

SAMPLE PAPER 3
SOCIOLOGY
CLASS XI

Max. Marks 80

Time: 3 hrs.

General Instructions

Question No. 1-14 are of 2 marks each and are to be answered in about 30 words each.

Question No. 15-21 are of 4 marks each and are to be answered in about 80 words each.

Question No. 22-25 are of 6 marks each and are to be answered in about 200 words each.

Question No.25 carries 6 marks, and is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

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1. Why sociology is considered as a scientific study? 2
 2. What is the difference between social and quasi group? 2
 3. How mass media makes access to information more democratic? 2
 4. What is the benefit or importance of cooperation in society? 2
 5. How is education a factor of social change? 2
 6. Define the term alienation given by Karl Marx. 2
 7. What is a welfare state according to A.R Desai? 2
 8. How do multiple status lead to role conflict? 2
 9. What is the role of primary agency of socialization in moulding the life of an individual? 2
 10. What are chief characteristics of social structure? 2
 11. State the three types of authority as referred by Max Weber. 2
 12. Who is considered as father of sociology & why? 2
 13. What so you understand by the term "Living tradition"? 2
 14. Briefly state how social order gets disturbed? 2
 15. How is sociology and economics interrelated? 4
 16. Define social groups. Explain any two types of social groups. (2+2)
 17. "Institution of marriage is considered universal in nature." Justify. 4
 18. Explain how social change and social order differs in rural and urban areas? 4
 19. Describe the two way process by which the "social environments" emerge. 4
 20. Define Bureaucracy. Explain the chief characteristic of bureaucratic authority. (1+3)

OR

Why sociology is considered as child of "age of revolution"?

21. Explain G.S Ghurye's study on caste? 4
22. "Religion affects the economic development of a country." Justify the statement. 6
23. "Environmental problems are considered as social problem." Comment. Or State Karl Marx's theory of class conflict and class struggle. 6
24. "Competition, cooperation and conflict co-exist in modern society." Justify. 6
25. Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

Educating girls will solve social problems: CM

Vithika Salomi, TNN Nov 12, 2013, 04.28AM 1ST

PATNA: Stressing on the importance of girl education, CM Nitish Kumar on Monday said it would help reduce population, stop female foeticide and end child marriage. Inaugurating the three-day Shiksha Diwas, Kumar said the state government was emphasizing on educating women as they, in turn, would educate the whole family.

In fact, in a bid to pacify disgruntled 'tola sewaks' who raised voices of protest during his

Speech, Kumar said their post, if regularized, would also be open for general category and not just for the reserved categories. "While the same number of posts is created, reservation rules would be applicable and only a few of you would get appointed," the CM told them. He, however, said the state would consider increasing their salary. Kumar said the salary of librarians would be fixed at Rs11, 000.

- (a) "Emphasis should be on educating women as they, in turn, would educate the whole family." Justify the statement. 2
- (b) Suggest any four measures that can be taken for empowering women of our country. 4

SAMPLE PAPER 3
MARKING SCHEME

1. **Why sociology is considered as a scientific study?** **2**
(a) Based on experimentation
(b) Value neutrality
(c) Based on social reality and hence can be proved. (Any 2 points)
2. **What is the difference between social and quasi group?** **2**
QUASI GROUP
(a) lacks structure and organization.
(b) they don't share common culture and value
SOCIAL GROUP
(a) Collection of continuously interacting people.
(b) They share common culture, value, norm and interest.
3. **How mass media makes access to information more democratic? 2**
Mass media makes access to information more democratic as it takes the information beyond boundaries without any type of distinction.
4. **What is the benefit or importance of cooperation in society?**
Benefit or importance of cooperation in society are
(a) Makes work easy
(b) Develops feeling of unity
(c) economically beneficial
(d) Sharing information Increases knowledge (Any 2 points)
5. **How is education a factor of social change?** **2**
Education as a factor of social change
(a) Education has far reaching consequences, not only for the individual but also for the society.
(b) A literate society paves the way for a progressive society, while illiteracy in the society give rise to unemployment, poverty, low standard of living etc.
(c) Role of education as an agent of social change is well recognized in society
(d) It can initiate social change by bringing about a change in the outlook and attitude of people. (Any 2 points)
6. **Define the term alienation given by Karl Marx.** **2**
Alienation is a process in a capitalist society by which human beings are separated and distanced from nature, other human beings their work and its products and their own nature or self.

7. **What is a welfare state according to A.R Desai?**
- a) The welfare state actively uses its power to design and implement social policies for betterment of society.
 - b) Welfare state is a democratic state
 - c) A welfare state involves a mixed economy.
8. **How do multiple status lead to role conflict?** 2
- (a) Status refers to the social position with defined rights and duties assigned to that position.
 - (b) Role conflict is incompatibility among roles corresponding to one or more status.
 - (c) When a person is having different roles to play as the person is acquiring multiple status; conflict is bound to arise.
 - (d) For example- working women 2
9. **What is the role of primary agency of socialization in moulding the life of an individual?** 2
- Primary Socialization of a child takes place in infancy and childhood by family.
- Family is the first cradle of learning.
 - This initial learning shapes the overall personality of the child (Any other relevant point)
10. **What are chief characteristics of social structure?** 2
- Chief characteristics of social structure are-
- (a) It reflects the outer form of society
 - (b) Social structure is abstract
 - (c) The units have their own structure
 - (d) Social structure is not same in all societies
11. **State the three types of authority as referred by Max Weber.** 2
- The three types of authority as referred by Max Weber.
- (a) Rational- Legal Authority
 - (b) Charismatic Authority
 - (c) Traditional Authority 2
12. **Who is considered as "father of sociology" and why?** 2
- Auguste Comte is considered as the father of sociology as he not only coined this term but was responsible for establishing sociology as a separate a social science.

13. What so you understand by the term "Living tradition"? 2

According to D.P Mukherjee this is a tradition which maintains links with the past by retaining something from it and at the same time incorporating new things.

14. Briefly state how social order gets disturbed? 2

- (a) The existence of domination, power, authority and law does not imply that they always meet with obedience
- (b) Contestation is the biggest enemy of social order
- (c) Contestation results into crime
- (d) Crime results into violence and thus conflict arise in society and results in breaking of social norms and order.

15. How is sociology and economics interrelated? 4

- a) Economics is social science which deals with wealth in terms of production, consumption and distribution of goods and services.
- b) Sociological approach looks at economic behavior in a broader context of social norms, values, practices and interest.
- c) The large investment in advertisement industry is directly linked to the need to reshape lifestyles consumption patterns.
- d) Economist known for the precision of their terminology and exactness of their measures whereas sociology encourages questioning and critical perspective and exactness of their measures.

16. Define social groups. Explain any two types of social groups. (1+11/2+11/2)

Social Groups refers to collection of continuously interacting person who shares common culture, values, interest and norms.

Types of social groups:-

- (a) Primary and secondary group (explanation)
- (b) Community and society group (explanation)
- (c) Peer group (explanation)
- (d) Reference group (explanation)
- (e) In-group and out-group (explanation) (Any 2) (1*2)

17. Institution of marriage is considered universal in nature. Justify. 4

- (a) Marriage is a part of Indian Vedas. It is one of the essential Ashrams of life.
- (b) to carry one's family name forward
- (c) partner's support for old age
- (d) partner stays in good and bad times

18. Explain how social change and social order differs in rural and urban areas? 4

Social order and social change in rural area

- (a) Social order in rural areas is quite rigid as compared to social change.
- (b) Villages are small in size
- (c) So there exist more personalized relationships
- (d) The power of dominant sections in rural area is much more because they control most of their resources.
- (e) People in rural areas are illiterate and thus are unaware of their rights.
- (f) Therefore social order remains rigid.
- (g) Changes are slow because villagers are scared of powerful section. Moreover there is lack of unity as they are not well connected with rest of the world. (1+1)

Social order and social change in urban area

- (a) City life and modernity go hand in hand
- (b) Social change in urban area is very prominent as compared to social order.
- (c) People are educated
- (d) People unite themselves together and struggle for their rights. (1+1)

19. Describe the two way process by which the "social environments" emerge. 4

Social environment emerged from interaction between bio physical ecology and human interventions. This is a two way process.

"Just as nature shapes society, the society shapes nature"

- (a) Nature affect society : Nature affects society in such a way that human schedule, their wearing style and their living style are according to the nature of the Region. Explain giving an example.
- (b) Society affects nature : Society affects nature through urbanization and industrialization Explain giving an example.

20. Define Bureaucracy. Explain the chief characteristic of bureaucratic authority. (1+3=4)

Bureaucracy is a concept in sociology that the administrative execution and enforcement of legal rules are socially organized. It is a well defined division of administrative labour among persons and officials. Characteristics of bureaucratic authority are as follows:

- (a) Functioning of officials
- (b) Hierarchical ordering of positions

- (c) Reliance on written documents
- (d) Office management
- (e) Conduct in office.

OR

Why sociology is considered as child of "age of revolution"?

Sociology is considered as child of "age of revolution" as its origin lies in the revolution that took place in Europe in 19th century. These revolutions changed the structure of society as well as mindset up of people.

- (a) French Revolution
(Explanation)
- (b) Industrial Revolution
(Explanation)
- (c) Enlightenment
(Explanation)

21. Explain G.S Ghurye's study on caste?

4

G. S. Ghurye's study on caste

- (a) Caste as an institution based on segmental division
- (b) Caste is also based on hierarchical division
- (c) Institution of caste involves restrictions on social interaction.
- (d) Caste also involves differential rights and duties for different castes.
- (e) Caste restricts the choice of occupation.
- (f) Caste involves strict restrictions on marriage.

22. "Religion affects the economic development of a country." Justify the statement.

6

- (a) Pioneering work by Max Weber demonstrates how sociology looks at religion in its relationship to other aspects of social and economic behavior.
- (b) Weber argues that Calvinism (a branch of protestant Christianity) exerted an important influence on the emergence and growth of capitalism as a mode of economic organization.
- (c) The Calvinist believed that the world was created for the glory of god that any work in this world has to be done for His glory, making even mundane work s acts of glory.
- (d) Calvinist also believed in the concept of pre destination which meant whether one will go to heaven or hell was pre ordained.
- (e) The money earned was not to be used for worldly consumption rather the ethics of Calvinism was to live frugally.

23. **"Environmental problems are considered as social problem."**
Comment. 6

"Environmental problems are considered as social problem."

- (a) The social inequality that exists in the society determines how the environmental crisis will affect different groups.
- (b) Development of science and technology has affected the inter relationship of animals, plants and environment.
- (c) The plants and environment have been destroyed by human beings for their comfortable living.
- (d) Destruction of forest, industrial pollution, water pollution and noise pollution have degraded the balance in the eco system.
- (e) This is increasingly destroying the balance among animals, plants and environment.
- (f) If this balance is continuously affected, human and animal life will be in danger in near future.
- (g) In the modern industrial societies, exploitation of environment has become alarming.
- (h) Any economic development seems directly related to destruction of nature.
- (i) If we do not control this destruction, world population will have to face serious survival threat.

OR

State Karl Marx's theory of class conflict and class struggle.

According to Karl Marx, "Capitalism is a way to socialism."

Karl Marx classified people into social groups with reference to production process. He talks mainly about two classes

- (a) Proletariats (working class) (Explanation)
- (b) Bourgeoisie (capitalist class) (Explanation)
- (c) According to him these two classes are always in conflict with each other. The aim of the capitalism is to extract maximum profit for which they exploit the labour class.
- (d) CLASS STRUGGLE (EXPLANATION)

24. **'Competition, cooperation and conflict co-exist in modern society.'**
Justify. 6

- (a) The concept of competition, cooperation and conflict (explain)
- (b) Features of competition, cooperation and conflict (Explain)
- (c) As modern society is based on capitalism, therefore competition is at its peak which gives rise to conflict. Cooperation is just for show case.

25. Read the following passage and answer the questions below. 6

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reservation rules would be applicable and only a few of you would get appointed," the CM told them. He, however, said the state would consider increasing their salary. Kumar said the salary of librarians would be fixed at Rs11, 000.

- (a) "Emphasis should be on educating women as they, in turn, would educate the whole family." Justify the statement. (2)
- (b) Suggest any four measures that can be taken for empowering women of our country. (4)

