



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT FINAL TERM EXAMINATION

SUBJECT :SOCIOLOGY

CLASS: XI

Sub. Code:039/2

Time Allotted:

3 Hrs.

10.02.2019

Max. Marks:80

EXPECTED VALUE POINTS AND SCHEME OF EVALUATION

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)
1	Define hydrology and aquifers. Hydrology: The science of water and its flows; or the broad structure of water resources in a country or region. Aquifers: Natural underground formations in the geology of a region where water gets stored.	2
2	What according to Karl Marx is Alienation? Alienation: 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.	2
3	Define gated communities. Gated Communities: Urban localities (usually upper class or affluent) sealed off from its surroundings by fences, walls and gates, with controlled entry and exit. OR What do you mean by Urbanisation? The process by which the % of people living in the urban areas more than the % of population in rural areas is called urbanization.	2
4	Define subculture. Subculture : It marks a group of people within a larger culture who borrow from and often distort, exaggerate or invert the symbols, values and beliefs of the larger culture to distinguish themselves.	2
5	Differentiate between social science and natural science. Natural Science: It is the study of objects or states that may be observationally compared. Social Sciences: By contrast it is not found on an observation comparison of several objects or states. OR Where and when was the first department of sociology established in India? It was first established in the university of Mumbai in 1919. The department was set up with eminent British sociologist Sir Patrick Geddes as the first professor and head of the department.	2
6	Define ecology. How has it been modified? The term ecology denotes the web of physical and biological systems and processes of which humans are one element. Ecology has been modified by human action.	2
7	How according to Durkheim social structure limit us? Social structure, according to Durkheim, constrains our activities in a parallel way, setting limits to what we can do as individuals. It is 'external' to us just as the walls of	2

	<p>the room are.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Define capitalism. Discuss the underlying assumption behind capitalism.</p> <p>The economic system in which the means of production are privately owned and organized to accumulate profits with a market frame work in which labour is provided with large workers.</p>	
8	<p>What are the different forms of social processes?</p> <p>The 2 principal forms of social process found in society are :</p> <p>a) Associative social processes.</p> <p>b) Dis-associative social processes.</p>	2
9	<p>What is an aggregate?</p> <p>Aggregates are simply collections of people who are in the same place at the same time, but share no definite connection with one another.</p>	2
10	<p>What are Great traditions and Little traditions?</p> <p>Great Tradition : It comprises of the cultural traits or traditions which are written and widely accepted by the elites of a society who are educated and learned.</p> <p>Little Tradition : It comprises of the cultural traits or traditions which are oral and operates at the village level.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Define cultural evolutionism.</p> <p>Cultural Evolutionism : It is a theory of culture, which argues that just like natural species, culture also evolves through variation and natural selection.</p>	2
11	<p>Give any two characteristics of primary group.</p> <p>The primary group is used to refer to a small group of people connected by intimate and face to face association and cooperation. They are person oriented.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Define social stratification.</p> <p>Social stratification refers to the existence of the structured inequalities between groups in social societies in terms of their access to material or symbolic rewards.</p>	2
12	<p>Who considered as the founding father of sociology?</p> <p>Auguste Comte was a French scholar and is considered to be the founder of sociology. He believed that it would contribute to the welfare of mankind.</p>	2
13	<p>What is Laissez Faire?</p> <p>A political and economic approach based on the general principle of non-interference in the economy by government and freedom for markets and property owners.</p>	2
14	<p>Define sociology & mention how the name has been derived.</p> <p>Sociology is defined as a systematic study of society distinct from philosophy and religious reflections as well as the everyday common sense observations about the society. The word sociology is derived from Latin and Greek root words.</p>	2
15	<p>What are the degrees of Kinship?</p> <p>a) Primary kinship</p> <p>b) Secondary Kinship</p> <p>c) Tertiary Kinship</p>	4
16	<p>What was the contribution of Karl Marx to Sociology?</p> <p>The main contribution of Karl Marx is class struggle. Karl Marx says that each society has two opposite classes:</p> <p>i) The exploiters ii) The exploited. The term 'surplus value' refers to the quantity of value produced by the worker beyond the necessary labour time i.e, the working time required to produce a value equal to the one he has received in the form of wages.</p> <p>The term 'alienation' refers to the work alien, which means foreigner, and therefore alienation would mean becoming stranger to one's own people and the product etc. In</p>	4

	a capitalist society, alienation dominates every institutional sphere such as religion, economy and polity.	
17	<p><u>Ethnocentrism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the process of applying our cultural values to evaluate the behaviour and beliefs of people from other cultures. • Evaluation of other culture according to preconceptions originating in the standards and customs of one's own culture. <p><u>Cosmopolitanism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the opposite of Ethnocentrism • A Cosmopolitan will not evaluate other people and their beliefs on the basis of his own beliefs. • He will accommodate other cultural difference as they are. • He will encourage cultural exchange and enrich his culture with borrowing from other cultures. 	4
18	<p>What are the various types of authority as stated by Webber?</p> <p>Weber used to illustrate the three types of authority that he defined as traditional, charismatic and rational-legal. While the source of traditional authority was custom and precedence, charismatic authority derived from divine sources or the 'gift of grace', and rational-legal authority was based on legal demarcation of authority. Rational legal authority which prevailed in modern times was epitomised in the bureaucracy.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>What is meant by the Historical Materialism?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical materialism is the methodological approach of Marxist historiography that focuses on human societies and their development over time, claiming that they follow a number of observable tendencies. It is principally a theory of history according to which the material conditions of a society's way of producing and reproducing the means of human existence or, in Marxist terms, the union of its technological and productive capacity and social relations of production, fundamentally determine society's organization and development. 	4
19	<p>Discuss cooperation according to Karl Marx.</p> <p>Karl Marx distinguishes 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.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>What are the three basic forms of advantages enjoyed by the privileged Class?</p> <p>Privileged group enjoy certain basic forms of advantage:</p> <p>Life chances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eg: Wealth, Income, Health, Job, Security, recreation. <p>Social status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privileged group enjoy high status. <p>Political Influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privileged group has the ability dominate others. 	4
20	A defining feature of human life is that human interact and communicate and construct social collectivities comparative and historical perspective of sociology brings home 2 apparently facts. The first that in every society whether ancient or feudal or modern. Asian or European or African human groups and collectivities exist. The	4

	second that the types of groups and collectivities are different in different societies.	
21	<p>Discuss the process of socialization with examples.</p> <p>In the beginning it is the family which brings social consciousness, in the case of the mother figure which gives him an awareness of that person and pattern of her behaviour. The child begins to get early lesson of discipline from the family and also receives affection which is necessary for his emotional fulfillment.</p> <p>In school which disciplines, moulds and expresses him to healthy competitions. The child learns to obey. He is then aware of the existence of peer groups, state, religion and other socializing agencies.</p> <p>Throughout the process of socialization, the child is learning the accepted patterns of culture. He experiences stress and strain and condition himself of restraining his natural impulses.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What do you understand by cultural change?</p> <p>Cultural change is the way in which societies change their patterns of culture. The impetus of change can be internal or external. In regards to internal causes or instance, new methods of paying can boost agricultural production which can transform the nature of food consumption and quality of life of an agrarian community. Cultural change can occur through changes in the natural environment contact with other cultures.</p>	4
22	<p>What according to A.R. Desai is the myth of a welfare state?</p> <p>i) A welfare state is a positive state.</p> <p>This means that, unlike the 'laissez faire' of classical liberal political theory, the welfare state does not seek to do only the minimum necessary to maintain law and order. The welfare state is an interventionist state and actively uses its considerable powers to design and implement social policies for the betterment of society.</p> <p>ii) The welfare state is a democratic state.</p> <p>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. This is why liberal thinkers excluded socialist and communist states from this definition.</p> <p>iii) A welfare state involves a mixed economy.</p> <p>A 'mixed economy' means an economy where both private capitalist enterprises and state or publicly owned enterprises co-exist. A welfare state does not seek to eliminate the capitalist market, nor does it prevent public investment in industry and other fields. By and large, the state sector concentrates on basic goods and social infrastructure, while private industry dominates the consumer goods sector.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What according to M.N. Srinivas is the importance of Indian Villages?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It provided an opportunity to illustrate the importance of ethnographic research methods. • It offered eye-witness accounts of the rapid social change that was taking place in the Indian countryside as the newly independent nation began a programme of planned development. • These vivid descriptions of village India were greatly appreciated at the time as urban Indians as well as policy makers were able to form impressions of what was going on in the heartland of India. • Village studies thus provided a new role for a discipline like sociology in the context of an independent nation. • The study of village is also relevant to the study of a modernised India. 	6
23	Discuss the social change in the Rural areas.	6

	<p>Major changes in the rural area are:</p> <p><u>Major changes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern means of communication have reduced distance between villages. • Cultural lag between Villages and Towns has come down • Social and Land Reforms make changes • Changes in lower class people status, roles and rights. • Dominant Castes: Term attributed to M.N. Srinivas; refers to landowning intermediate castes that are numerically large and therefore enjoy political dominance in a given region. • Introduction of new technologies in Agriculture • National Rural Employment Guarantee act (NREG) 2005. <p>OR</p> <p>Discuss the social change in the Urban areas.</p> <p>Major Social changes in the Urban areas:</p> <p><u>Social Change in Urban Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urbanism is a modern phenomenon • Before the modern era, trade, religion and warfare were some of the major factors that decided the location and importance of cities. • development of group identities — based on factors like race, religion, ethnicity, caste, region, and of course class — which are all well represented in urban life. • High density of population • Large number of workers • Housing problems 	
24	<p>Discuss various types of Economic Systems.</p> <p>Economic system is the system of the society. Human beings have always performed economic activities.</p> <p>a) Primitive Economic System: The economy of the tribal community was based on hunting cattle rearing etc. These tools and techniques were very simple.</p> <p>Features:- Economics, religious and magical activities are closely connected. There is no money provided in primitive economy. The division of labour in primitive economy is based on sex.</p> <p>b) Agrarian Economy: Found in village..... agriculture main source of income. All occupational castes served the higher castes and provided basic amenities by the latter. No cash payments in market term were made for their service.</p> <p>Features:- The agricultural activities were only for consumption. The agricultural yield was very low and there was general security of food.</p> <p>c) Industrial economy:- The modern economy today is industrial economy. This was because production was large in quantity and was based on mechanism of industrial sector. Industrialism entailed the growth of factory system of production.</p> <p>Features: system of exchange, division of labour.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Write a note on Political Institutions with special reference to State and Government.</p> <p>The state and political parties are political institutions.</p> <p>State: The major concern of political analyst is the study of state which is the most important political institution state is the universal and all people live in one and other state in society.</p> <p>State may be defined as an organized group of people who occupy a territory and a sovereign government. State is an independent organization of land and territory.</p> <p>Functions: Brings peace and order, determination of relation between man and woman, rights and duties to perform for general welfare of its citizes.</p> <p>Government:- A Sanctioned group of people united to establish means and methods for the adjustment and control of relationship who interact according to well defined</p>	6

	<p>notes.</p> <p>Functions: Institutionalisation of legal norms. Enforcement for the general welfare of people. Controls and maintains people.</p> <p>Political parties: A voluntary association of individuals who have common political views and objectives. The party propagates its views during elections and succeeds in getting a majority of votes which form the government.</p> <p>Functions: Guiding and directing for successful working of government motivating voters through mass media.</p>	
25	<p>a) Why do the urban poor often live in slums?</p> <p>While migrants come to the city in search of work, they cannot afford scarce legal housing and are forced to settle on public lands. The lack of land resources and other amenities leads to the formation of the slums. (Any other valid points)</p> <p>b) Which social groups control landed property and housing in the city?</p> <p>The affluent inhabitants of the urban society control the landed property and housing in the city.</p>	6