DELHI PRIVATE SCHOOL L.L.C.
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مـــدرسة دلهـي الخـاصة ذ.م.م.

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PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION (2021-22)
TERM I -SET A

Subject: SOCIOLOGY   **Max. Marks: 40**
Grade: XII   **Time:90 min**
Name: **Section:**   **Roll No:**

General Instructions:

- The paper is divided into 3 sections.
- Section A has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
- Section B has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
- Section C has 12 questions. Attempt any 10 questions.
- All questions carry equal marks.
- There is no negative marking

I.   Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Choose the correct statement(s):

   (i) Door darshan is a part of civil society because it is state controlled.

   (ii) Car manufacturing company is not a part of civil society.

   (iii) Trade unions to which the workers of the car manufacturing company belong, are part of a civil society.

   (iv) Door darshan is not a part of civil society because it is state controlled.

   a. Statement (i) is correct
   b. Statements (i) and (iii) are correct
   c. Statements (ii) and (iii) are correct
   d. Statements (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

2. The _____ process involves a continuous dialogue, negotiation and even struggles against significant others like our parents, family, kin group and our community.

   a. Secularization
   b. Socialization
   c. Homogenization
   d. Assimilation

3. "A nation is a peculiar community that is easy to describe but hard to define". Which of the following is a correct statement about nation?

   a. It is a body that claims monopoly of legitimate force.
   b. It is a political-legal institution
   c. Its ultimate source of legitimacy are the people who constitute it.
   d. It claims control over a geographical territory

4. According to the census of Indian data (2011), which state in India has the highest child sex ratio?

   a. Kerala
   b. Arunachal Pradesh
   c. Chhattisgarh
   d. Assam

5. Who defined state as a "body that successfully claims a monopoly of legitimate force in particular territory"?

   a. Karl Marx
   b. Herbert Spencer
   c. Max Weber
   d. August Comte

6. Social inequality and exclusion are social because:

   a. They are not about individuals but about groups
   b. They are not economic alone
   c. They are systematic and structured
   d. All of the above

7. Dr. Raj is a member of the Indian Dental Association. The membership of this association has given him _____.

   a. Achieved identity
   b. Ascriptive identity
   c. Both (a) and (b)
   d. Neither (a) nor (b)

8. Which of the following is true about secularism?

   a. It is a source of communal tensions
   b. It is the opposite of religious chauvinism
   c. It emphasizes on the idea of "one god"
   d. The western and Indian meaning of secularism is very similar

9. Which policy was introduced by the Government of India that could increase the child sex ratio in the country?

   a. Beti-Bachao, Beti-Padhao
   b. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
   c. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
   d. Mid-day Meal Scheme

10. . "Famines were also a major and recurring source of increased mortality." Which of the following is not a cause of Famines?

    a. Continuing poverty and malnutrition in agroclimatic environment
    b. Inadequate means of transport and communication
    c. Failure of entitlements
    d. Increasing birth rate

11. In everyday language, communalism refers to aggressive chauvinism based on:

    a. Regional identity
    b. Religious identity
    c. Caste identity
    d. Linguistic identity

12. When the difference between birth rate and death rate is zero, we say that population is stabilized or has reached the _____.

    a. Stabilization level
    b. Replacement level
    c. Highest level
    d. Lowest level

13. Money, power, property, education and health are collectively termed as:

    a. Economic resource
    b. Social resource
    c. Cultural resource
    d. None of these

14. Which of the following is not a critique of Malthusian theory?

    a. Humanity is to live in poverty forever because the growth of agricultural production will always be taken by population growth
    b. Standard of living continued to rise
    c. Poverty and starvation were caused by unequal distribution of economic resources
    d. Food production continued to rise despite rapid population growth

15. The first census in independent India was conducted in _____ and the latest census in year _____.

    a. 2011, 1951
    b. 1981, 2010
    c. 1951, 2011
    d. 1947, 2010

16. According to Robert Malthus, population rises in _____ progression whereas agricultural production grows in _____ progression.

    a. Geometric; arithmetic
    b. Arithmetic; geometric
    c. Underdeveloped; developed
    d. Developed; underdeveloped

17. The principal reasons for the decline in the death rate after 1921 were increased levels of control over famines and _____ diseases.

    a. Epidemic
    b. Spanish flu
    c. Pandemic
    d. Chicken pox

18. The Population Policy of 1952 took the concrete form of the _____.

    a. National Family Welfare Programme
    b. National Family Planning Programme
    c. National Family Health Policy, 2017
    d. National Population Policy, 2000

19. Arrange the birth rates of the states in the highest to lowest order:

    a. UP, Bihar, Rajasthan, Karnataka
    b. Bihar, UP, Rajasthan, Karnataka
    c. UP, Rajasthan, Bihar, Karnataka
    d. UP, Bihar, Karnataka, Rajasthan

20. Consider the following and identify the right ones.
    I. In the second stage of demographic transition death rates declines.
    II. II. The difference between birth rate and death rate decreases.

    a. I only
    b. II only
    c. Both I and II
    d. None

21. The dependent population comprises of:
    (i) Elderly people
    (ii) Women and children
    (iii) Unemployed person
    (iv) Artisans and rural people

    a. (i) and (iii)
    b. (i), (iii) and (iv)
    c. (i) and (ii)
    d. (i), (ii), (iii)

22. "The pyramid for 2026 shows the estimated future size of the relevant groups based on data on the past of growth of each group. Such estimates are also called _____.

    a. Projections
    b. Age pyramid
    c. Demographic dividend
    d. Rate of natural increase

23. The birth rate is the number of _____ per _____ population of the given area.

    a. 1000; live births
    b. deaths; 1000
    c. Live births; 1000
    d. people; 1000

24. Even though the fertility, population and population growth rates are declining. India's population growth rates are declining. India's population is projected to increase from 1.2 billion today to an estimated 1.6 billion by 2050 due to _____.

    a. Population explosion
    b. Post-transitional phase
    c. Population momentum
    d. Rate of natural increase

SECTION - B

25. Assertion (A): Malthus' predictions were proved false.
    Reasoning (R): In the historical experience of Europe, both food production and standard of living continued to rise despite the rapid growth of population.

    a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
    b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

    c. Both (A) and (R) are false   **d.** (A) is false and (R) is true

26. Which sociologist has used aggregate statistics to study suicide?
- **a.** Emile Durkheim
- **b.** August Comte
- **c.** Karl Marx
- **d.** Max Weber

27. Adivasi literally means:
- **a.** forest inhabitants
- **b.** ancient inhabitants
- **c.** involuntary inhabitants
- **d.** original inhabitants

28. Social _____ refers to a person or a person's group who are not allowed to join the mainstream of the society.
- **a.** Exclusion
- **b.** Inclusion
- **c.** Stratification
- **d.** Group

29. The Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, this law has been in force since _____ and has been further strengthened in _____.
- **a.** 1996; 2003
- **b.** 1995; 2003
- **c.** 1998; 2003
- **d.** 1997; 2003

30. (i) Discrimination means unfair treatment
(ii) prejudice is limited to opinion only.
- **a.** Statement (i) and (ii) is true
- **b.** Statement (i) and (ii) is false
- **c.** Statement (i) is true, Statement (ii) is false
- **d.** None of these

31. "Brahmo Samaj" and "Arya Samaj" were based on Mahabharata epic.
- **a.** Statement is true
- **b.** Statement is false
- **c.** Brahmo Samaj is based on Mahabharata Epic Arya Samaj is not
- **d.** None of these

32. Among the following, who had followed the holy Quran and also imbibed the qualities of western writing in his ideology?
- **a.** Mirza Gulam
- **b.** Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- **c.** Ahmed Kadimi
- **d.** Sir Syed Zafari Khan

33. Which of the following statements is correct?
- **a.** "Sardar Sarovar Dam" is built on the "Narmada river".
- **b.** "Sardar Sarovar Dam" is built on the "Kaveri river"
- **c.** "Sardar Sarovar Dam" is built on "Mahanadi river".
- **d.** "Sardar Sarovar Dam" is built on "Krishna river".

34. This dividend arises from the fact that the –
- **a.** Current generation of working age people is relatively large.
- **b.** It has only a relatively small preceding generation of old people to support.
- **c.** Both (a) and (b)
- **d.** None of these

35. The chairman of second OBC commission was _____.
- **a.** Rannade
- **b.** Jyotiba Phule
- **c.** B.P. Mandal
- **d.** Radha Krishnan

36. _____ refers to pre-conceived opinion or attitude held by one group against another.
- **a.** Discrimination
- **b.** Stereotype
- **c.** Prejudice
- **d.** Gendering

37. . The book "Stree-Purush Tulna (1982)" was written by _____.
- **a.** M.N. Srinivas
- **b.** M.G. Ranade
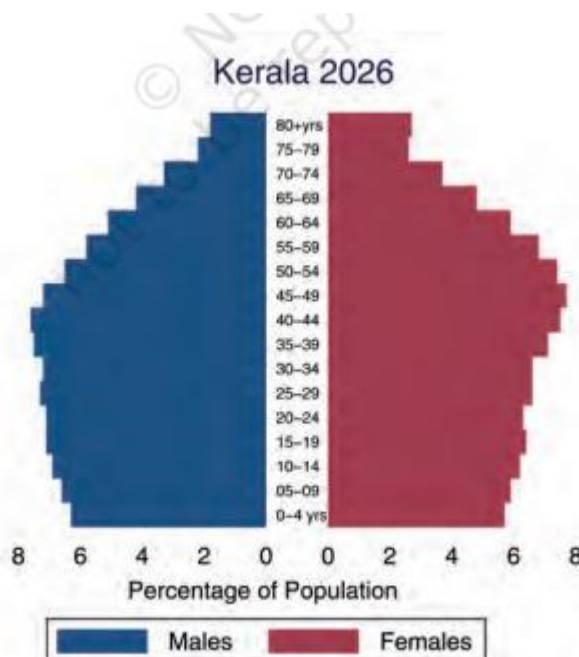- **c.** Tarabai Shinde
- **d.** Jyotiba Phule

38. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is the nodal agency to provide help for the people with disabilities through its various schemes.

a. True
b. False
c. No agency is there
d. No scheme is there

39. Scholars have considered differences between men and women to be social rather than biological.

a. Statement is correct
b. No difference is there
c. Statement is incorrect
d. Difference is there

40. The percentage of backward classes in the national population is about _____.

a. 41%
b. 60%
c. 40%
d. 61%

41. 41. Which of the following states does not have the total fertility rate below replacement level?

a. Himachal Pradesh
b. Kerala
c. Tamil Nadu
d. Madhya Pradesh

42. Assertion (A): Indian state is an inclusive state.

Reason (R): The term 'people' in Indian Constitution refers to a specific group defined by the religion.

a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b. Both (A) and (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

43. Assertion (A) : The problem of selective abortion is not due to poverty or ignorance.

Reason (R) : We find the sex ratio to be the lowest in most of the regions.

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

44. Which of the following is true about prejudice?

(i) They can be positive or negative.
(ii) They generally rest upon direct evidence.
(iii) They are based on hearsay.
(iv) They change easily based on new information.

a. (i) and (ii)
b. (ii) and (iv)
c. (i) and (iii)
d. (ii) and (iii)

45. Which of the following statements is not true about disabilities?

a. People are always born with disabilities
b. The disabled are rendered disabled because the society renders them so.
c. There is a correlation between disability and poverty.
d. Public perception of disability is based on cultural conception of bodily impairment

46. What says the laws that allow citizens of a particular state to also simultaneously be citizens of another state called?

a. Cross-border citizenship laws
b. Multiple citizenship laws
c. Dual-citizenship laws
d. None of these

47. Which of the following helped control epidemics in India over a period of time?

a. Improvement in communication
b. Decrease in death rate
c. Improvement in sanitation
d. Improvement in agricultural productivity

48. Historically the caste system, classified people by their:

a. Occupation and status	**b.** Wealth and education
c. Occupation and wealth	**d.** Education and status

SECTION-C

Read the given image and answer question 49, 50 and 51

Kerala 2026

49. The bulge in the middle age-group indicates that majority of Indians belongs to the _____ providing the opportunity called demographic dividend.

a. Non-working population	**b.** Working population
c. Migrant population	**d.** Elderly population

50. This dividend arises from the fact that the:

a. Current generation of working age people is relatively high	**b.** It has only a relatively small preceding generation of old people to support.
c. Both (a) and (b)	**d.** None of these

51. Demographic dividend potential can be converted into actual growth:

a. High life expectancy	**b.** With the increased level of employment opportunities
c. Change in age structure	**d.** Automatically with bulge in the middle age group

52. Read the following passage and answer question 52, 53 and 54

"Compared to the ancient past, we know a lot more about caste in our recent history. If modern history is taken to begin with the nineteenth century, then Indian Independence in 1947 offers a natural dividing line between the colonial period (roughly 150 years from around 1800 to 1947) and the post-independence or post-colonial period (the six decades from 1947 to the present day). The present form of caste as a social institution has been shaped very strongly by both the colonial period as well as the rapid changes that have come about in independent India.

Choose the incorrect statement about position of caste and caste-based issues in the nationalist movement.

a. Anti-untouchability programmes became a significant part of the Congress agenda.

b. There was an initiative taken to organise "depressed classes" from both ends of the caste spectrum.

c. The dominant view was to treat caste as a social evil and as a colonial ploy to divide Indians

d. Efforts to organise the "depressed classes" and particularly the untouchable castes began during the nationalist movement.

53. The post-independence Indian state inherited and reflected the contradictions of the nationalist movement. Choose the incorrect statement about the post-independence Indian state

a. The state was committed to the abolition of caste and explicitly wrote this into the Constitution

b. The state was both unable and unwilling to push through radical reforms which would have undermined the economic basis for caste inequality.

c. It assumed that if it operated in a caste-blind manner, this would automatically lead to the und ermining of caste-based privileges.

d. The state made sufficient efforts to deal with the fact that the upper castes and the lower castes were far from equal in economic and educational terms.

54. Which of the following is an example of the economic changes affecting caste?

a. Recruitment to industrial jobs continued to be organized along caste and kinship-based lines.

b. Emergence of caste-based political parties in the 1980s.

c. Particular departments or shop floors were often dominated by specific castes.

d. Modem industry created all kinds of new jobs for which there were no caste rules.

55. Read the following passage and answer question 55, 56 and 57 Who are these women you give such names to? Whose womb did you take your birth in? Who carried the killing burden of you for nine months? Who was the saint who made you the light in her eye, … How would you feel if someone said about your mother, "That old chap's mother, you know, she's a gateway to hell'. Or your sister, "That so-and so-s' sister, she's a real storehouse of deceit'. … Would you just sit and listen to their bad words? Then you get blessed with a bit of education and promoted to some important new office- and you start feeling ashamed of your first wife. Money works its influence on you and you begin to say to yourself, what does a wife matter after all? Don't we just give them a few rupees a month and keep them at home like any other servant, to do the cooking and look after the house? You begin to think of her like some female slave you've paid for …. If one of your horses died it wouldn't take long to replace it, and there's no great labour needed to get another wife either. ... The problem is Yama hasn't got time to carry off wives fast enough, or you'd probably get through several different ones in one day!

Who is the writer of the above lines? (a) (b) (c (d

a. Savitribai Phule

b. Tarabai Shinde

c. Urmila Pawar

d. Mahadevi Verma

56. Which issue is highlighted in the above writing?

a. Lack of education for girls

b. Female foeticide

c. Double standards of a male dominated society

d. Practice of serial monogamy

57. The above lines are quoted from which of the following books? (a) (b) (c) (d)

    a. Sultana's Dream   **b.** Padmarag Goyal

    c. Stree Purush Tulana   **d.** Chaudah Phere

58. Read the following passage and answer question 58, 59 and 60

"Tribe' is a modern term for communities that are very old, being among the oldest inhabitants of the sub-continent. Tribes in India have generally been defined in terms of what they were not. Tribes were communities that did not practice a religion with a very often text; did not have a state or political form of the normal kind; did not have sharp class divisions; and, most important, they did not have caste and were neither Hindus nor peasants. The term was introduced in the colonial era. The use of a single term for a very disparate set of communities was more a matter of administrative convenience... In terms of positive characteristics, tribes have been classified according to their 'permanent' and 'acquired' traits."

Which of the following is NOT a permanent trait of tribes in India?

    a. Region   **b.** Ecological habitat

    c. Mode of livelihood   **d.** Language

59. According to Census Report 2011, it is _____ of the population of india or about 104 million tribal people in the country.

    a. 8.2%   **b.** 11%

    c. 8.6%   **d.** 15%

60. Which of the following is not a physical-racial criterion for defining the tribes in India?

    a. Austric   **b.** Aryan

    c. Dravidian   **d.** Negro

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