

CLASS XII
MID-TERM EXAMINATION 2023-24
SUBJECT: SOCIOLOGY
SET A

TIME: 3 Hours

MAX.MARKS: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- i. *The question paper is divided into four sections.*
- ii. *There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.*
- iii. *Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.*
- iv. *Section B includes question No.17-25. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.*
- v. *Section C includes question No. 26-32. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.*
- vi. *Section D includes question No. 33-35. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.*
- vii. *Question no. 33 is to be answered with the help of the given graphics. Question no. 34 is to be answered with the help of the given passage.*

SECTION A

[SECTION A comprises OTQ carrying 1 mark each]

1. Identify the geometric progression.
 - a) 1,2,3,4,5,6 etc
 - b) 1,3,5,7,9,11 etc
 - c) 2,4,8,16,32,64, etc
 - d) 2,4,6,8,10,12, etc
2. A large proportion of children in a population is because of:
 - a) High death rate
 - b) High birth rate
 - c) High life expectancy
 - d) More married couples
3. **Assertion:** The inequalities in the literacy rate are especially important because they tend to reproduce inequality across generations.
Reasoning: Literacy rate also vary by social group, historically disadvantaged communities like the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have lower rate of literacy.
 - a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

- b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - c) Both (A) and (R) are false.
 - d) (A) is false but (R) is true.
4. Identify the correct statement:
- a) High dependency ratio leads to demographic dividend.
 - b) Dependency ratio shows the ratio of non-working age to working-age population.
 - c) It creates a potential for migration out of the country.
 - d) Dependency ratio shows the ratio of workers to non-workers population.
5. Which is not a characteristics of caste System?
- a) Membership of caste is based upon birth.
 - b) Caste System is seen only in Indian society.
 - c) Castes were traditionally linked to occupations.
 - d) Caste allows exogamy.
6. Who of the following was not part of the panchamas?
- a) Slaves
 - b) 'foreigners'
 - c) Merchants
 - d) Conquered people
7. Who were the 'absentee landlords'?
- a) The Upper castes
 - b) The intermediate castes
 - c) The cultivators
 - d) The untouchables
8. **Assertion:** *The Dalits may build their own temple, or convert to another religion like Buddhism, Christianity or Islam. They may no longer desire to be included in the Hindu temple or religious events.*
- Reasoning:** *Prolonged experience of discriminatory or insulting behaviour often produces a reaction on the part of the excluded who then stop trying for inclusion.*
- 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 the incorrect explanation of R
 - c) Both A and R are false
 - d) A is true and R is false
9. **Assertion:** *Tribe is that group of people who lives away from our civilization on mountains, forests, and valleys traditionally. This group lives in a specific geographical area and have their own language and culture.*
- Reasoning:** *Indian Constitution encourages Tribes to remain in their natural setting to keep them as a cultural symbol for scholarly studies.*
- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

- b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- c) Both (A) and (R) are false.
- d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

10. The Brahmins were the highest caste _____ where as the Kshatriyas had the highest _____ caste status and power.

- a) Ritually, secular
- b) Secular, ritually
- c) Socially, economically
- d) Economically, socially

11. 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

12. Despite the limited literal meaning of the word, the institution of ‘untouchability’ refers not just to the avoidance or prohibition of physical contact but to a much broader set of social sanctions. Which of the following is not such a sanction?

- a) prohibition from sharing drinking water sources
- b) prohibition from participating in collective religious worship
- c) wearing clean clothes
- d) imposition of gestures of deference

13. India can be considered a good example of a ‘state-nation’ because _____.

- a) It does not follow assimilationist policy
- b) It follows integrationist policy
- c) The state does not ensure minority rights
- d) The state does not recognise linguistic rights

14. In sociological sense, one forms a minority group because _____

- a) they have the same occupation
- b) they have a sense of belonging and group solidarity
- c) they have common physical characteristics
- d) they are born on a single date of the year

15. These laws allow citizens of a particular state to also – simultaneously – be citizens of another state. Thus, to cite one instance, Jewish Americans may be citizens of Israel as well as the USA; they can even serve in the armed forces of one country without losing their citizenship in the other country. This is known as _____.

- a) Double citizenship
- b) Non-Resident citizenship
- c) Two-way citizenship
- d) Dual citizenship

16. Write the correct statement related to communalism in India:

- a) It is not a cause of worry in India
- b) It began because of the divide and rule policy of the colonial administrators
- c) There were instances of religious conflict even in the pre-colonial times.
- d) the proportionate impact of communal tension is far more traumatic for majority communities.

SECTION B

[SECTION B comprises questions carrying 2 mark each]

- 17. Why is juvenile sex ratio worrying the demographers?
- 18. How are tribes defined?
- 19. Why is caste invisible today for the upper caste and class?
- 20. Differentiate between matriliney and matriarchy.
- 21. Explain the non-state initiatives addressing caste discrimination.
- 22. Who are OBCs?
- 23. What are the bases of regionalism in India?
- 24. Write the features of authoritarian state.
- 25. How does cultural diversity pose challenge in a nation?

SECTION C

[SECTION C comprises questions carrying 4 mark each]

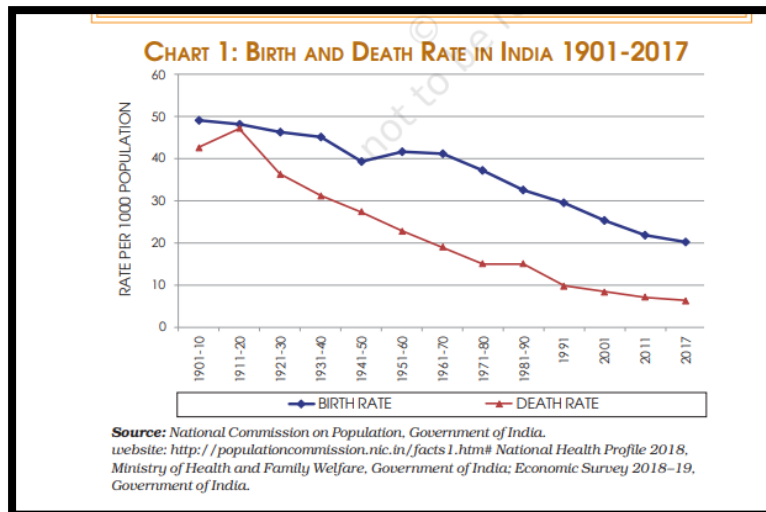
- 26. Discuss the regional variation of TFR in India.
- 27. Delineate on the debate on National development VS. Tribal development.
- 28. With the help of instances, explain how the institution of family may be linked to other spheres of society.
- 29. What are the common features of disability all over the world?
- 30. What is social exclusion? Why is it involuntary?
- 31. What is the relevance of civil society organisations today?

32. How are nation and state related in modern society?

SECTION D

[SECTION D comprises questions carrying 6 mark each]

33. Study the graph given below and answer following questions:



- Why does birth rate and death rate overlap for the decade of 1911-20?
- Why do the birth rate and death rate differ in the year 2017?
- How does population momentum trigger population growth?

34. Read the passage and answer the following questions:

In short, even though there have been major changes brought about by social movements over more than a century, and despite changed modes of production as well as concerted attempts by the state to suppress its public role in independent India, caste continues to affect the life chances of Indians in the twenty-first century. 'Untouchability' is an extreme and particularly vicious aspect of the caste system that prescribes stringent social sanctions against members of castes located at the bottom of the purity-pollution scale.

- Explain 'purity-pollution' scale.
- Give examples of distance pollution.
- What does the term 'dalit' mean? Who coined the term?

35. Elucidate on the term 'secularism'.