

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL JAMMU

SESSION : 2025-26

ASSIGNMENT

CLASS: XII

SUBJECT: SOCIOLOGY

TOPIC: THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF INDIAN SOCIETY

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

Q1. Which state in India has the highest child sex ratio as per 2011 census?

- a. Kerela
- b. Arunachal Pradesh
- c. Sikkim
- d. Punjab

Q2. Low rates of infant and maternal mortality are indicators of _____.

- a. Poverty
- b. Development
- c. Backwardness.
- d. Bad health facilities.

Q3. Ageing population implies _____.

- a. Low dependency ratio,
- b. High dependency ratio
- c. Window of economic opportunity.
- d. High death rate.

Q3. Assertion (A): Malthusian theory get criticised for asserting that poverty is caused by population growth.

Reason (R): poverty is caused by unequal distribution of economic resources.

- 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.

Q5. Assertion (A): The inequalities in the literacy rate are especially important because they tend to reproduce in equality across generations.

Reason (R): Literacy rates also vary by social groups, historically disadvantaged communities like the Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes have lower rates of literacy.

- 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.

Q6. What is meant by the age structure of the population?

Q7. Give one difference between formal demography and social demography.

Q8. Critically analyse the Malthusian theory of population growth.

Q9. What is life expectancy?

Q10. Explain the basic argument of the theory of demographic transition. Why is the transition period associated with a 'population explosion'?

