caste and occupation according to their ability.	1

	SECTION B	
9.	<i>'Discrimination can be very hard to prove because it may not be openly or explicitly stated'.</i> Explain Ans: Discriminatory behaviour or practices may be presented as motivated by other, more justifiable reasons rather than prejudice. For example, the person who is refused a job because of their caste may be told that they were less qualified than others, and that the selection was done purely on merit.	2
10.	What is caste? Ans: The term caste is derived from the Portuguese word 'casta' which means pure breed. In other words, it also means a group/community of people. Caste is also called 'jati'. Caste can also be described as a segmental division of stratification in society acquired by birth. According to G.S Ghurye, "caste is a segmental division of society having a hierarchy of groups, professing a fixed occupation, having allied and religious disabilities and privileges with restrictions on marriage, food sharing and social intercourse. It is an endogamous group determined by birth.	2
11.	Bourdieu's 3 forms of capital overlap and one can be converted into the other. Explain Ans: In every society, some people have a greater share of valued resources- money, property, education, health and power- than others. These social resources can be divided into 3 forms of capital- economic, cultural and social. Often this overlaps or can be converted into the other. Someone with influential relatives and friends (social capital) may – through access to good advice, recommendations or information- manage to get a well- paid job. OR Just like caste in India, race in South Africa stratifies society into a hierarchy'. Explain. Ans: To ensure their political control, the White European minority developed the policy of apartheid, or separation of races. An informal practice for many years, apartheid became law in 1948 and was used to deny the Black majority South African citizenship, ownership of land, and a formal voice in government. Every individual was classified by race and mixed marriages were prohibited.	2
12.	What is TFR and name the states with high and low TFR's? Ans: Total Fertility Rate (TFR)'s refers to the total number of live births that a hypothetical woman would have if she lived through the reproductive age to give birth to children all through this period.	2

	The BIMARU states namely Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh along with the newly formed states of Jharkhand and Chattisgarh have very high TFR's in India. States with low TFR'S: Kerala, Tamil Nadu Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka, Maharashtra.	
	SECTION C	
13.	State the reasons for the decline in sex- ratio Ans: Sex Ratio refers to the number of females per thousand males in a given area at a specified period of time. This ratio is an important indicator of gender balance in population. Historically there were more females than males in most countries of the world. The reasons responsible for the declining child sex ratio in India are as follows: - severe neglect of girl babies in infancy leading to their death - sex selective abortions that prevent girl babies from being born. - female infanticide Lowest child sex ratios are found in the most developed states of India such as Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat which are the richest states of India with high per capita income. It is possible that these prosperous people decide to have fewer babies, and hence decide the sex of the children which becomes possible with modern medical technology such as ultrasound. OR There is a huge difference in literacy among genders, regions and social groups in India. Explain Ans: Literacy is a prerequisite to education which in turn is an instrument of empowerment. In India, the literacy levels have improved considerably after independence and almost two-thirds of India's population is now literate. However, literacy varies considerably across gender, across regions and across social groups in India. According to the census of India 2011, the literacy rate for women is 16.3% less than the literacy rate of men. However, female literacy rose by about 10.4% between 2001 and 2011 compared to the rise in male literacy of 7.6% in the same period. Literacy rates also vary by social group- historically disadvantaged communities like the Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have lower rates of literacy, and the rates of female literacy within these groups are even lower. Regional variations are still wide in India with states like Kerala approaching universal literacy, while states like Bihar are lagging far behind.	4

	The inequalities in the literacy rate are especially important because they tend to reproduce inequality across generations.	
14.	In what sense has caste become relatively ‘invisible’ for the urban upper castes? • Urban upper castes have benefited most from modern education and job opportunities after independence. • They had better access to quality education, social networks, and economic resources from the beginning. • This gave them a head start, especially in fields like science, medicine, engineering, and management. • In cities, caste is often not openly discussed in daily life, so it appears less important or “invisible.” • Their success in education and jobs makes them feel that achievement is based on merit and individual effort, not caste. • Since they do not face discrimination, caste does not act as a barrier in their everyday experiences. • Therefore, caste becomes a background identity or invisible privilege for them. In contrast: • For SCs, STs, and OBCs, caste remains very visible and significant. • They often face social discrimination and unequal opportunities. • They may also depend on caste identity to access reservations and affirmative action. Conclusion: For urban upper castes, caste is “invisible” because it works as a silent advantage, while for marginalized groups it remains a visible and lived reality.	4
	SECTION D	
15.		6

India ▼
2026
Population: 1,467,231,209



2050
Population: 1,670,490,595



Based on the given Population pyramids of India for the year 2026 and 2050, answer the following questions. [Source: <https://www.populationpyramid.net/india>]

- What is demographic dividend?
- What do you infer, on comparing the given graphics for the age group of 55-59 and 60-64?
- What according to you, are the implications of this inference?

Ans a- '**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.

Ans b- The population in the age groups **55–59 and 60–64 increases in 2050 compared to 2026**, showing that India's population is **ageing**, with a larger proportion of older adults in the future.

Ans c- This implies that India will face an **ageing population**, leading to **greater demand for healthcare, pensions, and elderly support services**, while the **working-age population may shrink**, increasing the economic burden on younger generations.

OR

Highlight the sources of conflict between National Development and Tribal Development (6mk)

Ans: **National Development** involves the building of large dams, factories and mines and these many a times were undertaken at the expense of the tribes.

- Tribals have **paid disproportionate price for the development** of the rest of Indian society.

	- The loss of the forests on which tribal communities depended has been a major blow to them - Coming of private property adversely affected tribals, especially their community-based collective ownership, were placed at a disadvantage in the new system. - Heavy in migration of non-tribals threatens to disrupt their culture. - Tribal identities today, are centered on ideas of resistance and opposition to the force exercised by the non-tribal world. The formation of Jharkhand and Chattisgarh has been a result of this assertion of tribal identity but the political system is still not autonomous. - Tribal movements emerged to tackle issues related to control over vital economic resources, matters of ethnic cultural identity. All this has been made possible due to the gradual emergence of an educated middle class among tribal communities, though the assertion of identity of tribal middle class maybe different from a poor and uneducated one.	
--	---	--