

Roll Number		
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SET B



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SECOND TERM EXAMINATION
SOCIOLOGY (039)**

CLASS: XI

Max.Marks: 20

MARKING SCHEME			
SET	QN.NO	VALUE POINTS	MARKS SPLIT UP
B	1	a. Auguste Comte	1
	2	a. Sir Patrick Geddes	1
	3	Ascriptive	1
	4	Sanction	1
	5	Empirical study is the systematic data collection through observation, interviews or questionnaires and analyzing the data to arrive to a conclusion.	2
	6	The responsibilities of a sociologist are: - Studying society in an unbiased manner. - To be impersonal - To observe and correct findings and information.	2
	7	<u>Need of Social Control</u> 1. To establish social order. 2. To control human behaviour. 3. To protect original elements of culture. 4. Social security. 5. Unity in the group.	2

8	Difference between In Group and Out Group: <table><tr><th>In Group</th><th>Out Group</th></tr><tr><td>(1) "We feeling" exists.</td><td>(1) Lack of "We feeling".</td></tr><tr><td>(2) Face to face relationship.</td><td>(2) No face to face relationship</td></tr><tr><td>(3) Feeling of sacrifice and cooperation among members.</td><td>(3) Lack of feeling of sacrifice and cooperation among members.</td></tr><tr><td>(4) Domestic and perfect relationship.</td><td>(4) Working relationship and imperfect relationship.</td></tr></table>	In Group	Out Group	(1) "We feeling" exists.	(1) Lack of "We feeling".	(2) Face to face relationship.	(2) No face to face relationship	(3) Feeling of sacrifice and cooperation among members.	(3) Lack of feeling of sacrifice and cooperation among members.	(4) Domestic and perfect relationship.	(4) Working relationship and imperfect relationship.	2
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9	<p>Natural evolutionary theory:- Earlier thinkers who made effort to classify societies like hunters and gatherers, pastoral and agrarian, agrarian and non-industrial civilisation etc:-</p> <p>Evolutionary theory of Charles Darwin:- The theory of evolution first formulated in Darwin's book "On the Origin of Species" in 1859, is the process by which organisms change over time as a result of changes in heritable physical or behavioural traits. Changes that allow an organism to better adapt to its environment. Herbert Spencer applied this theory to society. Society is like an organism, which is changing from lower to higher, from simple to complex,from homogeneous to heterogeneous stage. This is called ‘Social Evolution’ or ‘Social Darwinism’ or ‘Spencer-ism’.</p> <p>Enlightenment movement:- European intellectual movement of late 17th and 18th centuries, which emphasized reasoning, scientific thought, and individualism. Methods of natural science are used to apply in the study of human affairs.</p> <p>French revolution:- which happened in 1789 resulted in leaderless situation in France and lead to many social problems, which need solutions. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity</p>	4										
10	Difference between Caste and Class :- <table><tr><th>Caste</th><th>Class</th></tr><tr><td>(1) It depends on birth.</td><td>(1) It depends on social circumstances.</td></tr><tr><td>(2) It is closed group.</td><td>(2) It is an open system.</td></tr><tr><td>(3) There are rigid rules regarding marriage, eating-habits, etc.</td><td>(3) Class has no rigidity.</td></tr><tr><td>(4) Caste system is a permanent/ stable</td><td>(4) It is less stable than caste system.</td></tr></table>	Caste	Class	(1) It depends on birth.	(1) It depends on social circumstances.	(2) It is closed group.	(2) It is an open system.	(3) There are rigid rules regarding marriage, eating-habits, etc.	(3) Class has no rigidity.	(4) Caste system is a permanent/ stable	(4) It is less stable than caste system.	4
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