

<b>SET</b>	<b>A</b>
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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2023  
SOCIOLOGY (039)**

CLASS: XI

Max.Marks: 80

MARKING SCHEME			
SET	QN.NO	VALUE POINTS	MARKS SPLIT UP
A	1	C) serial monogamy	1
	2	A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
	3	C) Cultural lag	1
	4	C) In-group	1
	5	A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
	6	C) A is true but R is false.	1
	7	C) Public Parks	1
	8	B) Stateless society	1
	9	B) Conflict	1
	10	B) Kshatriyas	1
	11	A) Mumbai	1
	12	A) Stateless society	1
	13	D) Cultural conflict	1
	14	A) Psychology	1
	15	B) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A	1
	16	C) Amartya Sen	1
	17	i) B) Culture ii) A) Little tradition	1 1

		iii) C) Cognitive iv) B) Colonisation	1 1
	18	<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> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• persistent interaction to provide continuity;</li> <li>• a stable pattern of these interactions;</li> <li>• a sense of belonging to identify with other members,</li> </ul> <p>o i.e. each individual is conscious of the group itself and its own set of rules, rituals and symbols;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• shared interest;</li> <li>• acceptance of common norms and values;</li> <li>• a definable structure.</li> </ul>	2
	19	<p><b><u>Affinal Kinship</u></b></p> <p>Kinship by Marriage</p> <p>When a man marries, he establishes a relationship not only with the women he marries but also with a number of other people in her family. Vice versa.</p> <p><b><u>Consanguineous Kinship</u></b></p> <p>Relation by blood or common ancestry.</p>	2
	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social institutions a complex set of social norms, beliefs, values and role relationship that arise in response to the needs of society.</li> <li>• In other words social institution exists to satisfy social needs.</li> </ul>	2
	21	<p>Common sense observations are generally based on what may be called 'Naturalistic or individualistic behaviour. Naturalistic explanation for behaviour is based on assumption that one really identified natural reasons for behaviour.</p>	2
	22	<p>Estates: The state 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 status, but possessing many distinctive principles and privileges. Those in the third estates were commoners, serfs, free men, peasants, merchants and artisans.</p>	2
	23	<p><b>Subculture</b> is a cultural group within a larger culture, often having beliefs</p>	2

		<p>or interests at variance with those of the larger culture.</p> <p>Particular sub-cultures are identifiable by their speech, dress codes, preference for particular kind of music or the manner in which they interact with their group members.</p>	
	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is the opposite of Ethnocentrism</li> <li>• A Cosmopolitan will not evaluate other people and their beliefs on the basis of his own beliefs.</li> <li>• He will <b>accommodate other cultural difference</b> as they are.</li> <li>• He will <b>encourage cultural exchange</b> and enrich his culture with borrowing from other cultures.</li> </ul>	2
	25	<p>The responsibilities of a sociologist are:</p> <p>Studying society in an unbiased manner.</p> <p>To be impersonal</p> <p>To observe and correct findings and information.</p>	2
	26	<p>The groups whose life styles are imitated are known as reference groups. Reference groups are important sources of information about culture, life style, aspiration and goal attainments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Social stratification refers to the existence of structured inequalities between groups in society, in terms of their access to material or symbolic rewards.</p>	2
	27	<p>There are two principal dimensions of culture: material and non-material. While the cognitive and normative aspects are non-material, the material dimension is crucial to increase production and enhance the quality of life. For integrated functioning of a culture the material and non-material dimensions must work together. But when the material or technological dimensions change rapidly, the non-material aspects can lag behind in terms of values and norms. This can give rise to a situation of cultural lag when the non-material dimensions are unable to match the advances of technology.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Socialization is a process by which we learn to internalize socially acceptable behavior. It is a lifelong process. Every individual performs multiple roles simultaneously, The process of learning the norms, attitudes,</p>	4

		values or behavioral patterns of different groups begins early in life and continues throughout one’s life. Norms and values may differ within a society in different families belonging to different castes, regions, social classes, etc.											
	28	The first function is to procreate and maintain the species. Socialization Affectional Economic functions Emotional Security Recreational functions Protective functions Religious functions Educational functions.(Explain any four points)	4										
	29	<b>Evolutionary theory of Charles Darwin:-</b> The theory of evolution first formulated in Darwin's book "On the Origin of Species" in 1859, is the process by which organisms change over time as a result of changes in heritable physical or behavioural traits. Changes that allow an organism to better adapt to its environment. Herbert Spencer applied this theory to society. Society is like an organism, which is changing from lower to higher, from simple to complex,from homogeneous to heterogeneous stage. This is called ‘Social Evolution’ or ‘Social Darwinism’ or ‘Spencer-ism’.	4										
	30	<b>Difference between In Group and Out Group:</b> <table><tr><th>In Group</th><th>Out Group</th></tr><tr><td>(1) "We feeling" exists.</td><td>(1) Lack of "We feeling".</td></tr><tr><td>(2) Face to face relationship.</td><td>(2) No face to face relationship</td></tr><tr><td>(3) Feeling of sacrifice and cooperation among members.</td><td>(3) Lack of feeling of sacrifice and cooperation among members.</td></tr><tr><td>(4) Domestic and perfect relationship.</td><td>(4) Working relationship and imperfect relationship.</td></tr></table>	In Group	Out Group	(1) "We feeling" exists.	(1) Lack of "We feeling".	(2) Face to face relationship.	(2) No face to face relationship	(3) Feeling of sacrifice and cooperation among members.	(3) Lack of feeling of sacrifice and cooperation among members.	(4) Domestic and perfect relationship.	(4) Working relationship and imperfect relationship.	4
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32	<p>Sociology conducts many experiments and employs scientific methods, such as scales of sociometer, schedule and interview.</p> <p><u>Comparison is Possible:</u> Sociologists use comparison between groups, communities and society. Comparative method is one of the important methods in scientific investigation.</p> <p><u>Objectivity is possible:</u> Every idea of man is subjective when as it originates from a person and belongs to him. Scientist while approaching his subject matter rely on his experience and knowledge to get the desired result.</p> <p>Since sociology uses scientific methods in the study of its subjects matter. Therefore its entitled to be called science.</p>	4						
33	<p>In a society that can be two types of social controls. They are informal social control and formal social control.</p> <p><u>Informal Social Control</u></p> <p>Informal social control is unofficial and occurs in smaller groups. There are four basic type of informal control.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Social rewards: Social rewards include uncoded acts like smiles, nodes of approval, Making faces, ridiculed, laughter etc.</li><li>b. Punishments: It includes criticism, physical threats, frowns etc.</li><li>c. Persuasion: Persuasion is another way of bringing deviance into control.</li><li>d. Redefined Norms: redefined norms are more complicated in the context of change of set of circumstances and values.</li></ul> <p>Generally the informal application of social sanction happens in primary groups with people being controlled from their deviant behaviour</p>	6						

		<p>through these norms.</p> <p><u>Formal Social Control</u></p> <p>Formal means of social control are found in modern society. This includes mitigations and enactment of laws at various levels such as village, district, state and national level from time to time. Formal control is official and usually involves large organisations such as police departments and other government officials. These people accept control as a part of their duties. They have rules that have to be written and implemented evenly to all members of society irrespective of their background if they commit an anti-social act.</p>	
34	6	<p><u>Types of economic systems:-</u> Economic systems are the systems of the society related with production and distribution of goods and services. Human beings have always performed economic activities.</p> <p><u>Primitive economic system:-</u> the economy of the tribal community was based on hunting, cattle rearing etc. The Tools and techniques were very simple.</p> <p><u>Features:-</u> Economics, religious and magical activities are closely connected. There is no money involved in the primitive economy. The division of labour in primitive economy is based on sex.</p> <p><u>Agrarian economy:-</u> When tribal communities settled down permanently, village communities emerged and agriculture became the main economic system. With stable agriculture, grew many other economic activities associated with agricultural life like pottery making etc.</p> <p>All occupational castes served the higher caste and provided basic amenities by the latter. No cash payments in market terms were made for their service.</p> <p><u>Features:-</u> The agricultural activities were only for consumption. The agricultural activity was very low and there was general scarcity of food.</p> <p><u>Industrial economy:-</u> The modern economy today is the industrial economy. This was because production was large in quantity and was based on the mechanism of the industrial sector. Industrialisation initiated the growth of the factory system of production.</p> <p>All these aspects are expensive full stop consequently several Institutions came to play a vital role in the institutional system. For example financing Agencies, transport and communication.</p> <p>Characteristics of modern industrial economy:-</p>	

		<p>System of exchange- the modern economy is essentially a market economy in which exchange is a prime Institution.</p> <p>Division of labour - it is complex with a wide variety of occupations required and needing specialisation or specialised training and skills.</p> <p>Division of labour is kind of economic cooperation necessary today.</p>	
	35	<p>Cognitive aspect:- The cognitive aspects of one's own culture are harder to recognise than its material aspects and its normative aspect. Cognitive refers to understanding how we make sense of information coming to us from the environment. The contemporary world allows us to rely more on written audio and visual records.</p> <p>Normative aspects: - It consists of folkways, mores, culture, conventions and laws. These are values or rules that guide social behaviour in different contexts. While norms are implicit rules, laws are explicit rules. A law is a formal sanction defined by the government as a rule or principle that its citizens must follow. They are applicable to the whole society.</p> <p>Material aspects: - The tools and technologies, machines, buildings and modes of transportation as well as instruments of production and communication. But when the material aspects and technological dimensions change rapidly the non material aspects can lag behind in terms of values and norms. This can lead to a situation of cultural lag.</p>	6