

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
CLASS: 12
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION
SOCIOLOGY - 039
SET - A

QP.NO.	VALUE POINTS	SPLIT UP MARKS
1.	Auguste Comte	1
2.	Mumbai/ Bombay	1
3.	Sir Patrick Geddes	1
4.	Common sense explanations	1
5.	Sociology	1
6.	Organic evolution	1
7.	Quasi	1
8.	Reference Group	1
9.	Marriage	1
10.	State	1
11.	More than one god	1
12.	Power	1
13.	Authority	1
14.	Nationalism	1
15.	Socialization	1
16.	Cultural Lag	1
17.	Cognitive	1
18.	Sub-culture	1
19.	Cultural evolutionism	1
20.	Normative	1
21.	Natural Science: - It is the study of objects or states that may be observationally compared. Social Science: - By contrast is not found on an observation comparison of several objects or states. Similarity:- Mainly in the research methods applied by both sides.	2
22.	Empirical study is the systematic data collection through observation, interviews or questionnaires and analyzing the data to arrive to a conclusion.	2
23.	Studying society in an unbiased manner. To be impersonal To observe and correct findings and information.	2
24.	Primary Groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ small group of people ■ connected by intimate, face-to-face association and co-operation. ■ The members of primary groups have a sense of belonging. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Example: Family, village and groups of friends Secondary groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Secondary groups are relatively large in size, ■ Limited responsibility ■ Maintain formal and impersonal relationships. ■ The primary groups are person-oriented, whereas the secondary groups are goal oriented. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Example:- Schools, government offices, hospitals, 	

	students association etc.											
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26.	Primary Kinship:- The immediate family comprising of husband, wife and children. Secondary Kinship:- Along with the primary relatives those relations consumed by marriage life like husband's/Wife's brother or sister. Tertiary Kinship :- All Primary and secondary kins along with the children of secondary kins constitute tertiary kins.	2										
27.	The smallest family consist of a husband, wife with/without children which is called nuclear family. The family were two or more generations live together with their children is called a joint family.	2										
28.	<u>Ethnocentrism</u> • 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. <u>Cosmopolitanism</u> • It is the opposite of Ethnocentrism • A Cosmopolitan will not evaluate other people and their beliefs on the basis of his own beliefs.	2										
29.	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. Little Tradition : It comprises of the cultural traits or traditions which are oral and operates at the village level.	2										
30.	Sociology conducts many experiments indirectly and employs. a) Scientific methods, such as scales of sociometer, schedule and interview. b) Comparison is Possible:- Sociologist use comparison between groups, communities and society. Comparative method is one of the important methods in scientific investigation. c) Objectivity is possible:- Every idea of man is subjective when it is originate from a person and belongs to him and scientist while approaching his subject matter relay on his experience and knowledge to get the desired result. d) Since sociology uses scientific methods in the study of its	4										

	subjects matter. Therefore it is entitled to be called science.	
31.	<p>The System of capitalism became the driving force behind the growth of industrial manufacturing.</p> <p>Capitalism involves new attitudes and institutions. Entrepreneurs now engage in the sustained systematic form of profit.</p> <p>This market acted as a key instrument of productive life.</p> <p>Goods, services and labour became commodities whose use was determined by rational calculations.</p>	4
32.	<p><u>Slavery</u></p> <p>It is an extreme form of inequality where some individuals own others as their property. It is an external form of inequality and has existed from time to time in many parts of the world, but there are two examples.</p> <p><u>Estates</u></p> <p>The estate of medieval Europe consisted of strata with differing obligations and rights towards each other some of which were established by law. The highest estate was composed of nobility or aristocracy or landed gentry. The clergy was another estate having a little lower states but possessing many distinctive principles and privileges. Those in the third estates were commoners, serfs, free men, peasants, merchants and artisans.</p>	4
33.	<p><u>Functionalist view</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of force to regulate behaviour of individuals and group. For maintaining order in the society. • It reduce the tension and conflict among individual and group. It helps maintain stability <p><u>Conflict view</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Conflict theorists usually would see social control more as a mechanism to impose the social control of dominant social classes on the rest of society. ■ Stability would be seen as the writ of one section over the other. 	4
34.	<p><u>Community</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Community is the living population within a limited geographical area carrying on a common interest. ■ The term 'community' refers to human relationships that are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ highly personal, ■ intimate and ■ enduring, ■ Example: family, with real friends or a close-knit group. <p><u>Association</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Society' or 'association' refers to everything opposite of 'community', <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Impersonal, ■ Superficial and ■ transitory relationships of modern urban life. 	4
35.	An individual inherits his identity from the culture he belongs to. The social role he play gives him his identity, making him play multiple	4

	<p>roles. But these roles need to be acknowledged by society. The sub cultures are identified by an individual through his style, taste and association particularly his speech etc. The sub culture function as independent units and bind the members together.</p>	
36.	<p>A social class may be defined as large scale groupings of people who share similar economic resources which influence, the amount and quality of goods and services available for them. Classes are hierarchy ranked as higher and lower related to one another in terms of wealth and income. The individuals and families are situated in the same class and are relatively similar in economic conditions, education, prestige, living style, power etc. To protect and save their interest they may create certain organizations such as business federations or labour unions.</p> <p>The distinctive features of class system are:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Social classes are established groups which have similar economic criteria. Membership of class is not based on inherited position. The boundaries between classes are not clear cut and are less rigid than the case and estate system. An individual class position is based on his economic status. <p>According to sociologist like TB Botmac and Anthony Giddens there are 4 major types of classes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Upper Class: - Owners of wealth, employers. Middle Class:- White collar workers, professionals Working Class:- Manual Jobs Peasantry: People engaged in agriculture. 	6
37.	<p><u>Types of economic systems (Explain the following)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Primitive economic system: It's features. Agrarian Econmy: It's features. Industrial Economy: It's featues. 	6
38.	<p><u>Various agencies of socialization are:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Family:- The family is the moral agency through which socialization takes place. Parents try to make the child confirm to social norms. Family is the place in which the individual takes birth and is dependent on his parent for everyday need as he is physically and mentally helpless. He learns to identify himself through his family and learns to communicate in his agency. The family inculcates values in the child for efficiently socializing him. The child in the family learns to be honest, truthful and discipline. School: - It provides a setting for peer group experience in a school classes are based on rigid aged ranking which facilitates peer group interactions. The child selects his own friends who belong to the same age group. The school also imparts values which encourages a child to have personal interactions with his group. It strengthens traditional values by formal education. It transmits the culture of the society. Peer groups:- This individual is associated with people who are in his age and status. It is also a play group which helps the child to introduce himself to impersonal authority. He learns to 	6

	<p>become protective of his groups and may/may not support adult values.</p> <p>The peer groups exist for the sake of socializing and continuity. It represents a system of reward and punishment, approval and disapproval.</p> <p>d) Religion:- Religion in any society is a great binding force. It is an important agency which hold our believes and way of life. In fact religion affects other institutions in societies. Religion therefore helps the child to experience the effects of morality in his life. It helps to lead a social life devoid of deviance by channelizing his natural impulses in a health manner to make him a socially successful individual.</p> <p>e) Mass Media:- They carry message to the individuals in very effective social manner. It helps to create opinions which will later change a person's attitudes towards life.</p> <p>f) State:- The state is an authoritarian agency of socialization. It makes laws which people have to compulsorily obey and if anyone violates these laws they are punished accordingly. Therefore it teaches the individual to obey and respect the rules set by the state.</p>	
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