

Class – XI

Subject : Sociology (Code : 039)

Duration: 3 hours

Max. Marks : 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
4. Section B includes question No. 17-25. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
5. Section C includes question No. 26-32. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
6. Section D includes question No. 33-35. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.
7. Question no. 34 is to be answered with the help of the given passage.

SECTION A		
1	<p>Assertion(A): In social terms, legitimacy refers to the degree of acceptance that is involved in power relations. Reason(R): Something that is legitimate is accepted as proper, just and fitting.</p> <p>(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 and R is true.</p>	1
2	<p>According to the definition of power -</p> <p>(a) Power gives the right to act with love (b) Power makes a person weak (c) Power is the ability to make others do what you want regardless of what they themselves want (d) Power works at the will of the individual</p>	1
3	<p>Who can be considered the founder of institutionalised sociology in India?</p> <p>(a) Ananthakrishna Iyer (b) G.S. Ghurye (c) Sarat Chandra Roy (d) A.R. Desai</p>	1

4	<p>What is the name given to a kind of change that takes place slowly over a long period of time.</p> <p>(a) Slow growth (b) Evolution (c) Growth (d) Total growth</p>	1
5	<p>'The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism' is the study of -</p> <p>(a) Max Weber (b) Durkheim (c) Karl Marx (d) Srinivas</p>	1
6	<p>Sociology is sometimes called the child of whom?</p> <p>(a) Age of Revolution (b) Age of Enlightenment (c) Age of labor (d) Dark ages</p>	1
7	<p>Karl Marx was from _____ but spent most of his intellectually productive years in exile in _____.</p> <p>(a) Germany, America (b) America, Germany (c) Germany, Britain (d) America, France</p>	1
8	<p>Between the 1920s and the 1950s, sociology in India was equated with the two major departments at Bombay and Lucknow. Both began as combined departments of sociology and economics. While the Bombay department in this period was led by G.S. Ghurye, the Lucknow department had three major figures, the famous 'trinity' .</p> <p>Who were called by the name of 'trinity' ?</p> <p>(a) Radhakamal Mukerjee , D.P. Mukerji, D.N. Majumdar. (b) Radhakamal Mukerjee, D.P. Mukerji , Ghurye (c) Srinivas, D.P. Mukerji , D.N. Majumdar (d) Radhakamal Mukerjee , D.N. Majumdar, Elvin</p>	1
9	<p>Assertion(A): The presence of ideology is one reason why the relationship between economic and socio-political processes becomes complicated. Reason(R): In every epoch, the ruling classes promote a dominant ideology.</p> <p>(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 and R is true.</p>	1

10	<p>_____ may be considered as the founder of sociology as a formal discipline as he was the first to become a Professor of Sociology in Paris in 1913.</p> <p>(a) Emile Durkheim (b) Marx (c) Weber (d) Ghurye</p>	1
11	<p>Which practice refers to having more than one partner at a time?</p> <p>(a) Endogamy (b) Exogamy (c) Polygamy (d) Monogamy</p>	1
12	<p>Assertion(A): One of the major themes that Ghurye worked on was that of 'tribal' or 'aboriginal' cultures. Reason(R): In fact, it was his writings on this subject, and specially his debate with Verrier Elwin which first made him known outside sociology and the academic world.</p> <p>(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 and R is true.</p>	1
13	<p>Assertion(A): Risley and others believed that India was a unique 'laboratory' for studying the evolution of racial types because caste strictly prohibits inter marriage among different groups, and had done so for centuries. Reason(R): Risley's main argument was that caste must have originated in race because different caste groups seemed to belong to distinct racial types.</p> <p>(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 and R is true.</p>	1
14	<p>Political institutions are concerned with the distribution of _____ in society.</p> <p>(a) Work (b) Power (c) Resources (d) Authority</p>	1
15	<p>Every person in _____ society plays multiple roles.</p> <p>(a) Whole (b) Child (c) Intellectual (d) modern</p>	1

16	<p>What is not true about law -</p> <p>(a) Laws are rules made by government.</p> <p>(b) Laws are principles made by government.</p> <p>(c) Anyone makes the law.</p> <p>(d) A formal sanction.</p>	1
SECTION B		
17	<p>It was through his dissatisfaction with Indian history and economics that D.P. turned to sociology. He felt very strongly that the crucial distinctive feature of India was its social system, and that, therefore, it was important for each social science to be rooted in this context. The decisive aspect of the Indian context was the social aspect: history, politics and economics in India were less developed in comparison with the west; however, the social dimensions were 'over-developed'.</p> <p>Based on the given paragraph, answer the following question. According to D.P. Mukerji, what is necessary for an Indian sociologist and why?</p>	2
OR		
	<p>Conflict and rebellion in the Indian context have tended to work through collective experiences. But the resilience of tradition ensures that the pressure of conflict produces change in the tradition without breaking it. So we have repeated cycles of dominant orthodoxy being challenged by popular revolts which succeed in transforming orthodoxy, but are eventually reabsorbed into this transformed tradition.</p> <p>Based on the given paragraph, answer the following question. What did D.P. say about unthinking borrowing from western intellectual traditions ?</p>	2
18	<p>What kind of state has welfare state been described by Desai? What type of economy welfare state involves ?</p>	2
19	<p>State the two features of Capitalist society.</p>	2
20	<p>What is the relationship between Environmental and Social change?</p>	2
21	<p>What role does the school play in the socialisation of the student?</p>	2
22	<p>How gendered is the family?</p>	2
23	<p>For any group of people there are always other groups whom they look up to and aspire to be like. The groups whose lifestyles are emulated are known as reference groups. We do not belong to our reference groups but we do identify ourselves with that group.</p> <p>How are Reference groups important? How can reference groups be based on gender differences ?</p>	2

24	<p>The individual student must study hard to do well. But how well h/she does is structured by a whole set of societal factors. The job market is defined by the needs of the economy. The needs of the economy are again determined by the economic and political policies pursued by the government. The chances of the individual student are affected both by these broader political and economic measures as well as by the social background of her/his family. This gives us a preliminary sense of how sociology studies human society as an interconnected whole. And how society and the individual interact with each other.</p> <p>Read the passage and explain how the needs of the economy define the job market?</p>	2
	OR	
	What does a Good Job mean?	2
25	How are we connected to more than one 'society'?	2
SECTION C		
26	<p>G.S. Ghurye's academic reputation was built on the basis of his doctoral dissertation at Cambridge, which was later published as Caste and Race in India (1932). Ghurye's work attracted attention because it addressed the major concerns of Indian anthropology at the time. In this book, Ghurye provides a detailed critique of the then dominant theories about the relationship between race and caste. Herbert Risley, a British colonial official who was deeply interested in anthropological matters, was the main proponent of the dominant view. This view held that human beings can be divided into distinct and separate races on the basis of their physical characteristics such as the circumference of the skull, the length of the nose, or the volume (size) of the cranium or the part of the skull where the brain is located.</p> <p>What were Ghurye's views on caste and race?</p>	4
27	Explain the difference between law and pattern.	4
	OR	
	Explain cultural change with an example?	4
28	What do you understand by Material culture?	4
29	<p>Two concepts, which are critical to the understanding of political institutions, are power and authority. Power is the ability of individuals or groups to carry out their will even when opposed by others. It implies that those who hold power do so at the cost of others. There is a fixed amount of power in a society and if some wield power others do not. In other words, an individual or group does not hold power in isolation, they hold it in relation to others.</p> <p>How do you see Power being used around you? Do you think the use of Power is necessary?</p>	4

30	<p>A state exists where there is a political apparatus of government ruling over a given territory. Government authority is backed by a legal system and by the capacity to use military force to implement its policies. The functionalist perspective sees the state as representing the interests of all sections of society. The conflict perspective sees the state as representing the dominant sections of society.</p> <p>How are modern states different from traditional states? What is the meaning of Sovereignty? State about Citizenship rights?</p>	4
31	<p>What are the four basic systems of stratification? Tell us about each in detail?</p>	4
32	<p>What is Social control? Do you think social control is the need of society ? Give reasons ?</p>	4
SECTION D		
33	<p>As you know very well, being united as Indians does not prevent us from disagreeing with each other. Different political parties may have very different agendas even though they may respect the same Constitution. Belief in or knowledge of the same set of traffic rules does not prevent heated arguments on the road.</p> <p>How much difference or dissent is tolerated in society ? What is crime? Give an example of how breaking the law can be ethical ?</p>	6
34	<p>Bureaucracy was a mode of organisation which was premised on the separation of the public from the domestic world. This meant that behaviour in the public domain was regulated by explicit rules and regulations. Moreover, as a public institution, bureaucracy restricted the power of the officials in regard to their responsibilities and did not provide absolute power to them.</p> <p>Based on the given passage, answer the following questions -</p> <p>(a) State two feature of Bureaucracy ?</p> <p>(b) How does Bureaucratic organisation separate the domestic world from the public world?</p> <p>(c) Give two examples of Bureaucracy?</p>	6
35	<p>What do you understand by Social Inequality? According to Amartya Sen, how inequality is central to differences among societies ?</p>	6