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SET A



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

CLASS: XI

TERM 2

Max.Marks: 40

MARKING SCHEME			
SET	QN.NO	VALUE POINTS	MARKS SPLIT UP
A	1	The welfare state is a democratic state. Democracy was considered an essential condition for the emergence of the welfare state. Formal democratic institutions, specially multi-party elections, were thought to be a defining feature of the welfare state.	1
	2	Ghurye believed that Risley's thesis of the upper castes being Aryan and the lower castes being non-Aryan was broadly true only for northern India. In other parts of India, the inter-group differences in the anthropometric measurements were not very large or systematic.	1
	3 A)	Marx argued that human society had progressed through different stages. These were: primitive communism, slavery, feudalism and capitalism.	2
	3 B)	Alienation: A process in capitalist society by which human beings are separated and distanced from (or made strangers to) nature, other human beings, their work and its product, and their own nature or self.	
	4 A)	Evolution:- Changes taking place slowly over a longer period of time. Revolution:- Changes taking place Rapidly over a shorter period of time.	2
	4 B)	The 'bigness' of change is measured not only by how much change it brings about, but also by the scale of the change, that is, by how large a section of society it affects.	
	5	It 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.	2
	6	Endogamy: A social institution that defines the boundary of a social or kin group within which marriage relations are permissible; marriage outside these defined groups are prohibited. The most common example is caste endogamy, where marriage may only take place with a member of the same caste.	2
	7	Laissez-faire: A French phrase (literally 'let be' or 'leave alone') that stands for a political and economic doctrine that advocates minimum state intervention in the economy and economic relations; usually associated with belief in the regulative powers and efficiency of the free market.	2
	8	This is the process by which a progressively larger and larger proportion of the country's population lives in urban rather than rural areas.	2

		<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Influence over someone. Domination is accepted when it is legitimate, not accepted when it is illegitimate.</p>	
	9	<p>Anthropometry: The branch of anthropology that studied human racial types by measuring the human body, particularly the volume of the cranium (skull), the circumference of the head, and the length of the nose.</p>	2
	10	<p>Contestation means disagreement. Competition and conflict are more specific than this one example is that of louder cultures among youth and youth rebellion. These social norms. More standards forms of contestation include election which form a political completion. It also includes dissent and protest against the law and lawful authorities.</p> <p>Crime is an act that violates an existing law, nothing less or more. If the existing law is believed to be law for the highest moral reasons. This is exactly what Gandhi did.</p>	4
	11	<p><u>Social Changes due to industrial Revolution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The factories set up in urban areas were manned by workers who were uprooted from the rural areas and came to the cities in search of work. • Low wages at the factory meant that men, women and even children had to work long hours in hazardous circumstances to eke out a living. • Modern industry enabled the urban to dominate over the rural. • Cities and towns became the dominant forms of human settlement • The rich and powerful lived in the cities, but so did the working classes who lived in slums amidst poverty and squalor. • Modern forms of governance, with the state assuming control of health, sanitation, crime control and general ‘development’ created the demand for new kinds of knowledge. (<u>Any four points</u>) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weber again used the ideal type to illustrate the three types of authority that he defined as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Traditional, Custom and precedence o Charismatic and Divine sources or the ‘gift of grace’ o Rational-legal. Legal demarcation of authority (<u>Explain each point</u>) 	4
	12	<p>(i) Caste is an institution based on segmental division.</p> <p>(ii) Caste is based on hierarchical division.</p> <p>(iii) The institution of caste necessarily involves restrictions on social interaction, specially the sharing of food.</p> <p>(iv) Following from the principles of hierarchy and restricted social interaction, caste also involves differential rights and duties for different castes.</p> <p>(v) Caste restricts the choice of occupation, which, like caste itself, is decided by birth and is hereditary.</p> <p>(vi) Caste involves strict restrictions on marriage. (<u>Elaborate any four points</u>)</p>	4
	13	<p><u>Mechanical Solidarity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional cultures. • Low division of labour. • Small populations. • A collection of different self-sufficient groups. • Each person within a particular group is engaged in similar activities or functions. 	6

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People in this society are bound together by common experience and shared beliefs. • People are based on similarity and personal relationships. Such societies are not very tolerant of differences and any violation of the norms of the community attracts harsh punishment. • Individual and the community were so tightly integrated that it was feared that any violation of codes of conduct could result in the disintegration of the community. <p><u>Organic Solidarity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern culture • It is based on the heterogeneity of its members. • High division of labour • It is found in societies with large populations • Where most social relationships necessarily have to be impersonal. • Such a society is based on institutions • Each of its constituent groups or units is not self-sufficient but dependent on other units/groups for their survival. • Interdependence is the essence of organic solidarity. • It celebrates individuals and allows for their need to be different from each other, and recognizes their multiple roles and organic ties. • In modern societies, the law aims to repair or correct the wrong that is done by a criminal act. • In modern society the individual was given some autonomy, whereas in primitive societies the individual was totally submerged in the collectivity <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Features of Bureaucracy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functioning of Officials • Hierarchical Ordering of Positions • Reliance on Written Document • Office Management (Specialised) • Conduct in Office. • Fixed salary according to their rank <u>(Explain each point)</u> 	
	14	<p>Nature, ecology and the physical environment have always had a significant influence on the structure and shape of society. This was particularly true in the past when human beings were unable to control or overcome the effects of nature. the kind of food they ate or the clothes they wore, the way they earned their livelihood, and their patterns of social interaction were all determined to a large extent by the physical and climatic conditions of their environment. But the extent to which the environment influences society has been decreasing over time with the increase in technological resources. Technology allows us to overcome or adapt to the problems posed by nature, thus reducing the differences between societies living in different sorts of environments. On the other hand, technology also alters nature and our relationship to it in new ways Sudden and catastrophic events such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, or tidal waves can change societies quite drastically. These changes are often irreversible, that is, they are permanent and don't allow a return to the way things were. For example, it is quite possible that many of those whose livelihoods were destroyed by the tsunami will never be able to return to them again, and that many of the coastal villages will have their social structure</p>	6

		completely altered. Environmental or ecological factors need not only be destructive to cause change, they can be constructive as well. A good example is the discovery of oil in the desert regions of West Asia	
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