

SOCIOLOGY

CLASS: XI

Max.Marks : 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:-

1. Questions 1 to 14 are of 2 marks each and may be answered in 30 words.
2. Questions 15 to 21 are of 4 marks each and may be answered in 80 words.
3. Questions 22 to 24 are of 6 marks each and may be answered in 200 words.
4. Question 25 carries 6 marks, and is to be answered with the help of the passage given

1.	What is the difference between Philosophical School & Sociology?	2
2.	Why is it important to study the beginning & growth of sociology in Europe?	2
3.	What are the two factors brought in by comparative & historical perspective?	2
4.	What is meant by Role-Strain?	2
5.	Define a Reference Group.	2
6.	What according to T.B.Bottomore & Anthony Gideon are the four major Classes of the World?	2
7.	What do you understand by Calvinism?	2
8.	How does Functionalists refer to Social Control?	2
9.	What is Cumulative knowledge in Sociology?	2
10.	What is the difference between Matrilocal Families & Patrilocal Families?	2
11.	What is a Consanguinal Kin?	2
12.	Explain the term Informal Economy.	2
13.	What is Socialization?	2
14.	What are the advantages of an Interview Schedule?	2
15.	How did Darwin's idea about organisms influence Sociological thought?	4

16.	Discuss the growth of Sociology in India.	4
17.	Discuss the characteristics of an In-Group & an Out-Group. OR Discuss Class as a basis of Stratification.	4
18.	Write a note on Ascribe & Achieve Status.	4
19.	What do you understand by Informal means of Social Control? OR Write a note on the importance of Government as a Social Institution.	4
20.	What do you understand by 'Cosmopolitanism'?	4
21.	Explain the importance of Case Study Method in Social Research.	4
22.	Write a note on the contributions of Auguste Comte to the field of Sociology.	6
23.	Define Marriage & discuss its various forms. OR Write note on the process of Socialization.	6
24.	Define Culture & mention its important characteristics.	6
25.	<p>Q25. Read the given Passage & answer the following questions:-</p> <p>PASSAGE:-</p> <p>The Jajmani system in India was a Caste-Based System meant to cater to Rural India, where people professed hereditary occupations. Since the majority of the rural community was poor, they were totally at the mercy of their rich land-lords who patronized them by giving their daily necessities, and the rural poor returned their gratitude to their masters by serving them for life, generation after generation. Being a small homogenous society, where the majority were poor, relationships were reciprocal, and though they were always at the receiving end, they always remained thankful to their benefactors.</p> <p>Answer the following questions based on the above passage:-</p> <p>Q25.a. What according to you is the Jajmani System? What do you understand by hereditary occupations?</p> <p>Q25 b. Sociologists believe that the Jajmani System denotes, Bounded Labour which is kind of Slavery. Do you agree or disagree? Analyse the statement and explain it in the context of Indian Caste system.</p> <p>*****</p>	b