

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT

FINAL TERM EXAMINATION - FEBRUARY 2018

CLASS- XI

MARKING SCHEME – SOCIOLOGY [THEORY]

1. 1. Persistent Interaction 2. A stable pattern 3. A sense of belonging 4. Shared interest 5. Acceptance of common norms & values 6. A definable structure. 1+1= 2
2. The word caste is derived from the Portuguese word 'casta' which is stratification of status based on birth. 2. Its hierarchy consists of Brahmins on the top followed by Kshatriya, Vaishya & shudras who are the lowest caste. 1+1=2
3. According to Marx it is a process in capitalist society in which humans are separated from, nature, other humans, their work & its products & their own self. 2. They do not enjoy the fruits of their labour. 1+1=2
4. 1. Objectivity means unbiased, neutral & based on facts alone. 2. On the other hand subjectivity means something based on individual values & preferences. 1+1=2
5. 1. It refers to transactions outside the sphere of regular employment, sometimes involving the exchange of cash for services provided. 2. Also involving direct exchange of goods & services. 1+1=2
6. 1. Slavery is an extreme form of inequality in which some individuals are literally owned by others. 2. Estate system was part of feudal Europe of ranking according to occupation. 1+1=2
7. 1. The marriage of a single man to more than one woman is Polygyny. 2. Marriage of a single female to more than one man is polyandry. 1+1=2
8. These rights involve the freedom of individuals to live where they choose, freedom of speech, & religion, right to own property & the right to equal justice before the law. 2
9. It doesn't seek to evaluate the values & beliefs of other beliefs according to one's culture. 2. But is more open in appreciating other cultural forms. 1+1=2
10. 1. People belong to similar economic criteria, it purely based on achievement. 2. Keeps changing according to an individual's ability & effort, is based on inequalities which are purely economic. 1+1=2
11. 1. Community refers to human relationships that are highly personal, intimate & enduring. 2. Association is impersonal, superficial & transitory relationships of modern life. 1+1=2
12. It's a branch of Anthropology that studies human racial types by measuring the human body. 2

13. A society that lacks formal institutions of government. 2
14. 1. Great traditions comprises of cultural traits which are written & widely accepted by elites of a society who are educated & learned. 1+1=2
2. Little traditions are oral & operate at village level.
15. 1. From the functional perspective social control refers to use of force to regulate the behaviour of the groups, 2. Conflict theorists consider social control as a mechanism to impose control of dominant classes on rest of the society. 2+2=4
16. 2. The respondents respond to questions asked either orally during personal methods or through telephone conversations, or also a mailed questionnaire may be used. 2. It is one of the most popular methods of research. 2+2=4
17. 2. Achieved status is the characteristic of industrialized societies where a person is recognized by his ability & skills. 2+2=4
2. Ascribed status refers to traditional societies which assign positions to individuals based on their birth.
- OR
- Status refers to the social position with defined rights & duties assigned to these positions
A role is a dynamic or the behavioural aspect of status.
18. 1. The term ecology denotes the web of physical & biological systems & processes of humans are one element. 2. Ecology denotes social environment & human interventions also. 3. It is a two way process. 4. Just as nature shapes society, so also society shapes nature. 1+1+1+1=4
19. 1. Influenced by scientific theories & findings the early sociologist's classified different forms of societies. 2. Pre modern & modern, evolutionary theory, the age of enlightenment & individualism contributed to the study of sociology. 2+2=4
- OR
1. Clash of ideas gives rise to conflict. 2. Scarcity of resources in society produce conflict as groups struggle to gain access to & controls over those resources.
20. 1. The different agencies are family, school, peer group, mass media, state etc. 2. Analyse which is most applicable & justify your stance based on your assumptions. 2+2=4
21. 1. The use modern forms of machines & technology in the production process is industrial economy. 2. It is based on division of labour & specialization of skills. 2+2=4
22. 1. It refers to means by which a society brings its recalcitrant or unruly members back into line. 3+3=6
2. Social control may be formal or informal depending on the type of society.
23. 1. It is a mode of organization which was premised on the separation of the public from the domestic world. 2. As a public institution it restricts its officials in regard to their responsibilities & does not provide absolute power to them. 3+3=6
24. 1. The numerous instances of natural disasters lead either to total transformation & even total destruction of societies. 2. But the effects can also be constructive like the discovery of oil in the desert regions. 3+3=6

OR

1. Auguste Comte is considered the father of sociology, he coined the word in 1839 from two words, Latin word societus, Greek word logos, meaning the science of society. 2. He describes that human society has passed through stages, theological, metaphysical & scientific stage. This is the stage of modern society today where man has become a rational & scientific thinker & has become the master of his destiny.

25. **Passage:**

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Have you noticed gentrification taking place in your neighbourhood? Do you know of such instances? Find out what the locality was like before this happened. In what ways has it changed? How have these changes affected different social groups & classes? Who benefits & who loses? Who decides about changes of this sort-Is there voting, or some form of public discussion? Discuss from your experience.

Answers based on analysis of the passage.