
CHAPTER 1

Structure of Indian Society

Practice Questions

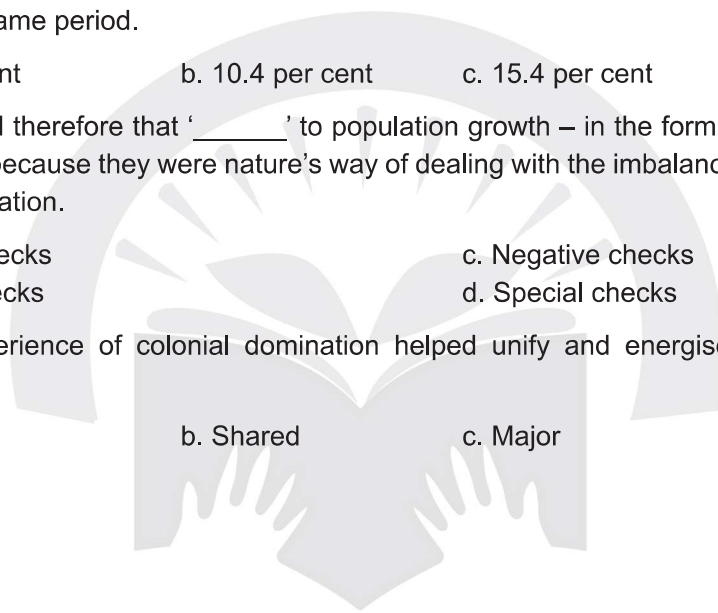
Fill in the blanks

- Q1. _____ tells you about what kinds of groups or groupings there are in society, what their relationships are to each other, and what this might mean in terms of your own life.
- a. Sociology b. Demographic c. Demonology d. Psychology
- Q2. A person from a so-called upper caste who believes in the inferiority of the people born into so-called lower castes is involved in _____ as a perpetrator, while a member of a so-called low caste community is also involved, but as a victim.
- a. Demographic b. Casteism c. Community d. Society
- Q3. The ability to reflect upon yourself, to turn back your gaze (which is usually directed outward) back towards yourself. But this _____ must be critical.
- a. Self-introspection b. Self-inspection c. Inspection d. Self-understanding
- Q4. Broadly speaking, it was in the _____ that a specifically Indian consciousness took shape.
- a. British period c. Colonial period
b. Pre historic period d. Community period
- Q5. _____ refers to a situation, where a large cohort of women of reproductive age will fuel population growth over the next generation, even if each woman has fewer children than previous generations did.
- a. Population momentum c. Population growth
b. Population explosion d. Population expansion
- Q6. Our population simply _____ to development, or can it also be seen as helping development in some ways.
- a. An assure b. A step c. An obstacle d. A road block
- Q7. The most sweeping and rapid economic changes were brought about _____ and then by developmental policies.
- a. First by democracy c. First by dictatorship
b. Second by colonialism d. First by colonialism
- Q8. Finally, the _____ as an institution has also been subjected to tremendous pressure in these times of rapid and intense social change.
- a. Family b. Men c. Females d. Society
- Q9. At how markets of different kinds have evolved in India, and the _____ they set in motion.
- a. Social reactions b. Regional reactions c. Chain reactions d. Religious reactions

Structure of Indian Society

- Q10. _____ happens because death rates are brought down relatively quickly through advanced methods of disease control, public health, and better nutrition.
- a. Population momentum
 - b. Population explosion
 - c. Population exclusion
 - d. Population growth
- Q11. An _____ system allowed a wealthy and privileged minority to live in luxury while the vast majority of the people were forced to live in poverty.
- a. Unjust social
 - b. Just social
 - c. Equality based social
 - d. Local social
- Q12. _____ focus is on quantitative analysis for which it has a highly developed mathematical methodology suitable for forecasting population growth and changes in the composition of population.
- a. Informal demography
 - b. National demography
 - c. Official demography
 - d. Formal demography
- Q13. The vices of mankind are active and able ministers of _____.
- a. Depopulation
 - b. DE growth
 - c. Development
 - d. DE proposition
- Q14. Literacy rates also vary by social group – historically disadvantaged communities like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have _____, and rates of female literacy within these groups are even lower.
- a. Higher rates of literacy
 - b. Stagnant rates of literacy
 - c. Lower rates of literacy
 - d. Reduced rates of literacy
- Q15. _____ statistics that refer to a large collectivity consisting of millions of people – offer a concrete and strong argument for the existence of social phenomena.
- a. Aggregate
 - b. Numerical
 - c. Population
 - d. Probability
- Q16. _____ 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.
- a. Death rates
 - b. Birth rates
 - c. Infant birth rates
 - d. Growth rates
- Q17. The _____ is also one of low growth in a developed society where both death rate and birth rate have been reduced considerably and the difference between them is again small.
- a. First stage
 - b. Second stage
 - c. third and last stage
 - d. Fourth and last stage
- Q18. _____ are still very wide, with states like Kerala approaching universal literacy, while states like Bihar are lagging far behind. The inequalities in the literacy rate are especially important because they tend to reproduce inequality across generations.
- a. Different variations
 - b. Regional variations
 - c. Local variations
 - d. Rural variations
- Q19. _____ on the other hand, enquires into the wider causes and consequences of population structures and change.
- a. Social studies
 - b. Religious studies
 - c. Population studies
 - d. Research studies

- Q20. _____ are important for the planning and implementation of state policies, especially those for economic development and general public welfare.
- a. Population data b. Democratic data c. Geographic data d. Demographic data
- Q21. It is evident from the rapid rate of _____ in the post-Independence period. The swelling cities bear testimony to this flow of population.
- a. Urbanisation b. Growth c. Development d. Progress
- Q22. The _____ is that of low population growth in a society that is underdeveloped and technologically backward.
- a. Third stage b. First stage c. Second stage d. Fourth stage
- Q23. Female literacy rose by about _____ between 2001 and 2011 compared to the rise in male literacy of 7.6 per cent in the same period.
- a. 11.4 per cent b. 10.4 per cent c. 15.4 per cent d. 9.4 per cent
- Q24. Malthus believed therefore that ' _____ ' to population growth – in the form of famines and diseases – were inevitable because they were nature's way of dealing with the imbalance between food supply and increasing population.
- a. Positive checks c. Negative checks
b. Neutral checks d. Special checks
- Q25. The _____ experience of colonial domination helped unify and energise different sections of the community.
- a. Common b. Shared c. Major d. Extreme



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TRUE or FALSE

Q1.

- Common sense usually allows us to see only a part of social reality; moreover, it is liable to be tilted towards the viewpoints and interests of our own social group.
- Formal demography focus is on qualitative analysis for which it has a highly developed mathematical methodology suitable for forecasting population growth and changes in the composition of population.
- The ability to reflect upon yourself, to turn back your gaze (which is usually directed outward) back towards yourself. But this self-inspection must not be critical.
- The inequalities in the literacy rate are especially important because they tend to reproduce inequality across generations.

A. Only a and d are true	B. Only a, b and c are false
C. Only b and c are true	D. All of these are true

Q2.

- Sociology is unlike any other subject that you may have studied. It is a subject in which no one starts from zero – everyone already knows something about society; it is such an integral part of the process of growing up, knowledge about society seems to be acquired “naturally” or “automatically”.
- The American census of 1790 was probably the first modern census, and the practice was soon taken up in Europe as well in the early 1800s.
- But sociology can do more than simply help to locate you or others in this simple sense of describing the places of different social groups.
- The “generation gap” or friction between older and younger generations is a social phenomenon, common to many societies and many time periods.

A. Only a and d are true	B. Only a, b and c are false
C. Only b and c are true	D. All of these are true

Q3.

- By comparing what the world looks like from the eyes of different kinds of people we get some sense of what the whole might look like, and what is hidden from view in each specific standpoint.
- Demography is a field that is of special importance to sociology – in fact, the emergence of sociology and its successful establishment as an academic discipline owed a lot to demography.
- All these reasons make the Metro city an attractive destination for the villagers. The swelling cities bear testimony to this flow of population.
- Growth rates are low because both the death rate and the birth rate are very high, so that the difference between the net growth rates is high.

A. Only a and d are true	B. Only a, b and c are false
C. Only c and d are false	D. All of these are true

Q4.

- Increase community health volunteers to population ratio as per IPHS norm, in high priority districts by 2025.
- The National Family Planning Programme was renamed as the National Family Welfare Programme after the Emergency, and coercive methods were used.
- Regional variations are still reducing, with states like Kerala approaching universal literacy, while states like Bihar are lagging far behind.
- Literacy increased approximately 8% in total. Male literacy rose about 5% whereas female literacy rose about 10%. Again female literacy has been rising faster than male literacy.

A. Only a and d are true	B. Only a, b and c are false
C. Only b and c are true	D. All of these are true

Q5.

- Each of the identities would help locate you on a social map, and among a web of social relationships.
- Colonial rule brought changes that were reversible – society could return to the way things were before.
- Achieve and maintain a cure rate of >75% in new sputum positive patients for TB and reduce incidence of new cases, to reach elimination status by 2025.
- Reduce premature mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases by 15% by 2025.

A. Only a is true	B. Only a and c are true
C. Only b is true	D. All of these are true

Q6.

- Issues of communalism or the animosity of one religious community towards another, or casteism, which is the exclusion or oppression of some castes by others.
- The socially oppressed groups like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, this may offer some partial protection from the daily humiliation they may suffer in the village where everyone knows their caste identity.
- Our social context shapes our opinions, beliefs and expectations about society and social relations.
- The anonymity of the city also allows the different sections of the socially dominant rural groups to engage in low status work that they would not be able to do in the village.

A. Only a is true	B. Only a, b and c are true
C. Only b is true	D. All of these are true

Q7.

- All demographic studies are based on processes of counting or enumeration – such as the census or the survey – which involve the systematic collection of data on the people residing within a specified territory.
- There are different varieties of demography, including formal demography which is a largely quantitative field, and social demography which focuses on the social, economic or political aspects of populations.
- More than 70% of the new-born are fully immunized by one year of age by 2025.
- Increase community health volunteers to population ratio as per IPHS norm, in high priority districts by 2035.

A. Only a and b are true	B. Only a, b and c are false
C. Only b and c are true	D. All of these are true

Q8.

- Rule unified all of India for the first time. It brought in the forces of modernisation and capitalist economic change.
- The economic, political and administrative unification of India under colonial rule was achieved at great expense.
- Reduction of occupational injury by half from current levels of 334 per lakh agricultural workers by 2025.
- Sociology can help you to map the links and connections between “personal troubles” and “social issues”.

A. Only a and d are true	B. Only a, b and d are true
C. Only b and c are true	D. All of these are true

Q9.

- a. The most effective refutation of Malthusian theory was provided by the historical experience of European countries.
- b. All demographic studies are based on processes of counting or enumeration – such as the census or the survey – which involve the systematic collection of data on the people residing within a specified territory.
- c. Reduce under Five Mortality to 23 by 2025 and Maternal Mortality Rate from current levels to 100 by 2025.
- d. A comparable social map would tell you where you are located in society.

A. Only a and d are true	B. Only c is false
C. Only b and c are true	D. All of these are true

Q10.

- a. Decrease in proportion of households facing catastrophic health expenditure from the current levels by 15% by 2025.
- b. 'Population explosion' happens because death rates are brought down relatively quickly through advanced methods of disease control, public health, and better nutrition.
- c. Employment or the effects of a changing occupational structure is also a societal issue that concerns millions of different kinds of people.
- d. Thus, the "generation gap" or friction between older and younger generations is a social phenomenon, common to many societies and many time periods.

A. Only a and d are true	B. Only a, b and c are false
C. Only b and d are true	D. All of these are true

Q11.

- a. Though the fertility and 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 population momentum.
- b. These beliefs are may necessarily be wrong, though they can be. The problem is that they are 'partial'.
- c. This kind of transition was effected in Eastern Europe during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.
- d. Decrease in proportion of households facing catastrophic health expenditure from the current levels by 25% by 2025.

A. Only a is true	B. Only a, b and c are false
C. Only b and c are true	D. All of these are true

Q12.

- a. From 1950 to 1990, the drop in CBR was less steep than the drop in the CDR. However, during 1990s, the decline in CBR has been steeper than the decline in CDR, which has resulted in reduced annual population growth rate of 1.2% today.
- b. A social issue, on the other hand, is about large groups and not about the individuals who make them up.
- c. Sociology does not offer a solution to this problem in the form of a perspective that can show us the whole of reality in a completely unbiased way.
- d. Colonial interventions also crystallised religious and caste based communities. These too became major players.

A. Only a and d are true	B. Only a, b and c are false
C. Only b, c and d are true	D. All of these are true

Q13.

- Changes do we see in the diverse forms of the family that exist in India.
- Other aspects of your individual identity may be sources of pride, tension, confidence or embarrassment in different ways. But all of these are about one person and derive meaning from this personalised perspective.
- Like with a geographical map, locating oneself on a social map can be useful in the sense that you know where you are in relation to others in society.
- Indeed sociologists believe that such an ideal vantage point does not exist. We can only see by standing somewhere; and every 'somewhere' offers only a partial view of the world.

A. Only a and d are true	B. Only a, b and c are false
C. Only b and c are true	D. All of these are true

Q14.

- Ensure availability of paramedics and doctors as per Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) norm in high priority districts by 2030.
- The "generation gap" or friction between older and younger generations is a social phenomenon, common to many societies and many time periods.
- Sociology tells you about what kinds of groups or groupings there are in society, what their relationships are to each other, and what this might mean in terms of your own life.
- At the simplest level, you could say that understanding Indian society and its structure provides a sort of social map on which you could locate yourself.

A. Only a is false	B. Only a and c are true
C. Only b is true	D. All of these are true

Q15.

- At how markets of different kinds have evolved in India, and the chain reactions they set in motion.
- Reduction of occupational injury by half from current levels of 334 per lakh agricultural workers by 2030.
- Malthus was also criticised by liberal and Marxist scholars for asserting that poverty was caused by population growth.
- The socio-cultural dimensions of the market as a powerful institution that has been the vehicle of change throughout world history.

A. Only a and d are true	B. Only a, b and c are false
C. Only b is false	D. All of these are true

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Match The Option's:

Question No. 1			
A.	Indian Public Health Standard - IPHS	i.	between 2001 and 2011
B.	National Health Policy	ii.	2017
C.	Female literacy rose by about 10.4 per cent	iii.	rise in male literacy of 7.6 per cent
D.	between 2001 and 2011	iv.	2020
Answer			
a. A- iii, B- iv, C- i, D – ii		b. A- i, B- ii, C- iii, D – iv	
c. A- iv, B- ii, C- i, D – iii		d. A- iii, B- iv, C-ii, D – i	

Question No. 2			
A.	C.Wright Mills	i.	The American census of 1790
B.	Thomas Robert Malthus	ii.	The systematic study of population.
C.	First modern census	iii.	a well-known American sociologist
D.	Demography	iv.	An Essay on the principle of population
Answer			
a. A- iii, B- iv, C- i, D – ii		b. A- i, B- ii, C- iii, D – iv	
c. A- iv, B- ii, C- i, D – iii		d. A- iii, B- iv, C-ii, D – i	

Question No. 3			
A.	Crude Death	i.	CDR
B.	Crude Birth Rates	ii.	CBR
C.	National Family Welfare Programme	iii.	NFWP
D.	National Health Policy	iv.	NHP
Answer			
a. A- iii, B- iv, C- i, D – ii		b. A- i, B- ii, C- iii, D – iv	
c. A- iv, B- ii, C- i, D – iii		d. A- iii, B- iv, C-ii, D – i	

Question No. 4			
A.	Indian nationalism took shape	i.	like vasectomy
B.	Issues of communalism	ii.	“generation gap”
C.	friction between older and younger generations	iii.	under British colonialism
D.	Medical procedures for men	iv.	casteism
Answer			
a. A- iii, B- iv, C- i, D – ii		b. A- i, B- ii, C- iii, D – iv	
c. A- iv, B- ii, C- i, D – iii		d. A- iii, B- iv, C-ii, D – i	

Question No. 5			
A.	to learn Sociology	i.	we need to “unlearn” what we already know about society
B.	casteism	ii.	animosity of one religious community towards another
C.	To map the links and connections	iii.	between “personal troubles” and “social issues”
D.	like tubectomy	iv.	Medical procedures for women
Answer			
a. A- iii, B- iv, C- i, D – ii		b. A- i, B- ii, C- iii, D – iv	
c. A- iv, B- ii, C- i, D – iii		d. A- iii, B- iv, C-ii, D – i	

Assertion Reasoning based Questions

For questions related to assertion and reasoning mark A (Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A), mark B (Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A), mark C (A is true, R is false), mark D (A is false, R is true).

Q1.

Assertion (A): Sociology can show you what you look like to others; it can teach you how to look at yourself 'from the outside', so to speak.

Reason(R): This is called 'self-reflexivity', or sometimes just reflexivity.

Options: A. B. C. D.

Q2.

Assertion (A): Sociology does offer a solution to the problem in the form of a perspective that can show us the whole of reality in a completely unbiased way.

Reason(R): Indeed sociologists believe that such an ideal vantage point does not exist.

Options: A. B. C. D.

Q3.

Assertion (A): The initial stage of learning Sociology consists mainly of such unlearning.

Reason(R): This is necessary because our prior knowledge about society – our common sense – is acquired from a particular viewpoint.

Options: A. B. C. D.

Q4.

Assertion (A): A social issue, is about large groups and not about the individuals who make them up.

Reason(R): Aspects of your individual identity about one person and derive meaning from this personalised perspective.

Options: A. B. C. D.

Q5.

Assertion (A): A comparable social map would tell you where you are located in society.

Reason(R): A seventeen or eighteen year old, you belong to the social group called "young people". People your age or younger account for about forty per cent of India's population.

Options: A. B. C. D.

Q6.

Assertion (A): Colonial exploitation and domination scarred Indian society in many ways. **Reason(R):** But paradoxically, colonialism also gave birth to its own enemy – nationalism.

Options: A. B. C. D.

Q7.

Assertion (A): Demography is the systematic study of population.

Reason(R): The term is of Greek origin and is composed of the two words, demos (people) and graphein (describe), implying the description of people.

Options: A. B. C. D.

Q8.

Assertion (A): Malthus's theory was influential for a long time.

Reason(R): But it was also challenged by theorists who claimed that economic growth could outstrip population growth.

Options: A. B. C. D.

Q9.

Assertion (A): Demographic data are important for the planning and implementation of state policies, especially those for economic development and general public welfare.

Reason(R): But when they first emerged, social statistics also provided a strong justification for the new discipline of sociology.

Options: A. B. C. D.

Q10.

Assertion (A): Literacy levels have improved considerably after independence, and almost two-thirds of our population is now literate.

Reason(R): Improvements in the literacy rate have to struggle to keep up with the rate of growth of the Indian population, which is still quite high.

Options: A. B. C. D.

Q11.

Assertion (A): the socially oppressed groups like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, this may offer some partial protection from the daily humiliation they may suffer in the village where everyone knows their caste identity.

Reason(R): The anonymity of the city also allows the different sections of the socially dominant rural groups to engage in low status work that they would not be able to do in the village.

Options: A. B. C. D.

Q12.

Assertion (A): There are different varieties of demography, including formal demography which is a largely quantitative field, and social demography which focuses on the social, economic or political aspects of populations.

Reason(R): All demographic studies are based on processes of counting or enumeration – such as the census or the survey – which involve the systematic collection of data on the people residing within a specified territory.

Options: A. B. C. D.

Q13.

Assertion (A): Colonial rule brought changes that were irreversible – society could never return to the way things were before.

Reason(R): The economic, political and administrative unification of India under colonial rule was achieved at great expense.

Options: A. B. C. D.

Q14.

Assertion (A): 'Population explosion' happens because death rates are brought down relatively quickly through advanced methods of disease control, public health, and better nutrition.

Reason(R): This kind of transition was effected in Eastern Europe during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Options: A. B. C. D.

Q15.

Assertion (A): National Health Policy targets to reduce Under Five Mortality to 23 by 2025.

Reason(R): National Health Policy targets to attain Maternal Mortality Rate from current levels to 100 by 2020.

Options: A. B. C. D.

Q16.

Assertion (A): Formal demography is primarily concerned with the measurement and analysis of the components of population change.

Reason(R): Its focus is on quantitative analysis for which it has a highly developed mathematical methodology suitable for forecasting population growth and changes in the composition of population.

Options: A. B. C. D.

Q17.

Assertion (A): Much of our knowledge about society is acquired without explicit teaching. It is all the more true then, that, as young eighteen year old adults.

Reason(R): you know a lot about the society you live in without ever having studied it.

Options: A. B. C. D.

Q18.

Assertion (A): Ironically, colonialism and western education also gave the impetus for the rediscovery of tradition.

Reason(R): The emerging middle classes began, with the aid of western style education, to challenge colonialism on its own ground.

Options: A. B. C. D.

Q19.

Assertion (A): Issues of communalism or the animosity of one religious community towards another, or casteism, which is the exclusion or oppression of some castes by others, are again society-wide problems.

Reason(R): Different individuals may be implicated in them in different roles, depending on their social location.

Options: A. B. C. D.

Q20.

Assertion (A): Our social context shapes our opinions, beliefs and expectations about society and social relations.

Reason(R): These beliefs are may necessarily be wrong, though they can be. The problem is that they are 'partial'.

Options: A. B. C. D.

Multiple Choice Question's

Q1. CDR stands for:

- a. Crude Death Rate b. Crude Dead Rate c. Crude Development Rate d. None

Q2. Which rate refers to the number of live births per 1000 women in the child-bearing age group, usually taken to be 15 to 49 years?

- a. Growth rate b. Birth rate c. Fertility rate d. Fatality rate

Q3. Increase community health volunteers to population ratio as per IPHS norm, in high priority districts by _____.

- a. 2030 b. 2025 c. 2035 d. 2040

Q4. What structure of the population refers to the proportion of persons in different age groups relative to the total population?

- a. Age structure c. Gender structure
b. Regional structure d. Social structure

Q5. Which sociologist said: sociology can help you to map the links and connections between "personal troubles" and "social issues".

- a. C. Wright Mills c. John Wright
b. Mathews Sawyer d. Peter V. Sans

Q6. The average annual growth rate of population of India was highest during which period?

- a. 1981 b. 1971 c. 1961 d. 2001

Q7. Malthus's theory of population growth – outlined in his Essay on Population published in 1798 – was a rather of what type:

- a. Optimistic one b. Pessimistic one c. Stable d. Growth oriented

Q8. The growth rate of India's population has not always been very high; between 1901–1951 average annual growth rate did not exceed __%, a modest rate of growth.

- a. 1.33% b. 1.53% c. 1.23% d. 1.28%

Q9. The dependency ratio is equal to the population below 15 or above 64, divided by population in the 15-64 age group. This is usually expressed as a

- a. Ratio b. Degree c. Percentage d. Group

Q10. IPHS stands for:

- a. Indian Public Health Standard c. Indian Public Health System
b. Indian Public Happiness Standard d. Indian Poor Health Standard

Q11. The National Family Planning Programme was renamed as the National Family Welfare Programme after the Emergency, and coercive methods were used as:

- a. Longer used c. No longer used
b. Sparingly used d. Randomly used

- Q12. What happens when death rates are brought down relatively quickly through advanced methods of disease control, public health, and better nutrition?
- Population momentum
 - Population explosion
 - Population exclusion
 - Population growth
- Q13. The viewpoint of the social group and the social environment that we are socialised into. The word partial is being used in two different senses :
- Incomplete and biased
 - Incomplete and unbiased
 - Complete and biased.
 - Complete and unbiased.
- Q14. Who believe that social processes and structures regulate demographic processes; like sociologists, they seek to trace the social reasons that account for population trends.
- Social demographers
 - Sociologists
 - Social demography
 - Economists
- Q15. Literacy increased approximately by how much in total with reference to India?.
- 8%
 - 9%
 - 7%
 - 15%
- Q16. Which ratio refers to the number of females per 1000 males in a given area at a specified time period.
- Gender ratio
 - Sex ratio
 - Male ratio
 - Female ratio
- Q17. When the difference birth rate and the death rate is zero then we say that the population has 'stabilised', or has reached the level known as:
- Replacement level
 - Stable level
 - Standard level
 - Transition level
- Q18. The rate of growth required for new generations to replace the older ones that are dying out. Sometimes, societies can experience a rate – that is, their fertility levels are below the replacement rate; is referred to as:
- Positive growth rate
 - High growth rate
 - Negative growth rate
 - Positive de-growth rate
- Q19. A third of India's population was below 15 years of age in 2011. In 2020, the average Indian was only:
- 29 years old
 - 28 years old
 - 31 years old
 - 24 years old
- Q20. NHP aims to decrease in proportion of households facing catastrophic health expenditure from the current levels by ____ by 2025.
- 15%
 - 35%
 - 10%
 - 25%
- Q21. The focus is on quantitative analysis for which it has a highly developed mathematical methodology suitable for forecasting population growth and changes in the composition of population.
- Informal demography
 - National demography
 - Official demography
 - Formal demography
- Q22. Which famous sociologist study explaining the variation in suicide rates across different countries was a good example of the death rate – are made up by aggregating individual deaths this.
- Emile Durkheim's
 - Michele Wills
 - John Williams
 - Mathews Sawyers

Q23. When the average annual growth rate of population did was less than 2.0%?

- a. 1981 b. 1971 c. 1961 d. 2001

Q24. Which rate refers to the total number of live births that a hypothetical woman would have if she lived through the reproductive age group 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.

- a. Growth rate c. Death rate
b. Total fertility rate d. Net birth rate

Q25. Historically, an Indian nationalism took shape under

- b. French colonialism c. British colonialism.
c. Portuguese colonialism d. Japanese colonialism.



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Practice Paper – 1

Instruction's

1. All questions carry equal marks.
2. Read the instructions and question very carefully.
3. FIVE for Each Correct Answer **(+5.00)**
4. -ONE for every Wrong answer. (Negative Marking) **(-1.00)**
5. Attempt 20 Questions from the given 25 questions.

1. Finally, the _____ as an institution has also been subjected to tremendous pressure in these times of rapid and intense social change.
 - a. Family
 - b. Men
 - c. Females
 - d. Society
2. What refers to a situation, where a large cohort of women of reproductive age will fuel population growth over the next generation, even if each woman has fewer children than previous generations did?
 - a. Population momentum
 - b. Population explosion
 - c. Population growth
 - d. Population expansion
3. The most sweeping and rapid economic changes were brought about _____ and then by developmental policies.
 - a. First by democracy
 - b. Second by colonialism
 - c. First by dictatorship
 - d. First by colonialism
4. The vices of mankind are active and able ministers of _____.
 - a. Depopulation
 - b. Development
 - c. DE growth
 - d. DE proposition
5. Female literacy rose by about _____ between 2001 and 2011 compared to the rise in male literacy of 7.6 per cent in the same period.
 - a. 11.4 %
 - b. 10.4%
 - c. 15.4 %
 - d. 9.4%
6. The viewpoint of the social group and the social environment that we are socialised into. The word partial is being used in two different senses :
 - a. Incomplete and biased
 - b. Incomplete and unbiased
 - c. Complete and biased.
 - d. Complete and unbiased.
7. Which sociologist said: sociology can help you to map the links and connections between “personal troubles” and “social issues”.
 - a. C. Wright Mills
 - b. Mathews Sawyer
 - c. John Wright
 - d. Peter V. Sans
8. The National Family Planning Programme was renamed as the National Family Welfare Programme after the Emergency, and coercive methods were used as:
 - a. longer used
 - b. sparingly used
 - c. no longer used
 - d. randomly used
9. _____ are still very wide, with states like Kerala approaching universal literacy, while states like Bihar are lagging far behind. The inequalities in the literacy rate are especially important because they tend to reproduce inequality across generations.
 - a. Different variations
 - b. Regional variations
 - c. Local variations
 - d. Rural variations

Structure of Indian Society

10. Though the fertility and 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 population momentum.
- a. True b. False c. Can't say d. None
11. CBR stands for:
- a. Crude Birth Rates c. Crude Death Rate
b. Crude Brought Rate d. Crude Bill Rates
12. An _____ system allowed a wealthy and privileged minority to live in luxury while the vast majority of the people were forced to live in poverty.
- a. Unjust social c. Just social
b. Equality based social d. Local social
13. Which famous sociologist study explaining the variation in suicide rates across different countries was a good example of the death rate – are made up by aggregating individual deaths this.
- a. Emile Durkheim's c. John Williams
b. Michele Wills d. Mathews Sawyers
14. _____ 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.
- a. Death rates c. Birth rates
b. Infant birth rates d. Growth rates
15. Which rate refers to the number of live births per 1000 women in the child-bearing age group, usually taken to be 15 to 49 years?
- a. Growth rate b. Birth rate c. Fertility rate d. Fatality rate
16. The _____ is also one of low growth in a developed society where both death rate and birth rate have been reduced considerably and the difference between them is again small.
- a. First stage c. Second stage
b. Third and last stage d. Fourth and last stage
17. _____ on the other hand, enquires into the wider causes and consequences of population structures and change.
- a. Social studies c. Population studies
b. Religious studies d. Research studies
18. Malthus believed therefore that 'positive checks' to population growth – in the form of famines and diseases – were inevitable because they were nature's way of dealing with the imbalance between food supply and increasing population.
- a. Positive checks c. Negative checks
b. Neutral checks d. Special checks
19. Literacy increased approximately by how much in total with reference to India?
- a. 8% b. 9% c. 7% d. 15%

20. It is evident from the rapid rate of _____ in the post-Independence period. The swelling cities bear testimony to this flow of population.
- a. Urbanisation b. Growth c. Development d. Progress

21. What happens when death rates are brought down relatively quickly through advanced methods of disease control, public health, and better nutrition?
- a. Population momentum c. Population exclusion
b. Population explosion d. Population growth

22. Assertion (A): Unemployment or the effects of a changing occupational structure is also a societal issue that concerns millions of different kinds of people.

Reason(R): It includes, sudden increase in job prospects for information technology related professions, as well as the declining demand for agricultural labour.

Options:

- 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, R is false d. A is false, R is true

23. Assertion (A): The ability to reflect upon yourself, to turn back your gaze (which is usually directed outward) back towards yourself.

Reason(R): But this self-inspection must be critical – i.e., it should be quick to criticise and slow to praise oneself.

Options:

- 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, R is false d. A is false, R is true

24. Assertion (A): Indeed sociologists believe that such an ideal vantage point does not exist.

Reason(R): Sociology does not offer a solution to the problem in the form of a perspective that can show us the whole of reality in a completely biased way.

Options:

- 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, R is false d. A is false, R is true

25. Assertion (A): Aspects of your individual identity may be sources of pride, tension, confidence or embarrassment in different ways. But all of these are about one person and derive meaning from this personalised perspective.

Reason(R): A social issue, is about large groups and not about the individuals who make them up.

Options:

- 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, R is false d. A is false, R is true