

**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT**  
**CLASS: 11**  
**FIRST PERIODIC ASSESSMENT**  
 Subject 039  
**SET - A**

QP.NO.	VALUE POINTS	SPLIT UP MARKS
1.	<b>Altruism</b>	1
2.	<b>Alienation</b>	1
3.	The two principal forms of social process found in society are: a) Associative social processes. It includes co-operation, and accommodation. b) Dis-associative social processes. It includes competition, conflict	2
4.	An economic system in which the means of production are privately owned and organised to accumulate profits within a market framework, in which labour is provided by waged workers.	2
5.	In simple societies where no surplus was produced, there was cooperation between individuals and groups who were not divided on class or caste or race lines. Modern societies are often marked by wide differences in wealth and power. While the most evident forms of stratification in modern societies involve class divisions, others like race and caste, region and community, tribe and gender also continue to matter as bases of social stratification.	4
6.	Case study is a holistic approach to a subject. It is a complete and detailed account of social phenomenon. The major advantage of this method is that it gives the researcher a clear insight into the behaviour of the group under study. It is also extremely useful in describing significant variables.	4
7.	Historical method: Society changes constantly. In order to understand its structure, the sociologist tries to study the conditions of the earlier societies. Therefore, the base of the study of the society is based on historical factors, that is, an effort is made by sociologists to understand social life through the past while interpreting and analyzing the phenomena of the past. The present society is more over the past society. With the principles of induction the historical method discovers the relationship between social phenomena of the past and present. This method gets into from various sources: a) Documents. b) Relics and historical materials that are kept in museums, stone inscriptions, coins and article obtained through excavations. Advantages: a) This method helps us to know the circumstances in which a particular phenomenon is possible, helps in studying the changing focus of social units and organisations. Disadvantages: a) Collecting information is a huge task. Documents are preserved in different parts of the country and historical facts and phenomena are not subject to experimentation.	6

