

**BUDHA DAI PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA**  
**First Term Examination (6 September 2023)**

Class XII (Humanities)  
Subject - SOCIOLOGY (Set-B)

Time: 3hrs.

M.M. 80

**General Instructions**

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 38 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-20. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
4. Section B includes question No. 21-29. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
5. Section C includes question No. 30-35. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
6. Section D includes question No. 36-38. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each. Question no. 36 is to be answered with the help of the given graphics. Question no. 37 is to be answered with the help of the given passage.

**SECTION – A**

1. Which of the following does not lead to population explosion?  
a) Low level of economic level leads to population explosion  
b) It happens due to high birth rate and low death rate  
c) It takes longer for a society to change reproductive behavior  
d) Reduced fertility rate
2. Unlike the death rate, \_\_\_\_\_ does not register a sharp fall due socio-cultural phenomenon  
a) Birth Rate    b) Maternal Mortality Rate    c) Life Expectancy    d) Dependency Ratio
3. Kerala is beginning to acquire the age structure like that of the developed countries. Which of the following is true in this context?  
a) High birth rate high death rate  
b) Low birth rate low death rate  
c) High birth rate low death rate  
d) Low birth rate high death rate
4. A South American proverb says “If hard labour were really such a good thing, the rich would keep it all for themselves!” What does this proverb imply?  
a) Presence of social inclusion  
b) Presence of equality  
c) Presence of social stratification  
d) Presence of homogeneity
5. Assertion: (A) There is close relationship between disability and poverty.  
Reason: (R) Malnutrition mothers weaken by frequent child birth, inadequate immunization programme, accidents in overcrowded homes all contribute to an incidence of disability among poor people that is higher.

B-1



- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A  
 b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A  
 c) A is true but R is false  
 d) A is false but R is true
6. Which term is applicable to foreigners, slaves and conquered people?  
 a) kshatriyas      b) panchamas      c) vaishyas      d) none of the above
7. The newly married couple stays with the groom's parents. Which form of family is this?  
 a) Patrilocal      b) matrilocal      c) neo local      d) none of the above
8. Which of the following make the dominant castes dominant?  
 a) Land rights  
 b) intermediate caste  
 c) decisive role in regional politics  
 d) all above
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of members that are related by ancestry marriage and adoption  
 a) Kinship      b) Family      c) Group      d) Caste
10. Who was the founder of Satya Shodhak Samaj ?  
 a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy      b) Jyotiba Phule      c) M.G. Ranade      d) Dayananad Saraswati
11. \_\_\_\_\_ are often grounded in stereotypes  
 a) Inclusion      b) reservation      c) accommodation      d) prejudice
12. People do not face discrimination and exclusion on the basis of  
 a) Caste      b) Class      c) gender      d) family system
13. A person who is refused a job because of his/her caste, may be told that he/ she is less qualified than others. This is an example of  
 a) Discrimination      b) social stratification      c) egalitarianism      d) stereotypes
14. Which of the following feature is not the element of the policy of Apartheid?  
 a) Denial of ownership of land  
 b) Denial of south African citizenship  
 c) permission of mixed marriages  
 d) Denial of formal voice in government
15. Social evils that plagued women in Indian society include \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Sati      b) Child marriage      c) Dowry      d) All of the above
16. \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of marriage in which one husband has many wives or one wife has many husbands  
 a) Monogamy      b) Polygamy      c) Endogamy      d) Exogamy
17. \_\_\_\_\_ is a way of life. It is socially established norms or patterns of behaviour  
 a) Culture      b) Structure      c) Westernization      d) Modernization



18. Assertion: (A) Urbanisation in the colonial period saw the prosperity of indigenous industries  
Reason: (R) There was emergence of new colonial cities
- e) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A  
f) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A  
g) A is true but R is false  
h) A is false but R is true

19. \_\_\_\_\_ established their colonial rule in India
- a) Dutch      b) Spanish      c) British      d) Portugues

20. Towns like \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ lost their courts, artisans and nobility.
- a) Dhaka and Murshidabd  
b) Bombay and Calcutta  
c) Madras and Calcutta  
d) None of these

### SECTION – B

21. What is meant by age structure of the population?  
22. What id demographic dividend?  
23. How is the difference between endogamy and exogamy can be explained?  
24. What is Dominant caste? Give two examples.  
25. What are three forms of capital on which social inequality is based?  
26. What is prejudices?  
27. What were the effects of the British industrialization on Indian industries.  
28. What is structural change?  
29. Explain Sanskritization as the process of change.

### SECTION – C

30. Despite the decline in the birth rate, the growth rate of India's population is increasing. Give reasons.  
31. Compare and contrast the socio-economic conditions of tribals before and after independence.  
32. What is Social Exclusion mean? Why is it involuntary?  
33. How did planters in the tea plantation live?  
34. What do you mean by Westernization? Explain its different aspects.  
35. Industrialization and Urbanization are linked processes. Discuss.

### SECTION – D

36. The Declining Sex-Ratio in India, 1901 – 2011.

- a) What does the table show about the sex ratio?

Give reasons for declining sex-ratio. (3)

- b) What steps should be taken to deal with bias against girl child. (3)

Year	Sex ratio (all age groups)	Variation over previous decade	Child Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Variation over previous decade
1901	972	—	—	—
1911	964	-8	—	—
1921	955	-9	—	—
1931	950	-5	—	—
1941	945	-5	—	—
1951	946	+1	—	—
1961	941	-5	976	—
1971	930	-11	964	-12
1981	934	+4	962	-2
1991	927	-7	945	-17
2001	933	+6	927	-18
2011	943	+10	919	-8

Note: The sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males.

Data on age-specific sex ratios is not available before 1961.

Source: Census of India 2011. Government of India.



37. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.

Tea industry began in India in 1851. Most of the tea gardens were situated in Assam. In 1903, the industry employed 4,79,000 permanent and 93,000 temporary employees. Since Assam was sparsely populated and the tea plantations were often located on uninhabited hillsides, bulk of the sorely needed labour had to be imported from other provinces. But to bring thousands of people every year from their far-off homes into strange lands, possessing an unhealthy climate and infected with strange fevers, required the provision of financial and other incentives, which the tea-planters of Assam were unwilling to offer. Instead, they had recourse to fraud and coercion; and they persuaded the government to aid and abet them in this unholy task by passing penal laws. ...The recruitment of labourers for tea gardens of Assam was carried on for years mostly by contractors under the provisions of the Transport of Native Labourers Act (No. III) of 1863 of Bengal as amended in 1865, 1870 and 1873.

(i) The government helped the planters by providing for..... in case of non-fulfillment of the contract by the labourers.

- (a) penal sanction      (b) reward      (c) appreciation      (d) incentive

(ii) The tea industry was established in India in \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 1871      (b) 1851      (c) 1861      (d) 1852

(iii) In which of the following states most of the tea gardens are situated?

- (a) Tamil Nadu      (b) Kerala      (c) Assam      (d) West Bengal

(iv) "They persuaded the government to aid". Which of the following governments is talked about in given lines?

- (a) Indian Government      (b) British Government  
(c) French Government      (d) State Government of Assam

(v) How were labourers recruited?

- (a) fraud and coercion      (b) legal agreement      (c) flexible laws      (d) none of above

(vi) The recruitment was done by contractors under the provisions of \_\_\_\_\_.

38. Discuss the role of social reformers in dealing with the women's issues during colonial period?

OR

Describe the theory of demographic transition. Why is the transition associated with population explosion?