

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): Power is usually defined as the ability to make others do what you want regardless of what they themselves want.</p> <p>Reason(R): When a relationship of power is stable and settled, and the parties involved have become accustomed to their relative positions, we have a situation of domination.</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>Sociology focuses on _____</p> <p>(a) Interactions between individuals (b) Animal behaviour (c) Environment (d) Peace and conflict</p>	1
3	<p>What idea did Darwin's theory emphasize -</p> <p>(a) Help the fittest (b) Employ the fittest (c) Survival of the fittest (d) Search the fittest</p>	1

4	<p>_____ is the study of production and distribution of goods and services.</p> <p>(a) Sociology (b) Economics (c) Anthropology (d) History</p>	1
5	<p>Ghurye gave a comprehensive definition of caste, which of these feature is not mentioned by him?</p> <p>(a) Caste is an institution based on segmental division. (b) Caste is based on hierarchical division. (c) Caste as an institution does not impose any restrictions. (d) Caste restricts the choice of occupation, which, like caste itself, is decided by birth and is hereditary.</p>	1
6	<p>D.P. wrote many books in English and Bengali. His _____ is a pioneering work, considered a classic in its genre.</p> <p>(a) Introduction to Indian Music (b) Introduction to Western Music (c) Introduction to Music (d) Introduction to Classical Music</p>	1
7	<p>A welfare state is a _____ state. This means that, unlike the _____ of classical liberal political theory, the welfare state does not seek to do only the minimum necessary to maintain law and order.</p> <p>(a) Small policy (b) Large, social (c) Detailed, economic (d) Positive, laissez faire</p>	1
8	<p>These as a site of research offered many advantages to Indian sociology. It provided an opportunity to illustrate the importance of ethnographic research methods. These here is used for -</p> <p>(a) Village (b) Hospital (c) School (d) District</p>	1
9	<p>Assertion(A): During the late 17th and 18th centuries, Western Europe saw the emergence of radically new ways of thinking about the world. Reason(R): Referred to as 'The Enlightenment', these new philosophies established the human being at the centre of the universe, and rational thought as the central feature of the human being.</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>The French Revolution (1789) announced the arrival of _____ sovereignty at the level of individuals as well as nation-states.</p> <p>(a) Economic (b) Social (c) Educational (d) Political</p>	1
11	<p>What kind of institution is The College -</p> <p>(a) Informal (b) Formal (c) Political (d) Economic</p>	1
12	<p>Assertion(A): The nuclear family is seen as the unit best equipped to handle the demands of industrial society by the functionalists. Reason(R): In such a family one adult can work outside home while the second adult cares for the home and children.</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): Identities are not inherited but fashioned both by the individual and the group through their relationship with others. Reason(R): For the individual the social roles that s/he plays imparts identity.</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>The foundation of modern industries was laid by which revolution ?</p> <p>(a) Industrial (b) National (c) Regional (d) Social</p>	1
15	<p>Sociology is sometimes called the child of the _____.</p> <p>(a) Age of Revolution (b) Age of Enlightenment (c) Age of labor (d) Dark ages</p>	1

16	Material aspect does not refer to which of the following - (a) Instruments of communication (b) Technologies (c) Modes of transportation (d) Mores	1
SECTION B		
17	Role stereotyping is a process of reinforcing some specific role for some member of the society. For example men and women are often socialised in stereotypical roles, as breadwinner and homemaker respectively. Social roles and status are often wrongly seen as fixed and unchanging. How does Role stereotyping affect a person's life ?	2
OR		
	A role is the dynamic or the behavioural aspect of status. Status is occupied, but roles are played. We may say that a status is an institutionalised role. It is a role that has become regularised, standardised and formalised in the society at large or in any of the specific associations of society. What do you understand by role, are roles occupied or played ?	2
18	What do you understand by Power? How do you see power being used around you ?	2
19	State two features of Capitalist society.	2
20	What is Class struggle? Give one example.	2
21	What changes are visible in the forms of family?	2
22	What are the types of families on the basis of residence? Explain .	2
23	It must be apparent that each individual in a modern complex society such as ours occupies many different kinds of status during the course of his/her life. You as a school student may be a student to your teacher, a customer to your grocer, a passenger to the bus driver, a brother or sister to your sibling and a patient to the doctor. What do you understand by status, explain by giving example?	2

24	<p>A law is a formal sanction defined by government as a rule or principle that its citizens must follow. Laws are explicit. They are applicable to the whole society. And a violation of the law attracts penalties and punishment. If in your home children are not allowed to stay outdoors after sundown, that is a norm. It is specific to your family and may not be applicable to all families. However, if you are caught stealing a gold necklace from someone else's home, you have violated the universally accepted law of private property and can be sent to jail after trial as punishment. Read the given passage and state how Law and Norm differ.</p>	2
	OR	
	How has mass media become an important part of our lives?	2
25	What do you understand by Cultural change? Give example.	2
SECTION C		
26	<p>In many societies, including in many parts of India, the line of descent and inheritance passes from father to son. This is understood as a patrilineal system. Keeping in mind that women tend not to get property rights, the Government of India in the aftermath of the Kargil War decided that financial compensation for the death of Indian soldiers should go to their widows so that they were provided for.</p> <p>What do you think is the reason due to which the Government of India decided after the Kargil war that the widows should get the amount of compensation for the death of Indian soldiers?</p>	4
27	Discuss the causes of 'youth rebellion'.	4
	OR	
	How are Politics and Social Change related ?	4
28	What do you understand by society? State three characteristics of society.	4
29	<p>Contestations also include dissent or protest against laws or lawful authorities. Open and democratic societies allow this kind of dissent to different degrees. There are both explicit and implicit boundaries defined for such dissent; crossing these boundaries invites some form of reaction from society, usually from the law enforcement authorities.</p> <p>How is Contestation is a way of showing dissent? Why do you think a person do Contestation ?</p>	4
30	<p>The modern capitalist state was one of the significant themes that interested A.R. Desai. As always, his approach to this issue was from a Marxist perspective. In an essay called "The myth of the welfare state", Desai provides a detailed critique of this notion and points to it many shortcomings.</p> <p>State four criteria stated by Desai against which the performance of the welfare state can be measured.</p>	4

31	What did M.N. Srinivas and Louis Dumont say about village studies ?	4
32	Give your views on 'Division of Labour in Society'.	4
SECTION D		
33	What do you understand by Social control? What is the need of Social control?	6
34	<p>A modern society is appreciative of cultural difference and does not close its doors to cultural influences from abroad. But such influences are always incorporated in a distinctive way, which can combine with elements of indigenous culture. The English language despite its foreign inclusions does not become a separate language, nor does Hindi film music lose its character through borrowings. The absorption of diverse styles, forms, sounds and artifacts provides an identity to a cosmopolitan culture. In a global world where modern means of communication are shrinking distances between cultures, a cosmopolitan outlook allows diverse influences to enrich one's own culture.</p> <p>Answer the given questions on the basis of the passage.</p> <p>(a) What is meant by Cultural difference?</p> <p>(b) How does Cosmopolitan culture get recognition?</p> <p>(c) How are the modern means of communication are shrinking distances between cultures ?</p>	6
35	Explain the difference between formal and informal organisation. What kind of institution is the School and why ?	6