



**HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION (2022-23)**

**Subject: SOCIOLOGY**

**Max. Marks:80**

**Grade: XII**

**Time: 3 Hrs.**

**Name:**

**Section:**

**Roll No:**

**General Instructions:**

- This question paper consists of 4 printed pages.
- All answers to be written in the answer sheet provided.
- The question paper is divided into four sections.
- There are 38 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- Section A includes questions no. 1 – 20, Learning Checks (very short answer type) questions carrying 1 mark each. You are required to answer them as directed
- Section B includes question No.21-29 very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
- 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.
- Section D includes question No. 36-37. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.
- Question no 38 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

1	The term Demography is of Greek origin and is composed of two words demos meaning_____ and graphien implying _____.	1
2	According to Robert Malthus, population rises in _____ progression whereas agricultural production grows in _____ progression.	1
3	Correct the given incorrect statement. The National Family Planning Programme was renamed as the National Population Programme.	1
4	The changing age structure offers a demographic dividend for India. Identify from the following choices, the relevant age range that allows for demographic dividend a) 0-14 b) 15-64 c) 64-75 d) 75 and above	1
5	How are tribes categorized based on language?	1
6	‘... The advent of the railways in Bengal ...marked an important turning point, which saw the conversion of its forest policy in Assam (Assam was then part of the Bengal province) from one of laissez faire into one of active intervention. ...’.	1

Why were forests considered an important part of Colonialism?

- 7 Sanskritization has been criticized for which of the following reasons? 1
- It allows for positional change.
  - It allows for structural change.
  - It stops exclusion and discrimination.
  - It erodes characteristics of Dalit culture.
- 8 In the 19th century, Raja Ram Mohun Roy in Bengal formed an organization called \_\_\_\_\_ debating the issue of \_\_\_\_\_. 1
- 9 The process by which tribals distinguish themselves from others is known as----- 1
- Tribalisation
  - Secondary phenomena
  - Tribalism
  - Tribal process
- 10 The two sets of principles which govern the caste system are----- and -----, ----- and ----- 1
- 11 Intense 'role conflict' was seen among women in the matriline system of the Khasis. (correct the following statement) 1
- 12 Members of stereotype group share common identities like---- 1
- Race
  - homogeneity
  - ethnicity
  - all the above
- 13 Social Stratification is a system in which people are not 'ranked' in a hierarchy. (True or False). 1
- 14 Social stratification persists over generations. Justify this statement in your own words. 1
- 15 .....A closer examination will show that few work harder than those who are located at the lower ranks of society. As a South American proverb says – “If hard labor were really such a good thing, the rich would keep it all for themselves!”..... 1
- Explain the relevance of this proverb.
- 16 Can you enumerate the positive and negative effects of the contribution of the English language in India? 1
- 17 The aim of this institution was to re-establish the Vedas, the earliest Hindu scriptures, as revealed truth. Its additional aim was to improve the physical, spiritual and social well-being of all mankind. This organization was founded by Dayanand Saraswati. Name the institution 1
- 18 Impact of industrialization was same in Britain and India as people moved to urban areas. (Correct the statement) 1
- 19 The two processes, of cultural change, which are limited by a set of 'modern ideas' are----- and----- 1
- 20 Sanskritization is a process, that pertains to--- 1
- Political mobility
  - economic mobility
  - social mobility
  - all of the above
- 21 Distinguish between Endogamy and Exogamy. 2
- 22 Why is rising dependency ratio a cause for worry in countries that are facing an aging 2

	population?	
23	Mention the isolation and integration debate on tribes.	2
24	What is social about social Inequality and exclusion?	2
25	Examine the role of non-state authorities to the issue of caste discrimination.	2
26	Explain the process that helped members of a caste raise their social status by adopting to rituals and social practices of higher caste.	2
27	What are the negative effects of increase in birth rate?	2
28	Urbanization and industrialization are linked processes. Justify.	2
29	What are some of the basic assumptions of modernity?	2
30	State & critically analyze the Malthusian theory of population change.	4
31	In what ways can change in social structure lead to changes in the family structure.	4
32	What are some of the common features to the public perception towards disability?	4
33	Why has the process of Sanskritization been criticized?	4
34	Explain M.S.A. Rao's three levels of urbanization observed in Independent India	4
35	Write a short note on secularization of caste.	4
36	Explain the meaning of the term 'Untouchability' along with its dimensions.	6
37	A seemingly caste-less upper caste group and an apparently caste-defined lower caste group – is one of the central aspects of the institution of caste in the present.	6
38	<b>Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:</b>	6

66% of India in 15-65 age group. Not only the bulk of India's population, nearly two-thirds, is in the working age group from 15-64 years, but the median age of the country is also still just 24 (even it's up from 22 a decade ago) making it a rather young country with a large potentially productive workforce. On both counts, however, there are wide variations across states. While India might have a whopping 767.5 million in the working age group, the proportion of working age population varies widely from a high of 74.3% in tiny Daman and Diu, to a low of 55% in Bihar where 40% of the population is in the 0–14 age group. It is the same in Uttar Pradesh, another high fertility state, here the working age population constitutes just 58.6% while children constitute 36% of the population. For India, the proportion of children (0–14 years) is 31%. In low fertility states like Kerala and Tamil Nādu, children constitute just 23% and 24% of the population. Of the larger states, Tamil Nādu has the highest proportion of population in the working age, 69.8%. In general, among the larger states, the list of states with a high proportion of the population in the working ages bracket overlaps quite a lot with the list of states generally considered among the more developed. This is good news to the extent that they are better placed to make 'demographic dividend' pay than others. (Times of India, 8 September 2013)

(a) What is demographic dividend?

(b) Name the states with highest and the lowest working age population. Also give the reasons of such variations found across states

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