

<b>Roll Number</b>		
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**SET A**



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
FIRST PERIODIC TEST  
SOCIOLOGY – (039)**

**CLASS: XII**

**Max. Marks: 20**

**Time Allowed: 50 Mins.**

MARKING SCHEME			
SET	Q.NO	VALUE POINTS	MARKS SPLIT UP
	1	1790	1
	2	A rising dependency ratio is a cause for worry as the working-age people may carry the burden of providing for a relatively larger proportion of dependents. It will adversely affect our savings, investment, economic growth, standard of living and development.	2
	3	Beti Bachao-Beti padhao	1
	4	Sri Narayana Guru, born in Kerala, preached brotherhood for all and fought against the ill effects of the caste system. He led a quiet but significant social revolution and gave the watchwords 'One Caste, One Religion, One God for all men'.	2
	5	Which is the rate of growth required for new generations to replace the older ones that are dying out.	2
	6	It refers to the total number of live births that a hypothetical woman would have if she lived through the reproductive age group of 15 to 49, and had the average number of babies in each segment of this age group as determined by the age-specific fertility rates for that area.	2
	7	Varna which literally means 'colour' refers is a fourfold division of society into hierarchical order Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra. It is an all India aggregative classification. Jati, is a regional or local sub-classification terms consisting of hundred or thousands of castes and sub castes. (It is generic term referring species or kinds of anything ranging from inanimate objects to plants, animals & human beings.)	2
	8	<b><u>FEATURES OF CASTE SYSTEM</u></b> 1.Caste is determined by birth 2. Caste is “endogamous” 3. Restriction regarding food, drink and social inter course. 4. Hierarchy. 5. Castes also involve sub-divisions within themselves.	4

		6. Traditional occupations. Explain each point.	
	9	<p>Malthus argued that population increases much faster rate than the means of human subsistence (specially food, clothing ) or food production. Therefore humanity is condemned to live in poverty forever because the growth of agricultural production will always be low when comparing to population growth. While population rises in geometric progression (i.e., like 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 etc.), agricultural production only grows in arithmetic progression (i.e., like 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 etc.).</p> <p><u>Criticisms</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) This theory was challenged by theorists who claimed that economic growth could overcome population growth.</li> <li>b) European experience of nineteenth and twentieth century refute this theory. Birth rates had declined, and outbreaks of epidemic diseases were being controlled. Malthus's predictions were proved false because both food production and standards of living continued to rise despite the rapid growth of population.</li> <li>c) Malthus was also criticised by liberal and Marxist Scholars for asserting that poverty was caused by population growth. They argued that poverty was caused by unequal distribution of economic resources rather than by population growth.</li> </ul>	4

<b>Roll Number</b>		
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**SET**

**B**



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
FIRST PERIODIC TEST  
SOCIOLOGY –(039)**

**CLASS: XII**

**Max. Marks: 20**

**Time Allowed: 50 Mins.**

<b>MARKING SCHEME</b>			
<b>SET</b>	<b>Q.NO</b>	<b>VALUE POINTS</b>	<b>MARKS SPLIT UP</b>
	1	1790	1
	2	Beti Bachao-Beti padhao	1
	3	A rising dependency ratio is a cause for worry as the working-age people may carry the burden of providing for a relatively larger proportion of dependents. It will adversely affect our savings, investment, economic growth, standard of living and development.	2
	4	<b>Formal demography:</b> It is primarily concerned with the measurement and analysis of the components of population change. It focused on quantitative analysis for which it developed mathematical formula.	2
	5	Second stages is a transitional stage of movement from a backward to an advanced stage, and this stage is characterised by a very high rates of growth of population. This 'population explosion' happens because death rates are brought down relatively quickly through advanced methods of disease control, public health, and better nutrition.	2
	6	Sri Narayana Guru, born in Kerala, preached brotherhood for all and fought against the ill effects of the caste system. He led a quiet but significant social revolution and gave the watchwords 'One Caste, One Religion, One God for all men'.	2
	7	Varna which literally means 'colour' refers is a fourfold division of society into hierarchical order Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra. It is an all India aggregative classification. Jati, is a regional or local sub-classification terms consisting of hundred or thousands of castes and sub castes. (It is generic term referring species or kinds of anything ranging from inanimate objects to plants, animals & human beings.)	2
	8	Malthus argued that population increases much faster rate than the means of human subsistence (specially food, clothing ) or food production. Therefore	4

		<p>humanity is condemned to live in poverty forever because the growth of agricultural production will always be low when comparing to population growth. While population rises in geometric progression (i.e., like 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 etc.), agricultural production only grows in arithmetic progression (i.e., like 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 etc.).</p> <p><u>Criticisms</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) This theory was challenged by theorists who claimed that economic growth could overcome population growth.</li> <li>b) European experience of nineteenth and twentieth century refute this theory. Birth rates had declined, and outbreaks of epidemic diseases were being controlled. Malthus's predictions were proved false because both food production and standards of living continued to rise despite the rapid growth of population.</li> <li>c) Malthus was also criticised by liberal and Marxist Scholars for asserting that poverty was caused by population growth. They argued that poverty was caused by unequal distribution of economic resources rather than by population growth.</li> </ul>	
	9	<p><b><u>FEATURES OF CASTE SYSTEM</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Caste is determined by birth</li> <li>2. Caste is "endogamous"</li> <li>3. Restriction regarding food, drink and social inter course.</li> <li>4. Hierarchy.</li> <li>5. Castes also involve sub-divisions within themselves.</li> <li>6. Traditional occupations.</li> </ol> <p>Explain each point.</p>	4

<b>Roll Number</b>		
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**SET C**



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
FIRST PERIODIC TEST  
SUBJECT WITH SUBJECT CODE**

**CLASS: XII**

**TERM 2**

**Max. Marks: 20**

**Time Allowed: 50 Mins.**

<b>MARKING SCHEME</b>			
<b>SET</b>	<b>Q.NO</b>	<b>VALUE POINTS</b>	<b>MARKS SPLIT UP</b>
	1	<p>Malthus argued that population increases much faster rate than the means of human subsistence (specially food, clothing ) or food production. Therefore humanity is condemned to live in poverty forever because the growth of agricultural production will always be low when comparing to population growth. While population rises in geometric progression (i.e., like 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 etc.), agricultural production only grows in arithmetic progression (i.e., like 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 etc.).</p> <p><u>Criticisms</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) This theory was challenged by theorists who claimed that economic growth could overcome population growth.</li> <li>b) European experience of nineteenth and twentieth century refute this theory. Birth rates had declined, and outbreaks of epidemic diseases were being controlled. Malthus's predictions were proved false because both food production and standards of living continued to rise despite the rapid growth of population.</li> <li>c) Malthus was also criticised by liberal and Marxist Scholars for asserting that poverty was caused by population growth. They argued that poverty was caused by unequal distribution of economic resources rather than by population growth.</li> </ul>	4
	2	<p><b><u>FEATURES OF CASTE SYSTEM</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Caste is determined by birth</li> <li>2. Caste is “endogamous”</li> <li>3. Restriction regarding food, drink and social inter course.</li> <li>4. Hierarchy.</li> <li>5. Castes also involve sub-divisions within themselves.</li> <li>6. Traditional occupations.</li> </ol> <p>Explain each point.</p>	4

	3	It is the total number of live births in a particular area during a specified period (usually a year) divided by the total population of that area in thousands. In other words, the birth rate is the number of live births per 1000 population.	2
	4	Sri Narayana Guru, born in Kerala, preached brotherhood for all and fought against the ill effects of the caste system. He led a quiet but significant social revolution and gave the watchwords 'One Caste, One Religion, One God for all men'.	2
	5	A rising dependency ratio is a cause for worry as the working-age people may carry the burden of providing for a relatively larger proportion of dependents. It will adversely affect our savings, investment, economic growth, standard of living and development.	2
	6	The age structure of the population: refers to the proportion of persons in different age groups relative to the total population or the distribution of population in to different age category. When smaller proportions of the population are found in the younger age groups and larger proportions in the older age groups. This is referred to as the Ageing of the population.	2
	7	Varna which literally means 'colour' refers is a fourfold division of society into hierarchical order Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra. It is an all India aggregative classification. Jati, is a regional or local sub-classification terms consisting of hundred or thousands of castes and sub castes. (It is generic term referring species or kinds of anything ranging from inanimate objects to plants, animals & human beings.)	2
	8	1790	1
	9	Beti Bachao-Beti padhao	1