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Code Number



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SECOND TERM EXAMINATION
SUBJECT : SOCIOLOGY

CLASS: XI
10.12.2017

Sub. Code: 039/2

Time Allotted: 3 Hrs
Max. Marks: 80

MARKING SCHEME -ANSWER KEY

1. How a functionalist view understands Social Institutions? 2
They understand social institutions as a complex set of social norms, belief, values & role relationship.
2. What according to E.B.Taylor is Culture? 2
It includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs & any capability & habits acquired by man as a member of society.
3. What is Division of Labour? 2
The specialization of work of which different occupations are combined within a production system.
4. Define a State. 2
A State exists where there is a political apparatus, backed by a legal system .
5. How Media is considered as an agency of Socialisation? 2
It has become an essential part of everyday life, different media plays different role, access to information is more democratic
6. What do you understand by 'Self-Reflexivity'? 2
The sociologist tries to take an outsiders perspective on hi/her work, he/she tries to look at it from respondent's point of view.
7. What is a Sampling Error? 2
The unavoidable margin of error in the results of a survey because it is based on information from only a small sample rather than an entire population.
8. What according to Durkheim is Solidarity? 2
Classification of human society in an organized manner based on its different social structure.
9. What are the underlying assumptions of Capitalism? 2
It is an economic system in which the means of production are privately owned to accumulate profits.
10. Define Anomie & Altruism. 2
According to Durkheim, it is a condition where norms guiding conduct break down, The principle of acting to benefit others without any selfishness or self-interest is termed as Altruism.
11. What is 'Ghettoisation ' or a 'Ghetto'? 2
Refers to neighbourhood with concentration of people of particular religion & common

identity.

12. What are 'Gated Communities'? 2
Urban localities sealed off its surroundings by fences, walls & gates & therefore enjoy political dominance.
13. What do you understand by Dominant Caste? 2
Refers to landowning intermediate castes that are numerically large & therefore enjoy political dominance in a given region.
14. What do you understand by 'Risk Societies'? 2
We have been using technology & products that we do not fully grasp, & hence live in risk societies.
15. Define Kinship & discuss various degrees of Kinship. 4
Relatives in a family are called Kins, primary, secondary & tertiary kinship.
16. What are Political Parties? Mention its types & functions. 4
A voluntary association of individuals who have common political views & objectives, Big party, one party & multiple party.
17. What is Comparative Method? Discuss its advantages & Disadvantages. 4
It seeks to arrive at generalizations & conclusions by comparing various types of social institutions, by examining similarities & differences of research.
- OR
- Define Observation as a technique of data collection & mention its pre-requisites.
It is the basic technique of scientific research based on evidence which consists of facts derived through scientific observation.
18. Discuss briefly the concept of Social Process. 4
Sociological perspective questions everything but accepts things only after proper investigations, Competition, conflict, cooperation are all social process, assigning individuals roles.
19. Why is Competition imperative in Human Societies? 4
It is a natural concept is part of any dominant human society, individualism & capitalism which are predominant in modern societies are governed by competition, it is a dominant ideology of human society.
20. Discuss the concept of Social Change. 4
It is a general term which brings change in all institutions, which should be of great magnitude, evolutionary & Revolutionary change, which can affect one & all.
- OR
- What is Social Order? Discuss Briefly.
Stability is social order, people are spontaneously obeying law or compelled to obey, both to maintain social order, modern societies depend on some power to ensure social order & norms.
21. Discuss the concepts of Contestation, Crime & Violence. 4
Contestation is insistent disagreement, Crime is an act that violates an existing law, Violence is extreme form of contestation, & an enemy of social order.
22. How does technology & economy affect change? 6
The combination of technological & economic change has brought lot of changes, discovery of oil in the deserts, Industrial Revolution, Steam engine, ocean voyages, gunpowder, power loom etc.

23. Discuss the major Environmental problems & Risks to Human Societies. 6
1. Resource depletion 2. Pollution 3. Global Warming 4. Genetically modified organisms 5. Natural & Man-made environmental disasters.

OR

Why Environmental problems are also Social problems?

Social environments emerge from the interaction between biophysical ecology & human interventions, it's a two-way process, Ecology shapes the forms of human life & culture, Human intervention has the power to alter environments permanently.

24. What are some of the challenges to social order in Urban areas? 6

Housing, lack of civic amenities, segregation residential areas, phenomenon of street people, growth of slums, question of space, high density of population, law & order etc.

25. **PASSAGE:** Imagine that you are a fifteen or Sixteen year girl or Boy living in a slum. 6

What would your family do & how would you live? Write a short essay describing your life in a slum.

Answer based on the above passage.
