



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT FIRST TERM EXAMINATION



SOCIOLOGY

CLASS: XI

Sub. Code: 039

Time Allotted: 3 Hrs

Set - B

16.09.2018

Max. Marks: 80

EXPECTED VALUE POINTS AND SCHEME OF EVALUATION

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks
1	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 root words.	2
2	The groups whose life styles are imitated are known as reference groups. Reference groups are important sources of information about culture, lifestyles, aspiration and goal attainments.	2
3	Something that works according to rules or customs are known as institutions. It has control on individuals. It gives individuals opportun	2
4	Great traditions comprises of the cultural trails or traditions which are written and widely accepted by the elites of the society who are educated and learnt. Little tradition comprises of the cultural traits which are oral and operates at the village level.	2
5	Errors that may take place not due to the sampling process but due to faults or shortcomings of the research design or the manner in which it was implemented.	2
6	Common sense observations are generally based on what may be called naturalistic or individualistic behaviour. Naturalistic explanations for behaviour are based on assumption that one really identifies natural reason for that behaviour	2
7	A quasi group is an aggregate or combination which lacks structure or organization. Whose members may be unaware, or less aware of the existence of groupings. Eg: Social Classes, status groups etc	2
8	Functionalist View: A social institution is a complex, integrated set of social norms, beliefs, values and relationships. It satisfy human needs. Conflict View: All individuals are not placed equally in society. All social institutions whether familial, religious, political, economic, legal or educational will operate in interest of the dominant sections of society	2
9	Sub culture is a cultural group within a larger culture, often having beliefs or interests at variance with those of the larger cultures.	2
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Observation method• Interview method• Questionnaire method• Sampling method• Survey method• Historical method• Functional method• Comparative method	2
11	It was first established in the University of Mumbai in 1919. The department was set up with an	2

eminent British Sociologist, Sir Patrick Geddes.

- 12 It is relatedness or connection by blood or marriage or adoption. “The bond of blood or marriage which binds people together in group.” Kinship bonds are very strong in tribal societies and rural communities. 2
- 13 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 preconception originating in the standards and customs of one’s own culture. 2
- 14 Surveys do not get in-depth information. Surveys need large number of investigators. In surveys face problems in way of questions asked. In surveys Sampling error and Non sampling error are common. 2
- 15 The system of capitalism became the driving force behind the growth of industrial manufacturing. Capitalism involves new attitudes and institutions. 4
Entrepreneurs now engage in the sustained systematic way of making profit.
The market acted as a key instrument of productive life. Goods, services and labour became commodities who’s use was determined by rational calculations.
- 16 In-groups: 4
We feeling exist.
Face to face relationship
Feeling of sacrifice and cooperation among members.
Domestic and perfect relationship
Out-groups:
Lack of We feelings.
Far relationships
Lack of feeling sacrifice and cooperation among members.
Working relationship and imperfection of relationship.
- 17 Material aspect of culture: It refers to tools, technologies, machines, buildings and modes of transportation as well as instruments of production and communication. 4
Non-material aspect: It refers to the non-physical things such as rules, mores, beliefs etc.
Rapid changes in material and non material aspects lagging behind and lead to cultural lag.
- 18 Sociology conducts many experiment indirectly and employs scientific methods such as scale of socio meter, schedule and interviews. 4
Sociologists use comparison between groups, communities and societies. Comparative method is one of the important methods in scientific investigation.
Every idea of man is subjective when as it originates from a person and belongs to him when the social scientist approaching is subject matter rely on his experiences and knowledge to get desired result.
Since sociology uses scientific methods in the study of its subject matter, therefore it is entitled to be called science.
- 19 An ascribed status is a social position, which a person occupies because of birth, or assumes involuntarily. The most common bases for ascribed status are age, cast, race and kinship. Simple and traditional societies are marked by ascribed status. 4
An achieved status on the other hand refers to a social position that a person occupies voluntarily by personal abilities, achievements, virtues and choices. The most common bases for achieved status are educational qualification, income and professional expertise.
- 20 Case study method is holistic to a subject. It is a complete and detailed account of social phenomenon. The major advantage of this method is that, it gives the researchers a clear insight into the behaviour of the group under study. It is also extremely useful in discovery significant variables & categories for analysis. 4
- 21 • Reproductive function. 4
• Maintenance of family members.

- Social placement of individuals.
- Socialisation of the young.
- Agency of social control.
- Economic function.

22 Sociological studies analysis real social situations, information on this is acquired through experts, first hand experiences and which is based on proofs. Sociologists make use of special methods to study concepts and situations in society.

6

A) **Historical Method:**

Society changes constantly. In order to understand its structure, the sociologists tries to study the conditions of the earlier societies. Therefore, the historical factors, that is an effort in made by sociologists to understand social life through the past while interpreting and analyzing the phenomena of the past.

The social phenomena of the various sources such as:

- . Documents
- . Relics and historical materials.....
- . Inscriptions, coins and article obtained through excavations.

Advantages

This helps us know the circumstances in which a particular phenomena is possibly depended. It helps in studying the changing forms of social units and orgainsations.

Disadvantages

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.

B) **Comparative method**

Seeks to arrive at generalization and conclusion by comparing various types of social institutions.....

This method involves comparison of different groups of people in order to find out the clues of their behaviour.

Advantages

Experimentation is possible.

One can find out element in social life that are functionally co related.

It enriches one's knowledge in people and their begaviour.

Disadvantages

Speculations are necessary in order to compare.

Social units have different meaning in different countries.

Comparison of whole society is done, which is not easy.

C)**Functional method**

It refers to the study of social phenomena from the point of view of function that particular institutions like family, class, etc. It is thus a functional analysis of different parts of a society.

Advantages

The group is functionally whole, that is each part contributes to the welfare to the entire society.

Their basic approach can be applied to any social group whether an entire society or even a group as small as the family.

Disadvantages

A socio cultural item may be functional for a group in a society but dysfunctional for another.

To look for functions as each and every socio cultural item has led to an outlook generated by resistance against change.

23 Marriage: It is a basic institution of human society. Harry. M. Johnson has defined marriage as a relationship in which a man and woman are socially permitted to live together in a community and to have children. The important reason for emerge of marriage as a social institution are:

6

- a) Sexual satisfaction which is a biological need.
- b) Legitimate of children born which is a social need.
- c) Economic cooperation which is an economic need.

Types of marriages :

- 1) Monogamy: Explain
- 2) Polygamy: Explain

- 24 1. Status is the sum of rights and duties and interactions among the members in a social situation on the basis of identity of each participation 6
2. The status of an individual differs with the type of group or community.
- Status may be ascribed or achieved.
3. Ascribed status & Achieved status.
4. Role is the expected behaviour of an individual in a society. An individual status is determined by the role he/she performs in a society.
5. R.K. Martin defines role set as a compliment of role relationships which persons have by virtue of occupying particular social status.
6. The term multiple roles refers to the complex of roles associated not with a single status, but with various status occupied by an individual.

25 **Family** 6

- Nuclear family: Parents are the key socializing agents.
- Joint & extended family: Grandparents, parents, uncle. Cousin plays significant role in socialisation.
- Children pick up ways of behaviour characteristics and values of their parents or others in their neighbourhood on community.

Peer groups

- Peer groups are friendship groups of children of similar age.
- Usually peer group children are highly friendly and co-operative.
- In peer group, a child discover a different kind of interaction within which rules of behaviour can be tested out and explored.
- Peer relationship remain important throughout a person's life.
- It shapes individual attitudes and behaviour.

Schools

- School is a formal socializing agency.
- . There are formal curriculum and hidden curriculum.

Mass Media

- It is an essential part of our everyday lives. It helps to create opinions which will later change a person's attitude towards life.
- Both electronic and print medias are great importance.
- Internet, television, Films etc.

Religion

- Religion in any society is a great binding force. It is an important agency which would our beliefs & 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 his natural impulses in a healthy manner to make him a socially successful individual.

State

The state is an authoritarian agency of socialization. It makes laws which people have to compulsory to obey and if anyone violates these laws they are punished accordingly. Therefore it teaches the individuals to obey and respect the rules set by the state for him to be considered a social & law abiding.