

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT**ANNUAL EXAMINATION****FEBRUARY 2020****SET A****CLASS XI****Marking Scheme – Sociology**

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)
1.	Bhramins	1
2.	Monogamy	1
3.	In groups are characterized by a sense of belongingness.	1
4.	a) Patriarchy	1
5.	Endogamy	1
6.	Marriage	1
7.	Ethnocentric	1
8.	Family	1
9.	Normative	1
10.	Material	1
11.	Privilege groups	1
12.	Structured	1
13.	Human actions and relationships	1
14.	Tsunami	1
15.	M.N. Srinivas	1
16.	Rational thoughts	1
17.	Ture	1
18.	Durkhiem	1
19.	Capitalist	1
20.	Bureaucracy	1
21.	Sociology is defined as a systematic study of society distinct from philosophy and religious reflections as well as our everyday common sense observations about society. The word sociology is derived from Latin and Greek.	2
22.	Studying society in an unbiased manner to be impersonal, to observe and correct findings and information.	2
23.	It values other cultures for their difference. It celebrates and accommodates different cultural propensities within its fold and promotes cultural exchange. OR Great Tradition: It comprises of the cultural traits or traditions which are written. It is widely accepted by the elites of a society who are educated and learned. Little Tradition: It comprises of the cultural traits or traditions which are oral and operates at the village level.	2

24.	<p>Ascribed status: A social position which a person occupies by birth. It assumes involuntarily.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Achieved status: Refers to a social position that a person occupies through personal ability. It assumes ability.</p>	2
25.	It refers to tools technologies, machines, buildings and modes of transportation as well as instruments of production and communication.	2
26.	<p>Advantages: It is less time consuming, Less expensive, covers an extremely big population.</p> <p>Disadvantages: Respondents may not answer honestly. Respondent may consult another person while filling questionnaire. It can only be used on literate people.</p>	2
27.	<p>Marx used the term to refer to the loss of control on the part of workers over the nature of the labour task, and over the products of their labour.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>For Durkheim, a social condition where the norms guiding conduct break down, leaving individuals without social restraint or guidance.</p>	2
28.	<p>Village- Significant proportion of its population is involved in agriculture activities, low density of population as compared to cities and towns.</p> <p>City – Majority of people engaged in non-agriculture pursuits. Population density i.e. is higher than villages</p>	2
29.	<p>Social Facts are the norms, rules and regulations of the society which are aspects of social reality and exert pressure on individual's behaviour to conform the norms of the groups.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>It is a logically consistent model of a social phenomenon that highlights, its most significant characteristics. It is not meant to be an exact reproduction of reality</p>	2
30.	<p>The system of capitalism became:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The driving force behind the growth of industrial manufacturing. b) Capitalism involves new attitudes and institutions. Entrepreneurs now engage in the sustained systematic pursuit of profit. c) This market acted as a key instrument of productive life. d) Goods, services and labour became commodities whose use was determined by rational calculations. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Sociology conducts, many experiments indirectly and employs scientific methods, such as scales of sociometer, schedule and interview. Comparison is possible. Objectivity is possible. Since sociology uses scientific methods in the study of its subject matters. Therefore its entitled to be called science.</p>	4
31.	Each position in the caste structure was defined in terms of its purity or population relative to others. The Brahmin priestly castes, are superior to all others and the panchamas.	4

	The traditional system is generally conceptualized in term of the four varnas of Brahmins, Kshatriyas, vaishnavas and shudra.	
32.	Caste study is 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
33.	Karl Marx distinguish between cooperation in human and animal communities. According to him cooperation in human communities is based on adjustment and accommodation which changes the human society. Man is compelled to cooperate which is not in the power. But from outside and he used the term alienation to refer to the cooperation which workers have over products and labour.	4
34.	Social environment emerged from interaction between bio physical ecology and human interventions. This is a two way process — Just as nature shapes society, the society shapes nature. (a) Nature affects society : Nature affects in such a way that human schedule, their wearing style and their living style are according to the nature of the Region. (b) Society affects nature : Society affects nature through urbanization and industrialization.	4
35.	It existed in industrial society. Many other occupations are taken up and work is done by machines. Existing in large population. Social relationships are more impersonal. The society is goal oriented. Relationships are neither imitate nor close but formal. The people have selfish aims. There is detailed code of conduct.	4
36.	Features of welfare state (i) Welfare state is a positive state. • It does not seek to do only the minimum necessary to maintain law and order. • It is interventionist state and uses its powers to implement policies of social welfare. (ii) It is democratic state. • Democracy is essential for welfare state. • Formal democratic institutions especially multi-party elections are a defining feature. (iii) It involves a mixed economy. • Mixed economy is an economy in which both private and public enterprises exist. • Welfare state does not eliminate capitalist market and nor prevents public investments. Explain points.	6
37.	Types of Economic systems Primitive Economic system: Features Agrarian Economy Features Industrial Economy	6

	<p>Features (Explain points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Political Institutions: State: Government: Political Parties (Explain points)</p>	
38.	<p>a) Gender discrimination, the different way treatment for girls and boys.</p> <p>b) Yes is gendered, all the time, for girls the street was simply a means to get straight home from school. And even for this limited use of the street, they always went in clusters, perhaps because behind their purposeful demeanor they carried the worst fears of being assaulted.</p>	6