



OSDAV Public School, Kaithal
Half yearly Exams (2024-25)
Class : XI
Subject : Sociology

SET- A

Time: 3 Hrs .

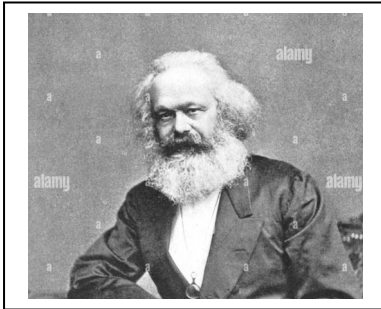
M.M. : 80

General Instructions:-

I. All questions are compulsory.

Q.No.	Questions	Marks
1.	The Indira Awas Yojana, operationalised from is a major scheme by governments Ministry of rural development and housing and Urban Development Corporation to construct houses free of cost for the poor and the homeless. (a) 1956 (b) 1856 (c) 1756 (d) 1905	1
2.	Who among the following was known for his nobel prize in economics? (a) Karl Marx (b) Amartya Sen (c) Max Weber (d) August Comte	1
3.	The psychology is associated with the sociology in terms of. i. Science of behaviour ii. Contemporary or recent past iii. Production and distribution of goods and services iv. Intelligence, learning, motivation, and memory Codes (a) i, ii and iii (b) ii and iv (c) i, iii and iv (d) i and iv	1
4.	Who coined the term sociology?	1
5.	Assertion (A): Secondary groups are relatively large in size, maintain formal and impersonal relationships. Reason (R): The primary groups are goal oriented. schools, government office, hospitals, student's associations are examples (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason is false. (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason is true	1
6.	Social stratification reference to the existence of structured inequalities in society, in terms of their access to material of symbolic rewards. Thus stratification can most simply be defined as structural inequalities between different groupings of people. Which of the following factors leads to social stratification into society? i. Caste iii. Class ii. Status and role iv. both i and ii CODES (a) i and iv (b) ii and iv (c) i, iii and iv (d) all of these	1
7.	Social classes, status groups, age and gender groups are examples of (a) Reference group (b) Quasi group (c) peer group (d) secondary group	1
8.	_____ refers to modes of action which do not follow the norms or values followed by most of the members of a group of society (a) Sanction (b) conflict theories (c) deviance (d) None of these	1

9.	<p>Assertion (A): A characteristic feature of modern society says that individuals with similar goals come together voluntarily to form groups and associations.</p> <p>Reason (R): Modern societies are oriented towards specific goals, they remain distinct from each other and do not seek to take over the entire life of its member..</p> <p>(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason is false.</p> <p>(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason is true.</p>	1
10.	<p>What are the implications of industrial evolution?</p> <p>i. Increase production efficiency iii. Lower prices and more goods</p> <p>ii. Improved wages iv. Afforestation</p> <p>Codes</p> <p>(a) i and ii (b) ii and iv (c) i, ii and iii (d) iv and i</p>	1
11.	<p>According to Karl Marx, which of the following is the level of Alienation in capitalist society.</p> <p>i. Human alienated from nature</p> <p>ii. Humans alienated from each other or follow individuals</p> <p>iii. Working people alienated from foods of their labour</p> <p>iv. All of the above.</p>	1
12.	<p>Western Europe saw the emergence of radically new ways of thinking about the world. It is also known as?</p> <p>(a) Enlightenment or Renaissance (c) Modernization</p> <p>(b) Westernisation (d) Radicalization</p>	1
13.	<p>Lack of proper housing facilities results in</p> <p>(a) Homelessness (c) Communal rivalry</p> <p>(b) Slums (d) both A and b</p>	1
14.	<p>Which of the following is an important means of cultural change?</p> <p>(a) Religion (b) Gender (c) Sports (d) Caste</p>	1
15.	<p>The term 'dominant caste' was coined by</p> <p>(a) M N Srinivas (b) Andre Beittle (c) Ramaswamy (d) AR Desai</p>	1
16.	<p>The National Rural Employment Guarantee was introduced in the year ?</p> <p>(a) 2007 (b) 2005 (c) 2002 (d) 2000</p>	1
	Section -B	
17.	Give difference between Ascribed Status and Achieved Status.	1+1=2
18.	State of relationship of sociology with psychology.	1+1=2
19.	Define quazi group?	1+1=2
20.	Mention two characteristics of social control.	1+1=2
21.	'The laws of modern society are restrictive in nature rather than repressive.' What does Durkheim mean by this statement.	1+1=2
22.	Explain in brief the three idle types of domination?	2
23.	Find out two significant social change that have taken place in the Indian society.	1+1=2
24.	'Village is a social unit'. justify	2
25.	Contestation, crime and violence ate always present in a social order. Elaborate	1=1+2
	Section-C	
26.	Mention the difference between reference group and peer group. Give two examples of each of them.	4
27.	Define dominant caste. What changes have been taken place in rural households due to agriculture.	4

28.	<p>Read the passage and answer the question that follows.</p> <p>In any political or military conflict it is of advantage to capture the information used by the intelligence organs of the opposite side. But this is only because good intelligence consists of information free of bias. If a spy does his or her reporting in terms of ideology and ambitions of his or her superiors his or her reports are useless not only to the enemy if the later should capture them but also to the spy's on side. The sociologist is a spy in a very much the same way. His or her job is to report as accurately as he or she can about a certain terrain (Berger 1063;16-17).</p> <p>Why Peter Burger says sociologist is a spy? What value consisted by the passage?</p>	4
29.	How does success of industrial revolution changes in social life of people universal?	4
30.	<p>Identify the picture and answer the following questions.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Identify the picture.</p> <p>i. Write any names of two books published by him.</p> <p>ii. Write the main essence of his content. What was his theme of writings.</p> <p>iii.</p>	1+1+2 = 4
31.	Define social facts. Mentioned special rules proposed by the Durkhiem to study social facts.	2+2=4
32.	Write the difference between in groups and out groups in your own words.	2+2=4
Section- C		
33.	Discuss the similarities and differences in sociology and psychology.	6
34.	<p>Read the passage and answer the following questions:</p> <p>Weber argued that the overall objective of the social sciences was to develop an 'interpretive understanding of social action'. These sciences work thus very different from the natural sciences which aim to discover the objective laws of nature governing the physical world. Since the central concern of the social sciences was with social action and since human actions necessarily involved subjective meanings, the methods of inquiry of social science also had to be different from the methods of natural science</p> <p>i. What is the major concern of writing of Emile Durkheim?</p> <p>ii. The methodology of the ideal type was used to illustrate the three types of authority they are traditional charismatic and _____.</p> <p>iii. Rational authority which prevailed in modern times was epitomized in the _____.</p> <p>(a) Democracy (b) bureaucracy (c) aristocracy (d)none of these</p> <p>iv. Write an three features of Bureaucracy.</p>	1+1+1 +3= 6
35.	Discuss few causes of Crime. How society is disorganised with crimes.	3+3= 6

Q.No.	Answers	Marks

1.	(a) 1956	1
2.	(b) Amartya Sen	1
3.	(d) i and iv	1
4.	August comte	1
5.	(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason is false.	1
6.	(d) all of these	1
7.	(b) Quasi group	1
8.	(c) deviance	1
9.	(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1
10.	(c) i, ii and iii	1
11.	(d) All of the above.	1
12.	(a) Enlightenment or Renaissance	1
13.	(d) both A and b	1
14.	(a) Religion	1
15.	(a) M N Srinivas	1
16.	(b) 2005	1
	Section -B	
17.	Give difference between Ascribed Status and Achieved Status. Ascribed status: status achieved by birth ex. Caste Achieved status: status achieved by hard work ex. Job changes the economic condition of an unemployed. Any other relevant point	1+1=2
18.	State relationship of sociology with psychology. Psychology is often defined as the science of behaviour. It involves itself primarily with the individual. On the contrary to it, sociology attempts to understand behaviour as it is organised in Society of an individual. Any other relevant point	1+1=2
19.	Define quazi group? Quazi group is an aggregate or combination that lacks structure or organisation and whose members unaware or less aware of the existence of groupings. Any other relevant point	1+1=2
20.	Mention two characteristics of social control. i. Social control puts pressure on individuals behaviour. ii. Social control helps in socialisation of men. Any other relevant point	1+1=2
21.	‘The laws of modern society are restrictive in nature rather than repressive.’ What does Durkheim mean by this statement. Durkheim had the view that crimes are an integral part of the society and what a society has lost to deal with those crimes in traditional societies laws were made to punish the criminals further wrongful act. Twist and captain’s coordination and were revenged for their acts. However in modern societies, the law aims to repair or correct the wrong that is done by a criminal act. Also the individual has been given some autonomy in the modern society. This was completely absent in traditional and primitive societies.	1+1=2
22.	Explain in brief the three idle types of domination? Weber has identified three ideal type of domination or authority. These are: i. Rational legal domination: It is based on rational legitimacy and rest	2

	<p>on the belief that there is some sort of legality in the norms. It even accepts the rights to accept the rights of those who exercise authority under legally defined or to issue commands.</p> <p>ii. Traditional authority is based on traditional estimation it is based on a habitual way of thinking. The source of traditional authority was custom and presidents meaning that whatever establishes from the past and has formed will constitute the traditional community.</p> <p>iii. Charismatic domination is based on charismatic legitimacy. Charismatic essentially means are the type of gift or grace and charismatic legitimacy bends upon the devotion to the specific and exceptional sanctity, heroism or exemplary character of an individual</p>	
23.	<p>Find out two significant social change that have taken place in the Indian society.</p> <p>i. Caste system that was provided in the Indian society has now come to an end. The process of eradication of the caste system and its remedy has soon take shape.</p> <p>ii. The institution of child marriage has also been recognised as illegal in the Indian society.</p> <p>iii. There has been a marked shift from joint family to nuclear family system.</p> <p>iv. Status of women has been improving over the years along with the dowry system becoming irrelevant in the Indian society.</p> <p>Any two/ other relevant points</p>	1+1=2
24.	<p>‘Village is a social unit’. Justify</p> <p>A village is rightly called a social unit as a careful sociological analysis of social setup indicates the presence of different social order. A village comprises of few people living over a larger scattered region the village people depend on agriculture and agricultural allied activities for the livelihood. As a result, not only do they share the same traditional customs and beliefs but are found in more personalised relationships.</p>	2
25.	<p>Contestation, crime and violence are always present in a social order. Elaborate.</p> <p>The existence of dominant authority does not necessarily mean obedience and conformity there are <u>contestations</u> or continuous disagreements as well as dissents in our society.</p> <p>The notion of <u>crime</u> than is derived from law a crime is an act that violates an existing law or goes beyond the boundary of legitimate descent apart from self defence, all acts of <u>violence</u> are against the state becoming a crime the state thus can punish an individual for violating its monopoly over its legitimate and legal use of violence.</p>	1+1=2
Section-C		
26.	<p>Mention the difference between reference group and peer group. Give two examples of each of them.</p> <p>Reference group to which one does not belong but one aspires to be like them and therefore, tries to emulate their lifestyles they are important sources of information about culture, lifestyle, aspirations and goal attainments. Example of reference book are celebrities and teachers.</p> <p>Peer group: This group is a kind of primary group usually found between individuals who are either of similar age or in a common professional group. Prg groups have a very strong influence in the life of an individual. Example of peer groups are member of school cricket team and student of sociology batch of the school.</p>	4
27.	<p>Define dominant caste. What changes have been taken place in rural households due to agriculture.</p>	4

	<p>Dominant caste is a term given by MN Srinivas to those people who belong to intermediate caste but slowly uplifted their status by acquiring the rights over land and thus political power.</p> <p>Agriculture has transformed the structure of land ownership in rural societies. There had been prevalence of absentee landlords which got over by land reforms after independence. The lands were given to people who were actually managing them and its cultivation. This led to caste division in rural societies that affected the social status of people. These are known as the ‘dominant castes’ According to Sri MN Srinivas. In many regional contexts, the dominant caste grew economically strong, the dominant dominated the countryside and thus dominated electoral politics in recent years, these dominant castes have found themselves up against assertive uprising from caste further below them the lowest and the most backward castes many states including Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu have experienced significant social appearance as a result of this.</p>	
28.	<p>Read the passage and answer the question that follows.</p> <p>Peter Burger says sociologist is a spy because they report things devoid of the ideology and ambitions of their superiors. They illustrated the everyday notions, common sense in terms of which people lives, observations and ideas that society reflects without any bias.</p> <p>As spy’s job is to report as accurately as he/she can about a certain terrain, sociologists also done the same work.</p> <p>The passage describes that the observations of philosophical and religious thinkers are often about what is moral and immoral in human behaviour.</p> <p>The passage states that sociologists have some social responsibility to ask about the goals of their study or the work to which the sociological findings will be applied.</p>	4
29.	<p>Industrial Revolution began in England late 18th and early 19th centuries it had two major aspects.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Systematic application of Science and technology to industrial production invention of new machines, and harnessing of new sources of power revolutionised the production process there was now factory production of goods on large scale. ii. Industrial revolution was based upon new, dynamic forms of economic activity. Capitalism revolutionised ways of organising labour and markets. Entrepreneurs were now engaged in sustained, systematic pursuit of profit. Production was geared towards distant markets, raw materials toward procured from all over the world. <p>These changes in production system led to many dramatic changes in social life too.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Before industrialization agriculture and textiles were the chief occupations of the British. ii. Most people lived in villages like in our own Indian villages there were peasants and landlords, the blacksmiths and the leather workers, the weavers and the porters, the shepherds and the brewers. iii. Society was small. Hierarchical in with status and class positions of different people were clearly defined. 	4
30.	<p>Identify the picture and answer the following questions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Karl Marx ii. Das Capital, A Contribution To The Critique Of Political Economy iii. The main essence was theory of Marxism. Theme of writings are class struggle. 	1+1+2 = 4
31.	<p>According to Durkheim Social facts are things that are external to an individual and constrain their behaviour. They are general in nature. They are combined representations of social behaviour of a group of people social institutions like</p>	2+2=4

	<p>law, education and religion also constitute social facts along with beliefs, feelings and collective practises.</p> <p>Durham proposed special rules for the study of social facts which are given below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. <u>Social facts can be considered as things</u>: first step in the special basis to consider social fact as meaningful things. Thus he try to distinguish sociological analysis from personal impression. ii. <u>Discard all free notions of preconceptions</u>: Secondly the sociologist must systematically discard all three notions and preconceptions while studying social facts. <p>Any other relevant point</p>									
32	<p>In Group:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. A group with which an individual identifies himself or herself has a sense of belongingness. ii. It is a we group. iii. There is a sense of attachment towards members only. iv. Similarly in behaviour attitude and opinion is observed among the members of these groups. v. Example of in group are members of private club caste etc. <p>Out group:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. A group to which an individual feels individual has no sense of belongingness. ii. It is a they group. iii. There is a sense of indifference and at times may be hostility towards members. iv. Members of out-group may show dissimilar attitude and opinion among themselves and to the outside. v. Example of out group are members of Different clubs, teams etc. 	2+2=4								
Section- C										
33.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: left;">Sociology</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: left;">Psychology</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i. It focuses on the study of the society as a whole.</td> <td>i. It focuses on the study of an individual's mind</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii. It is the study of social behaviour of man in society.</td> <td>ii. It is the science of behaviour, attention memory, learning etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii. It studies social institutions in an organised way.</td> <td>iii. It studies hopes and fears of individual.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sociology	Psychology	i. It focuses on the study of the society as a whole.	i. It focuses on the study of an individual's mind	ii. It is the study of social behaviour of man in society.	ii. It is the science of behaviour, attention memory, learning etc.	iii. It studies social institutions in an organised way.	iii. It studies hopes and fears of individual.	6
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iii. It studies social institutions in an organised way.	iii. It studies hopes and fears of individual.									
34.	<p>Read the passage and answer the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The major concern was social facts in society eg. Problems , individual's behaviour ii. The methodology of the ideal type was used to illustrate the three types of authority they are traditional charismatic and <u>Rational legal</u> . iii. (b) bureaucracy iv. Write are three features of Bureaucracy. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Functioning of officials ii. Reliance on written documents iii. Conduct in office iv. Office management 	1+1+1 +3= 6								
35.	<p>Discuss few causes of Crime. How society is disorganised with crimes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Social and economic disadvantage: Factors such as low family income, poor 	3+3= 6								

	<p>housing, and poor parental supervision can increase the risk of crime.</p> <p>ii. Substance abuse: Alcohol and drug misuse can contribute to crime.</p> <p>iii. Cultural norms: Cultural norms, emotions, and situations can influence criminal behavior.</p> <p>iv. Broken windows theory: This theory states that lesser crimes, such as graffiti, blight, and signs of disorder, can lead to more serious crime.</p> <p>v. Functionalism: Functionalists believe that crime is inevitable in society due to poor socialization and inequality.</p> <p>vi. Symbolic interactionism: This theory views crime and deviance as socially constructed, and results from meaning-making processes that single out certain groups as more likely to be deviant.</p> <p>Society is disorganized by crimes.</p> <p>i. Effects Social disorganization can lead to conflict and instability when members of a society no longer adhere to its norms and values.</p> <p>ii. Crime rates Social disorganization theory suggests that crime rates are constant in areas with certain environmental conditions, such as high unemployment, population fluctuation, or material decay.</p> <p>iii. Institutional disintegration Social disorganization theory explains variations in criminal offending and delinquency as a product of institutional disintegration.</p> <p>iv. Neighborhoods Social disorganization theory suggests that neighborhoods with poverty and economic deprivation tend to have high rates of population turnover.</p> <p>v. Deviance Social disorganization theory suggests that broad social factors are the cause of deviance.</p> <p>vi. Research Research into social disorganization theory can influence public policy.</p>	
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Half yearly Exams (2024-25)

Class : XI

Subject : Sociology

SET- B

Time: 3 Hrs .

M.M. : 80


General Instructions:-

I. All questions are compulsory.

Q.N.	Questions	Marks
1.	Who led to the comparison of the society with living organisms? (a) Max weber (b) Auguste Comte (c) Charles Darwin (d) Karl Marx	1
2.	Before industrialization the main occupations of the British were _____ (a) Agriculture and industries (b) Education (c) banking for loans (d) import and export	1

3.	<p>Colonisation was an essential part of modern capitalism and industrialization. the writings of western sociologists on capitalism and other aspects of modern society are therefore relevant for understanding social change in India.</p> <p>Which of the following is true in the given context?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Colonialism is always important to be a capital state. One can get an understanding society with the help of western writings. Modern society welcomes the idea of social change. Modern capitalism and industrialisation are influenced by colonialism. <p>Codes (a) i and iii (b) ii, iii and iv (c) iii and iv (d) All of these</p>	1
4.	Define history?	1
5.	<p>Assertion (A): Aggregate collection of people who are in this same place at the same time, but share no definite connection with another.</p> <p>Reason (R): passengers waiting at a railway station or airport or bus stop or cinema are examples of aggregates.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). Assertion (A) is true but Reason is false. Assertion (A) is false but Reason is true 	1
6.	<p>Role stereotyping is a process of reinforcing some specific roles for some members of the society.</p> <p>What could be the reasons that can often lead to role stereotyping?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment Patriarchy Illiteracy and culture Unawareness <p>CODES (a) i and iii (b) ii, iii and iv (c) ii and iv (d) i and iv</p>	1
7.	<p>There is a feeling of sacrifice and cooperation among the members of this group. Identify the group from the following options.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reference group Out-group peer group In- group 	1
8.	<p>The role of the person in a community or society is referred to as _____. Each _____ has given specific rights and responsibilities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Status concept Role All of these 	1
9.	<p>Assertion (A): Marx argued that human society had progressed through different stages. These were primitive, communism, slavery, feudalism and capitalism.</p> <p>Reason (R): Capitalism was the latest phase of human advancement, but Marx believed that it would give way to socialism.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). Assertion (A) is true but Reason is false. Assertion (A) is false but Reason is true. 	1
10.	<p>Production relation efforts to all economic relationship and forms of labor organizations which are involved in production Production relations are also property relations or relationships based on the ownership or control of the means of production.</p> <p>Which of the following is not an important factor for production?</p>	1

	<p>i. Land ii. Capital Codes (a) i and ii (b) ii and iii (c) i, ii and iv (d) Only iv</p>	<p>iii. Labour iv. Automobile</p>	
11.	<p>The scientific understanding of society that Durkheim saw to develop was based on recognition of _____ facts. (a) Social (b) Moral (c) Scientific (d) Rational</p>		1
12.	<p>The _____ setup in urban areas was manned by workers who were uprooted from the rural areas and came to the cities in search of work. (a) Schools (b) Farms (c) Factories (d) Churches</p>		1
13.	<p>Violence is the extreme form of contestation that not only goes against (a) Dominant order (b) Social norms (c) legalities (d) all of these</p>		1
14.	<p>Culture is used as a short label for a wide field of i. values ii. ideas iii. Believes iv. Ethics CODES (a) i and iv (b) i, iii and iv (c) ii and iv (d) All of the Above</p>		1
15.	<p>Political changes come through (a) Mass dissent of people (b) technological innovations (c) redistribution of power (d) coercion of power</p>		1
16.	<p>Roots of capitalism lies in the Industrial Revolution of (a) Germany (b) Europe (c) India (d) England</p>		1
Section -B			
17.	Give difference between Sociology and social anthropology.		1+1=2
18.	State of relationship of sociology with political science..		1+1=2
19.	Define peer group?		1+1=2
20.	Mention two Importance of primary groups		1+1=2
21.	‘The laws of modern society are restrictive in nature rather than repressive.’ What does Durkheim mean by this statement.		1+1=2
22.	Explain in brief the three idle types of domination?		2
23.	Find out two significant social change that have taken place in the Indian society.		1+1=2
24.	‘Village is a social unit’. justify		2
25.	Mention the types of social change.		1=1+2
Section-C			
26.	Mention the difference between community and association. Give two examples of each of them.		4
27.	Define dominant caste. What changes have been taken place in rural households due to agriculture.		4
28.	<p>Read the passage and answer the question that follows. In any political or military conflict it is of advantage to capture the information used by the intelligence organs of the opposite side. But this is only because good intelligence consists of information free of bias. If a spy does his or her reporting in terms of ideology and ambitions of his or her superiors his or her reports are useless not only to the enemy if the later should capture them but also to the spy’s on side. The sociologist is a spy in a very much the same way. His or her job is to report as accurately as he or she can about a certain terrain (Berger 1063;16-17). Why Peter Burger says sociologist is a spy? What value consisted by the passage?</p>		2+2=4
29.	How does success of industrial revolution changes in social life of people universal?		4
30.	Identify the picture and answer the following questions.		1+1+2

		= 4
i.	Identify the picture.	
ii.	Write any names of two books published by him.	
iii.	Write the main essence of his content. What was his theme of writings.	
31.	Define social facts. Mentioned special rules proposed by the Durkhiem to study social facts.	2+2=4
32	Write the difference between primary groups and secondary groups in your own words.	2+2=4
Section- C		
33.	Discuss growth and emergence of sociology in India.	6
34.	Read the passage and answer the following questions: Weber argued that the overall objective of the social sciences was to develop an ‘interpretive understanding of social action’. These sciences work thus very different from the natural sciences which aim to discover the objective laws of nature governing the physical world. Since the central concern of the social sciences was with social action and since human actions necessarily involved subjective meanings, the methods of inquiry of social science also had to be different from the methods of natural science ii. What is the major concern of writing of Emile Durkheim. iv. The methodology of the ideal type was used to illustrate the three types of authority they are traditional charismatic and _____. v. Rational authority which prevailed in modern times was epitomized in the _____. (a) Democracy (b) bureaucracy (c) aristocracy (d) none of these iv. Write an three features of Bureaucracy.	1+1+1 +3= 6
35.	Discuss few causes of Crime. How society is disorganised with crimes.	3+3= 6



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M.M. : 80

General Instructions:-

II. All questions are compulsory.

Q.N.	Questions	Marks
1.	(c) Charles Darwin	1
2.	(a) Agriculture and industries	1
3.	(b) ii, iii and iv	1
4.	History is a series of events done in past. History focus on past events. History	1

	studies concrete details. Conventional history is all about the history of Kings and war.	
5.	(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1
6.	(b) ii, iii and iv	1
7.	(d) In- group	1
8.	(a) Status	1
9.	(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1
10.	(d) Only iv	1
11.	(b) Moral	1
12.	(c) Factories	1
13.	(d) all of these	1
14.	(d) All of the Above	1
15.	(c) redistribution of power	1
16.	(d) England	1
Section -B		
17.	<p>Give difference between Sociology and social anthropology.</p> <p>Two difference between sociology and anthropology is given below</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The scope of social anthropology is related to the study of simple and non-literate society whereas sociologists study complex societies. ii. Social anthropology was characterised by long field work tradition, living in the community being studied and using an ethnographic research method whereas sociologists have often relied on survey method and quantitative data using statistics and questionnaire mode. 	1+1=2
18.	<p>State of relationship of sociology with political science..</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Both of these disciplines have studied the political system such as capitalism, communism and socialism and their impact on society. ii. Sociology stresses the interrelationships between sets of institution including government and political science and also tends to turn attention towards the process within the government. 	1+1=2
19.	<p>Define peer group?</p> <p>The peer group is a kind of primary group usually formed between individuals who are either of similar age or in a common professional group groups have a very strong influence on the life of an individual.</p>	1+1=2
20.	<p>Mention two Importance of primary groups</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. It helps in the socialisation of individuals and maintains social control over them. ii. Primary groups suggest family inculcate children about different norms, rules, values, etc. prevalent in the society. 	1+1=2
21.	<p>‘The laws of modern society are restrictive in nature rather than repressive.’ What does Durkheim mean by this statement.</p> <p>Durkheim had the view that crimes are an integral part of the society and what a society has lost to deal with those crimes in traditional societies laws were made to punish the criminals further wrongful act. Twist and captain’s coordination and were revenged for their acts. However in modern societies, the law aims to repair or correct the wrong that is done by a criminal act. Also the individual has been given some autonomy in the modern society. This was completely absent in traditional and primitive societies.</p>	1+1=2
22.	<p>Explain in brief the three idle types of domination?</p> <p>Weber has identified three ideal type of domination or authority. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Rational legal domination: It is based on rational legitimacy and rest on the belief that there is some sort of legality in the norms. It even 	2

	<p>accepts the rights to accept the rights of those who exercise authority under legally defined or to issue commands.</p> <p>ii. Traditional authority is based on traditional estimation it is based on a habitual way of thinking. The source of traditional authority was custom and presidents meaning that whatever establishes from the past and has formed will constitute the traditional community.</p> <p>iii. Charismatic domination is based on charismatic legitimacy. Charismatic essentially means are the type of gift or grace and charismatic legitimacy bends upon the devotion to the specific and exceptional sanctity, heroism or exemplary character of an individual</p>	
23.	<p>Find out two significant social change that have taken place in the Indian society.</p> <p>i. Caste system that was provided in the Indian society has now come to an end. The process of eradication of the caste system and its remedy has soon take shape.</p> <p>ii. The institution of child marriage has also been recognised as illegal in the Indian society.</p> <p>iii. There has been a marked shift from joint family to nuclear family system.</p> <p>iv. Status of women has been improving over the years along with the dowry system becoming irrelevant in the Indian society.</p> <p>Any two/ other relevant points</p>	1+1=2
24.	<p>‘Village is a social unit’. Justify</p> <p>A village is rightly called a social unit as a careful sociological analysis of social setup indicates the presence of different social order. A village comprises of few people living over a larger scattered region the village people depend on agriculture and agricultural allied activities for the livelihood. As a result, not only do they share the same traditional customs and beliefs but are found in more personalised relationships.</p>	2
25.	<p>Mention the types of social change.</p> <p>Formal and informal social change</p>	1=1+2
Section-C		
26.	<p>Mention the difference between community and association. Give two examples of each of them.</p>	4
27.	<p>Define dominant caste. What changes have been taken place in rural households due to agriculture.</p> <p>Dominant caste is a term given by MN Srinivas to those people who belong to intermediate caste but slowly uplifted their status by acquiring the rights over land and thus political power.</p> <p>Agriculture has transformed the structure of land ownership in rural societies. There had been prevalence of absentee landlords which got over by land reforms after independence. The lands were given to people who were actually managing them and its cultivation. This led to caste division in rural societies that affected the social status of people. These are known as the ‘dominant castes’ According to Sri MN Srinivas. In many regional contexts, the dominant caste grew economically strong, the dominant dominated the countryside and thus dominated electoral politics in recent years, these dominant castes have found themselves up against assertive uprising from caste further below them the lowest and the most backward casts many states including Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu have experienced significant social appearance as a result of this.</p>	4
28.	<p>Read the passage and answer the question that follows.</p> <p>Peter Burger says sociologist is a spy because they report things devoid of the ideology and ambitions of their superiors. They illustrated the everyday notions,</p>	2+2=4

	<p>common sense in terms of which people lives, observations and ideas that society reflects without any bias.</p> <p>As spy's job is to report as accurately as he/she can about a certain terrain, sociologists also done the same work.</p> <p>The passage describes that the observations of philosophical and religious thinkers are often about what is moral and immoral in human behaviour.</p> <p>The passage states that sociologists have some social responsibility to ask about the goals of their study or the work to which the sociological findings will be applied.</p>	
29.	<p>How does success of industrial revolution changes in social life of people universal?</p> <p>Industrial Revolution began in England late 18th and early 19th centuries it had two major aspects.</p> <p>iii. Systematic application of Science and technology to industrial production invention of new machines, and harnessing of new sources of power revolutionised the production process there was now factory production of goods on large scale.</p> <p>iv. Industrial revolution was based upon new, dynamic forms of economic activity. Capitalism revolutionised ways of organising labour and markets. Entrepreneurs were now engaged in sustained, systematic pursuit of profit. Production was geared towards distant markets, raw materials toward procured from all over the world.</p> <p>These changes in production system led to many dramatic changes in social life too.</p> <p>i. Before industrialization agriculture and textiles were the chief occupations of the British.</p> <p>ii. Most people lived in villages like in our own Indian villages there were peasants and landlords, the blacksmiths and the leather workers, the viewers and the porters, the shepherds and the brewers.</p> <p>iii. Society was small. Hierarchical in with status and class positions of different people were clearly defined.</p>	4
30.	<p>Identify the picture and answer the following questions.</p> <p>i. Max Weber</p> <p>ii. The Protestant Ethic And The Spirit Of Capitalism, From Max Weber; S Is In Sociology Max Weber On Methodology Of Social Sciences The Religion Of India And Economy And Society.</p> <p>iii. Weber argued that overall objective of the social sciences was to develop an interpretive understanding of social action. Weber believed that sociologists should practise value neutrality. Weber suggested another methodological tool for sociology called the ideal type of understanding.</p>	1+1+2 = 4
31.	<p>According to Durkheim Social facts are things that are external to an individual and constrain their behaviour. They are general in nature. They are combined representations of social behaviour of a group of people social institutions like law, education and religion also constitute social facts along with beliefs, feelings and collective practises.</p> <p>Durham proposed special rules for the study of social facts which are given below:</p> <p>i. <u>Social facts can be considered as things</u>: first step in the special basis to consider social fact as meaningful things. Thus he try to distinguish sociological analysis from personal impression.</p> <p>ii. <u>Discard all free notions of preconceptions</u>: Secondly the sociologist must systematically discard all three notions and preconceptions while studying social facts.</p>	2+2=4

	Any other relevant point	
32.	<p>Primary groups</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. It is a small group of people ii. It is characterised by intimate face to face and emotional relationships iii. It is a person oriented iv. Family, village and group of friends are examples of family groups. <p>Secondary book</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. It is relatively large in size. ii. It is characterised by formal and personal relationships. iii. It is goal oriented. iv. Schools government offices hospitals are examples of secondary groups. 	2+2=4
Section- C		
33.	<p>The former university teaching of sociology began in 1919 in the University of Bombay and later in Calcutta and Lucknow. However, the emergence and growth of sociology in India has long historical past.</p> <p>Following points discuss the emergence and growth of sociology in India;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. During 18th and 19th century many British civil servants, missionaries and Western Scholars studied Indian society in order to provide more control on territories and people of India. ii. They wanted to understand about Indian society and culture so that they could easily rule over the country. iii. Many of the phenomena such as industrial revolution, capitalism, urbanisation etc which influenced the emergence of sociology also is relevant to India. Hence writing of Western sociologists and their work significantly contributed in growth of Indian sociology. iv. The colonial scholar believed Indian “villages as a part of Europe”, they also criticised Indian Society for their indifferent attitude and backward nature. This led to the comprehensive study of Indian society by Indian sociologists such as MN Srinivas and AR Desai. <p>Hence the detailed study of Indian society which began in its colonial past has now turned into full pledged academic discipline which has significantly enriched our understanding of society and many social phenomena.</p>	6
34.	<p>Read the passage and answer the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The major concern was social facts in society eg. Problems , individual’s behaviour ii. The methodology of the ideal type was used to illustrate the three types of authority they are traditional charismatic and <u>Rational legal</u> . iii. (b) bureaucracy <p>Write are three features of Bureaucracy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> iv. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Functioning of officials ii. Reliance on written documents iii. Conduct in office iv. Office management 	1+1+1 +3= 6
35.	<p>Discuss few causes of Crime. How society is disorganised with crimes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Social and economic disadvantage: Factors such as low family income, poor housing, and poor parental supervision can increase the risk of crime. ii. Substance abuse: Alcohol and drug misuse can contribute to crime. iii. Cultural norms: Cultural norms, emotions, and situations can influence criminal behavior. iv. Broken windows theory: This theory states that lesser crimes, such as graffiti, blight, and signs of disorder, can lead to more serious crime. 	3+3= 6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. Functionalism: Functionalists believe that crime is inevitable in society due to poor socialization and inequality. vi. Symbolic interactionism: This theory views crime and deviance as socially constructed, and results from meaning-making processes that single out certain groups as more likely to be deviant. <p>Society is disorganized by crimes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Effects Social disorganization can lead to conflict and instability when members of a society no longer adhere to its norms and values. ii. Crime rates Social disorganization theory suggests that crime rates are constant in areas with certain environmental conditions, such as high unemployment, population fluctuation, or material decay. iii. Institutional disintegration Social disorganization theory explains variations in criminal offending and delinquency as a product of institutional disintegration. iv. Neighborhoods Social disorganization theory suggests that neighborhoods with poverty and economic deprivation tend to have high rates of population turnover. v. Deviance Social disorganization theory suggests that broad social factors are the cause of deviance. vi. Research Research into social disorganization theory can influence public policy. 	
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