

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION
Govt. of NCT, Delhi

SUPPORT MATERIAL
(2022-2023)

SOCIOLOGY

Class : XI

Under the Guidance of

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Published at Delhi Bureau of Text Books , 25/2 Institutional Area, Pankha Road, New Delhi-110058 by **Rajesh Kumar**, Secretary, Delhi Bureau of Text Books and Printed by Arihant Offset, New Delhi-110043

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Message

Remembering the words of John Dewey, "Education is not preparation for life, education is life itself", I highly commend the sincere efforts of the officials and subject experts from Directorate of Education involved in the development of Support Material for classes IX to XII for the session 2022-23.

The Support Material is a comprehensive, yet concise learning support tool to strengthen the subject competencies of the students. I am sure that this will help our students in performing to the best of their abilities.

I am sure that the Heads of Schools and teachers will motivate the students to utilise this material and the students will make optimum use of this Support Material to enrich themselves.

I would like to congratulate the team of the Examination Branch along with all the Subject Experts for their incessant and diligent efforts in making this material so useful for students.

I extend my Best Wishes to all the students for success in their future endeavours.

(Ashok Kumar)

HIMANSHU GUPTA, IAS
Director, Education & Sports



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MESSAGE

“A good education is a foundation for a better future.”

- Elizabeth Warren

Believing in this quote, Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi tries to fulfill its objective of providing quality education to all its students.

Keeping this aim in mind, every year support material is developed for the students of classes IX to XII. Our expert faculty members undertake the responsibility to review and update the Support Material incorporating the latest changes made by CBSE. This helps the students become familiar with the new approaches and methods, enabling them to become good at problem solving and critical thinking. This year too, I am positive that it will help our students to excel in academics.

The support material is the outcome of persistent and sincere efforts of our dedicated team of subject experts from the Directorate of Education. This Support Material has been especially prepared for the students. I believe its thoughtful and intelligent use will definitely lead to learning enhancement.

Lastly, I would like to applaud the entire team for their valuable contribution in making this Support Material so beneficial and practical for our students.

Best wishes to all the students for a bright future.

(HIMANSHU GUPTA)

Dr. RITA SHARMA
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संदेश

शिक्षा निदेशालय, दिल्ली सरकार का महत्वपूर्ण लक्ष्य अपने विद्यार्थियों का सर्वांगीण विकास करना है। इस उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए शिक्षा निदेशालय ने अपने विद्यार्थियों को उच्च कोटि के शैक्षणिक मानकों के अनुरूप विद्यार्थियों के स्तरानुकूल सहायक सामग्री उपलब्ध कराने का प्रयास किया है। कोरोना काल के कठिनतम समय में भी शिक्षण अधिगम की प्रक्रिया को निर्बाध रूप से संचालित करने के लिए संबंधित समस्त अकादमिक समूहों और क्रियान्वित करने वाले शिक्षकों को हार्दिक बधाई देती हूँ।

प्रत्येक वर्ष की भाँति इस वर्ष भी कक्षा 9वीं से कक्षा 12वीं तक की सहायक सामग्रियों में सी.बी.एस.ई. के नवीनतम दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार पाठ्यक्रम में आवश्यक संशोधन किए गए हैं। साथ ही साथ मूल्यांकन से संबंधित आवश्यक निर्देश भी दिए गए हैं। इन सहायक सामग्रियों में कठिन से कठिन पाठ्य सामग्री को भी सरलतम रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है ताकि शिक्षा निदेशालय के विद्यार्थियों को इसका भरपूर लाभ मिल सके।

मुझे आशा है कि इन सहायक सामग्रियों के गहन और निरंतर अध्ययन के फलस्वरूप विद्यार्थियों में गुणात्मक शैक्षणिक संवर्धन का विस्तार उनके प्रदर्शनो में भी परिलक्षित होगा। इस उत्कृष्ट सहायक सामग्री को तैयार करने में शामिल सभी अधिकारियों तथा शिक्षकों को हार्दिक बधाई देती हूँ तथा सभी विद्यार्थियों को उनके उज्ज्वल भविष्य की शुभकामनाएं देती हूँ।

रीता शर्मा

(रीता शर्मा)

भारत का संविधान

भाग 4क

नागरिकों के मूल कर्तव्य

अनुच्छेद 51 क

मूल कर्तव्य - भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक का यह कर्तव्य होगा कि वह -

- (क) संविधान का पालन करे और उसके आदर्शों, संस्थाओं, राष्ट्रध्वज और राष्ट्रगान का आदर करे;
- (ख) स्वतंत्रता के लिए हमारे राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को प्रेरित करने वाले उच्च आदर्शों को हृदय में संजोए रखे और उनका पालन करे;
- (ग) भारत की संप्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता की रक्षा करे और उसे अक्षुण्ण बनाए रखे;
- (घ) देश की रक्षा करे और आह्वान किए जाने पर राष्ट्र की सेवा करे;
- (ङ) भारत के सभी लोगों में समरसता और समान भ्रातृत्व की भावना का निर्माण करे जो धर्म, भाषा और प्रदेश या वर्ग पर आधारित सभी भेदभावों से परे हो, ऐसी प्रथाओं का त्याग करे जो महिलाओं के सम्मान के विरुद्ध हों;
- (च) हमारी सामासिक संस्कृति की गौरवशाली परंपरा का महत्त्व समझे और उसका परिरक्षण करे;
- (छ) प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण की, जिसके अंतर्गत वन, झील, नदी और वन्य जीव हैं, रक्षा करे और उसका संवर्धन करे तथा प्राणिमात्र के प्रति दयाभाव रखे;
- (ज) वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण, मानववाद और ज्ञानार्जन तथा सुधार की भावना का विकास करे;
- (झ) सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को सुरक्षित रखे और हिंसा से दूर रहे;
- (ञ) व्यक्तिगत और सामूहिक गतिविधियों के सभी क्षेत्रों में उत्कर्ष की ओर बढ़ने का सतत प्रयास करे, जिससे राष्ट्र निरंतर बढ़ते हुए प्रयत्न और उपलब्धि की नई ऊँचाइयों को छू सके; और
- (ट) यदि माता-पिता या संरक्षक हैं, छह वर्ष से चौदह वर्ष तक की आयु वाले अपने, यथास्थिति, बालक या प्रतिपाल्य को शिक्षा के अवसर प्रदान करे।



Constitution of India

Part IV A (Article 51 A)


Fundamental Duties

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India —

- (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- (j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;
- *(k) who is a parent or guardian, to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

Note: The Article 51A containing Fundamental Duties was inserted by the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976 (with effect from 3 January 1977).

*(k) was inserted by the Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002 (with effect from 1 April 2010).



भारत का संविधान

उद्देशिका

हम, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक ¹[संपूर्ण प्रभुत्व-संपन्न समाजवादी पंथनिरपेक्ष लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य] बनाने के लिए, तथा उसके समस्त नागरिकों को :

सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्याय,

विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म

और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता,

प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समता

प्राप्त कराने के लिए,

तथा उन सब में

व्यक्ति की गरिमा और ²[राष्ट्र की एकता

और अखंडता] सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता

बढ़ाने के लिए

दृढसंकल्प होकर अपनी इस संविधान सभा में आज तारीख 26 नवंबर, 1949 ई. को एतद्वारा इस संविधान को अंगीकृत, अधिनियमित और आत्मार्पित करते हैं।

1. संविधान (बयालीसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 द्वारा (3.1.1977 से) “प्रभुत्व-संपन्न लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य” के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित।
2. संविधान (बयालीसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 द्वारा (3.1.1977 से) “राष्ट्र की एकता” के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित।

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a ¹**[SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC]** and to secure to all its citizens :

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the ²[unity and integrity of the Nation];

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949 do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

1. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Sovereign Democratic Republic" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)
2. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Unity of the Nation" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION

Govt. of NCT, Delhi

SUPPORT MATERIAL

(2022-2023)

SOCIOLOGY

Class : XI

NOT FOR SALE

PUBLISHED BY : DELHI BUREAU OF TEXTBOOKS

SUPPORT MATERIAL

2022-2023

CLASS-XI

SUBJECT : SOCIOLOGY

Reviewed and Updated by

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CLASS XI : SOCIOLOGY (Code N0. 039)

(2022-23)

Rationale :-

Sociology is introduced as an elective subject at the senior secondary stage. The syllabus is designed to help learners to reflect on what they hear and see in the course of everyday life and develop a constructive attitude towards society in change; to equip a learner with concepts and theoretical skills for the purpose. The curriculum of Sociology at this stage should enable the learner to understand dynamics of human behaviour in all its complexities and manifestations. The learners of today need answers and explanations to satisfy the questions that arise in their minds while trying to understand social world. Therefore, there is a need to develop an analytical approach towards the social structure so that they can meaningfully participate in the process of social change. There is scope in the syllabus not only for interactive learning, based on exercises and project work but also for teachers and students to jointly innovate new ways of learning.

- Sociology studies society. The child's familiarity with the society in which she / he lives in makes the study of Sociology a double edged experience. At one level Sociology studies institutions such as family and kinship, class, caste and tribe religion and region- contexts with which children are familiar of, even if differentially. For India is a society which is varied both horizontally and vertically. The effort in the books will be to grapple overtly with these both as a source of strength and as a site for interrogation.
- Significantly the intellectual legacy of Sociology equips the discipline with a plural perspective that overtly engages with the need for defamiliarization, to unlearn and question the given. This interrogative and critical character of Sociology also makes it possible to understand both other cultures as well as relearn about one's own culture.
- This plural perspective makes for an inbuilt richness and openness that not too many other disciplines in practice share. From its very inception Sociology has had mutually enriching and contesting traditions of an interpretative method that openly takes into account 'subjectivity' and causal explanations that pay due importance to establishing causal correspondences with considerable sophistication. Not surprisingly its field work tradition also entails large scale

survey methods as well as a rich ethnographic tradition. Indeed Indian sociology, in particular has bridged this distinction between what has often been seen as distinct approaches of Sociology and social anthropology. The syllabus provides ample opportunity to make the child familiar with the excitement of field work as well as its theoretical significance for the very discipline of Sociology.

- The plural legacy of Sociology also enables a bird's eye view and a worm's eye view of the society the child lives in. This is particularly true today when the local is inextricably defined and shaped by macro global processes.
- The syllabus proceeds with the assumption that gender as an organizing principle of society cannot be treated as an add on topic but is fundamental to the manner that all chapters shall be dealt with.
- The chapters shall seek for a child centric approach that makes it possible to connect the lived reality of children with social structures and social process that Sociology studies.
- A conscious effort will be made to build into the chapters a scope for exploration of society that makes learning a process of discovery. A way towards this is to deal with sociological concepts not as given but a product of societal actions humanly constructed and therefore open to questioning.

Objectives :-

- To enable learners to relate classroom teaching to their outside environment.
- To introduce them to the basic concepts of Sociology that would enable them to observe and interpret social life.
- To be aware of the complexity of social processes.
- To appreciate diversity in society in India and the world at large.
- To build the capacity of students to understand and analyze the changes in contemporary Indian Society.

COURSE STRUCTURE

CLASS : XI

One Paper Theory

Time : 3 Hours

Max.Marks : 80

Unitwise Weightage

Units		Periods	Marks
A.	Introducing Sociology		
	1. Sociology, Society and its relationship with other Social Sciences	18	8
	2. Terms, Concepts and their use in Sociology	16	8
	3. Understanding Social Institutions	20	10
	4. Culture and Socialization	16	8
	5. Doing Sociology : Research Methods	20	6
	Total	90	40
B.	Understanding Society		
	6. Social Structure, Stratification and Social Processes in Society	18	10
	7. Social Change and Social Order in Rural and Urban Society	20	10
	8. Environment and Society	12	4
	9. Introducing Western Sociologists	20	8
	10. Indian Sociologists	20	8
	Total	90	40
	Grand Total	180	40
	Project Work	40	20

A. INTRODUCING SOCIOLOGY **40 MARKS**

Unit 1: Sociology, Society and its Relationship with other Social Sciences **18 Periods**

- Introducing Society: Individuals and collectivities.
Plural Perspectives
- Introducing Sociology: Emergence. Nature and Scope.
Relationship to other disciplines

Unit 2: Terms, Concepts and their use in Sociology **16 Periods**

- Social Groups & Society
- Status and Role
- Social Stratification
- Society & Social Control

Unit 3: Understanding Social Institutions **20 Periods**

- Family, Marriage and Kinship
- Work & Economic Life
- Political Institutions
- Religion as a Social Institution
- Education as a Social Institution

Unit 4: Culture and Socialization **16 Periods**

- Culture, Values and Norms: Shared, Plural, Contested
- Socialization: Conformity, Conflict and the Shaping
of Personality

Unit 5: Doing Sociology: Research Methods **20 Periods**

- Methods: Participant Observation, Survey
- Tools and Techniques: Observation, Interview, Questionnaire
- The Significance of Field Work in Sociology

B. UNDERSTANDING SOCIETY **40 MARKS**

Unit 6: Social structure, Stratification and Social Processes in Society **40 Marks**

- Social Structure
- Social Stratification: Class, Caste, Race, Gender
- Social Processes: Cooperation, Competition, Conflict

Unit 7: Social Change and Social Order in Rural and Urban Society **18 Periods**

- Social Change: Types; Causes and Consequences
- Social Order: Domination, Authority and Law; Contestation, Crime and Violence
- Village, Town and City: Changes in Rural and Urban Society

Unit 8: Environment and Society **12 Periods**

- Ecology and Society
- Environmental Crises and Social Responses
- Sustainable Development

Unit 9: Introducing Western Sociologists **20 Periods**

- Karl Marx on Class Conflict
- Emile Durkheim : Division of Labour and Conscience Collective
- Max Weber : Bureaucracy

Unit 10: Indian Sociologists **20 Periods**

- G. S. Ghurye on Race and Caste
- D. P. Mukherjee on Tradition and Change
- R. Desai on the State
- M. N. Srinivas on the Village

PROJECT WORK		
Periods : 40		Max. Marks : 20
		Time Allotted : 3 Hours
A.	Project undertaken during the academic year at school level <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction - 2 marks 2. Statement of Purpose - 2 marks 3. Research Question - 2 marks 4. Methodology - 3 marks 5. Data Analysis - 4 marks 6. Conclusion - 2 marks 	15 Marks
B.	Viva-based on the Project Work	5 Marks

QUESTION WISE BREAK UP			
Type of Question	Marks per Question	Total No. of Questions	Total Marks
Learning Checks	1	20	20
Very Short Answer (VSA)	2	9	18
Short Answer (SA)	4	6	24
Long Answer (La)	6	3	18
Total		38	80

QUESTION PAPER DESIGN 2021 - 22							
SOCIOLOGY		Code No. 039				CLASS-XI	
TIME: 3 Hours				Max. Marks: 80			
S.No	Typology of Questions	Learning Checks (LC) (1 Marks)	Very short Answer (VSA) (2 Marks)	Short Answer (SA) (4 Marks)	long Answer (LA) (6 Marks)	Total Marks	% Weightage
1	Remembering- (knowledge based sample recall questions, to know specific facts, terms, theories, Identify, define, or recite, information)	6	2	1	1	20	25%
2	Understanding- (Comprehension - to be familiar) with meaning and to understand conceptually, interpret, compare contrast, explain, paraphrase, or interpret information)	6	4	1	1	24	30%
3	Application (Use abstract information in concrete situation, to apply knowledge to new situations. Use given content to interpret a situation, provide an example, or solve a problem)	6	1	2	-	16	20%
4	Higher Order Thinking Skills (Analysis & Synthesis- Classify, compare, contrast, or differentiate pieces of information, organize and/or integrate unique pieces of information from a variety of sources)	2	2	1	1	16	20%
5	Evaluation - (Appraise, judge, and/or justify the value or worth of a decision or outcome, or to predict outcomes based on values)	-	-	1	-	4	5%
	TOTAL	1x20=20	2x9=18	4x6=24	6x3=18	80(38)	100%

SOCIOLOGY
(Code No. 039)
Class - XI (2022-23)

TERM WISE SYLLABUS

	TERM-I	WEIGHTAGE (In Marks)
1.	Sociology and Society	10
2.	Terms, Concept and their use in Sociology	10
3.	Understanding Social Institutions	10
4.	Culture and Socialisation	10
	Total	40 Marks
	TERM-II	
1.	Social Change and Social Order in Rural and Urban Society	14
2.	Introducing Western Sociologists	14
3.	Indian Sociologists	12
	Total	40 Marks

Prescribed Textbooks :

1. Introducing Sociology (NCERT)
2. Understanding Society (NCERT)

Project Work* = 20 Marks

***See the guidelines given with the document.**

Grand Total = Term I = 40 Marks
 Term II = 40 Marks
 Project Work = 20 Marks
 = **100 Marks**

Guidelines for Project Work: 20 Marks (SOCIOLOGY)

Only ONE Project is to be done throughout the session.

1. The objectives of the project work:

Objectives of project work are to enable learners to :

- Probe deeper into personal enquiry, initiate action and reflect on knowledge and skills, views etc. acquired during the course of class XI.
- analyse and evaluate real world scenarios using theoretical constructs and arguments
- demonstrate the application of critical and creative thinking skills and abilities to produce an independent and extended piece of work
- follow up aspects in which learners have interest
- develop the communication skills to argue logically

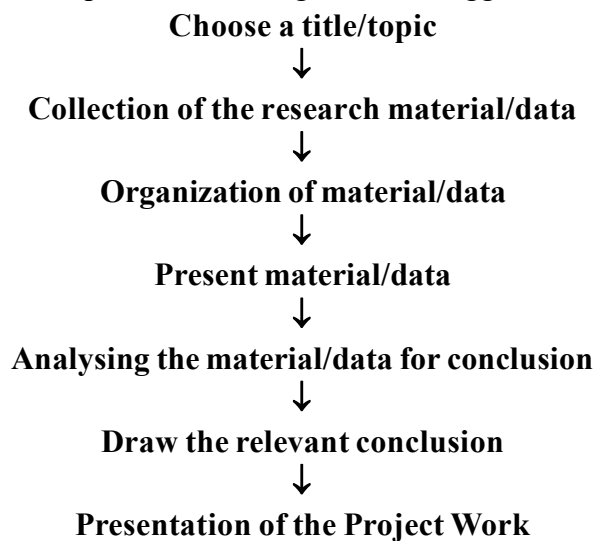
2. Role of the teacher:

The teacher plays a critical role in developing thinking skills of the learners. A teacher should:

- help each learner select the topic after detailed discussions and deliberations of the topic;
- play the role of a facilitator to support and monitor the project work of the learner through periodic discussions;
- guide the research work in terms of sources for the relevant data;
- ensure that students must understand the relevance and usage of primary evidence and other sources in their projects and duly acknowledge the same;
- ensure that the students are able to derive a conclusion from the content; cite the limitations faced during the research and give appropriate references used in doing the research work.
- educate learner about plagiarism and the importance of quoting the source of the information to ensure authenticity of research work.
- prepare the learner for the presentation of the project work.
- arrange a presentation of the project file.

3. Steps involved in the conduct of the project:

Students may work upon the following lines as a suggested flow chart :



- The project work can be in the form of Power Point Presentation/ Exhibition/Skit/albums/files/song and dance or culture show/story telling/debate/panel discussion, paper presentation and so on. Any of these activities which are suitable to visually impaired/differently-abled candidates can be performed as per the choice of the student.

4. Expected Checklist for the Project Work:

- Introduction of topic/title.
- Identifying the causes, events, consequences and/ or remedies.
- Identify various associated dimensions and effect of the identified situation or issue on each of them.
- Advantages and disadvantages of situations or issues identified.
- Short-term and long-term implications of strategies suggested in the course of research.
- Validity, reliability, appropriateness and relevance of data used for research work and for presentation in the project file.
- Presentation and writing that is succinct and coherent in project file.
- Citation of the materials referred to, in the file in footnotes, resources section, bibliography etc.

5. Term-Wise Assessment of Project Work:

- Project Work has broadly the following phases: Synopsis/ Initiation, Data Collection, Data Analysis and Interpretation, Conclusion.
- The aspects of the project work to be covered by students can be assessed during the two terms.
- **20 marks assigned for Project Work can be divided in to two terms in the following manner:**

TERM-I PROJECT WORK (Part 1) : 10 Marks

The teacher will assess the progress of the project work in the term I in the following manner :-

Month	Periodic Work	Assessment Rubrics	Marks
1 - 3 July- September	Instructions about Project Guidelines, Background reading Discussions on Theme and Selection of the Final Topic, Initiation/ Synopsis	Introduction, Statement of Purpose/Need and Objective of the Study, HypotheSis/Research Question, Review of Literature, Presentation of Evidence, Key Words, Methodology, Questionnaire, Data Collection.	5
4-5 October- November	Planning and organisation: forming an action plan, feasibility or baseline study, Updating/modifying the action plan, Data Collection	Significance and relevance of the topic; challenges encountered while conducting the research.	5
October- November	Mid-term Assessment by Internal examiner	Total	10

TERM-II PROJECT WORK (Part 2) : 10 Marks

The teacher will assess the progress of the project work in the term II in the following manner :-

Month	Periodic Work	Assessment Rubrics	Marks
6-7 December- January	Content/data analysis and interpretation. Conclusion, Limitations, Suggestions, Bibliography, Annexures and Overall Presentation of the project.	Content data analysis and its relevance in the current scenario. Conclusion, Limitations, Bibliography, Annexures and Overall Presentation.	5
8 January/ February	Final Assessment and VIVA by both Internal and External Examiners	External/ Internal Viva based on the project.	5
		TOTAL	10

6. Viva-Voce:

- At the end of the stipulated term, each learner will present the research work in the Project File to the External and Internal examiner.
- The questions should be asked from the Research Work/ Project File of the learner.
- The Internal Examiner should ensure that the study submitted by the learner is his/her own original work.
- In case of any doubt, authenticity should be checked and verified.

Book-1 : Introducing Sociology

Content

S.No.	Chapter	Page No.
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BOOK-1 : INTRODUCING SOCIOLOGY

CHAPTER 1

SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIETY Its relationship with other Social Sciences

- **Overview**

- Introduction of Sociology and Society
- The Sociological Imagination
- Beginning and Growth of Sociology in Europe and India
- Scope of Sociology and Its Relationship to Other Disciplines
- Society: Society is a web of social relations.
- Main characteristics of society:-
 - 1) Society is an abstract concept.
 - 2) Mutual coordination and struggle.
 - 3) Interdependence
 - 4) Dynamic
 - 5) Similarities and differences between societies and individuals belonging to them.
- Relationship between individuals and society:-
 - 1) All human activities are done in a society. Human development and existence depend upon the society s/he lives in.
 - 2) The process of socialisation that develops the personality of a person takes place in society.
 - 3) In this way, an individual is most dependent on the society s/he lives in.
 - 4) Without individuals there will be no social relationships and without social relationships there will be no society.

Points To Remember

1. Sociology is the study of human social life.
2. Sociology studies human society as an interconnected whole and how society and the individual interact with each other.
3. The social status of an individual depends on the culture of his/her 'relevant society'.
4. Sociology is a systematic and scientific study of society, distinct from philosophical and religious reflections as well as our everyday common sense observation about society.
5. Distinct way of studying society can be better understood when we look back historically at the intellectual ideas and material contexts within which sociology was born and later grew.

6. Global aspect and the manner in which sociology emerged in India is of great significance.
7. Society, is the name given to social relationship by which every human being is interconnected with his fellow men.
8. But society is not limited to human beings alone. There are animal societies of varying degrees. It is not man only who wants to live in society and exhibit natural sociality but ants, termites, birds, monkeys, apes and countless other animals also are moved to live in society by the requirements of their nature.
9. So, what differentiates a **'Human Society'** from **'Animal Society'**



- It is based on reason or rational behaviour.
- It has a system of law and order.
- Humans live in society and are conscious of it.
- They have intelligence, reason, culture and are capable of transmitting culture to the next generation.



- It is mainly based on instincts, reflex behaviour.
- There are no rights and duties in animal society.
- Animals live in society but are not conscious of it.
- They lack intelligence, reason, culture and are incapable of transmitting culture to the next generation.

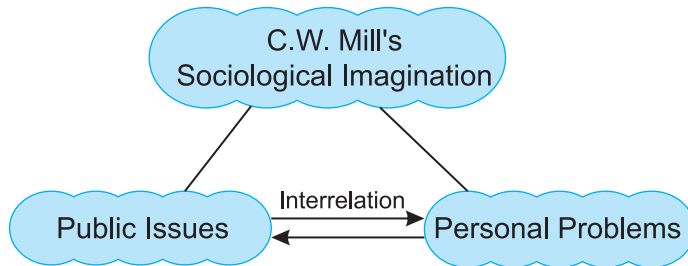
Introducing Sociology

- Sociology is the study of human social life, groups and societies. Its subject matter is our own behaviour as social being.
- It concerns itself with the way norms and values function in actual societies.
- Empirical study of societies involve observation and to collect findings.
- Sociology has from its beginning understood itself as a science. Sociology is bound by scientific cannons of procedure. Statements that the sociologists arrive at must be arrived at through the observations of certain rules of evidence that follow others to check or to repeat to develop his/her findings.

C.W. Mills Sociological Imagination

- The Sociological Imagination is a book written by sociologist C. Wright Mills in 1959.
- According to him, personal problems and public issues are interrelated.

- Sociological Imagination requires us to defamiliarise with the familiar in order to look at them anew. It reveals the dialectical relationship between individual and Society
- E.g. Homeless Couple.



Sociology as a scientific discipline

- Based on experimentation
- Value neutrality
- Evidences

Father of Sociology

Auguste Comte is considered as the father of sociology as he not only coined this term but was also responsible for establishing sociology as a separate social science.

Meaning of Sociology

The word sociology is derived from both Latin and Greek origin. The Latin word - 'Socius' means 'companion', the suffix - logy, a Greek origins meaning 'The study of' - Logos, word, 'knowledge'. It was first coined in 1780 by the French essayist Emmanuel Joseph Sieyès (1748-1836) in an unpublished manuscript. Sociology was later defined independently by the French philosopher, Auguste Comte (1798-1857), in 1838. Comte used this term to describe a new way of looking at society.

Definitions of Sociology

- The science of society, social institutions, and social relationship; specifically : the systematic study of the development, structure, interaction, and collective behaviour of organized groups of human beings.
- Merriam Webster
- Max Weber defines Sociology as “the science which attempts the interpretative understanding of social action in order thereby to arrive at a causal explanation of its cause and effects”.

Pluralities and Inequalities among Societies

- In the contemporary world, we belong to more than one society.

- When amidst foreigners 'our society' may mean 'Indian society', but when amongst fellow Indians we may use the term 'our society' to denote a linguistic or ethnic community, a religious or caste or tribal society.
- Inequality is central to differences among societies.
- Some Indians are rich, others are not.
- Some are educated, others are illiterate, some have great opportunities for advancement in life ; others lack them altogether.

Sociological Perspective and Common Sense Knowledge

- Sociological Perspective is a rational knowledge whereas common sense knowledge is based on general understanding.
- Sociological Perspective is objective in nature whereas common sense knowledge is subjective.
- Sociological Perspective has a body of concepts, method and objective data whereas common sense knowledge is unreflective since it does not question its own origins.
- Sociological Knowledge arrives at conclusion by looking at things from different vantage points. while common sense tends to limit itself to constraints of time, space, gender etc

The Intellectual Ideas that went to the making of sociology

- Influenced by scientific theories of natural evolution and findings about pre-modern societies made by early travelers, colonial administrators, sociologists and social anthropologists sought to categorize societies into different types and to distinguish stages in social development.
- Auguste Comte, Karl Marx and Herbert Spencer made efforts to classify different types of societies.
 - (1) Pre-modern societies such as hunters and gatherers.
 - (2) Modern societies such as industrialised societies.
- Darwin's ideas about organic evolution were a dominant influence on early sociological thought.
- The Enlightenment, an European intellectual movement of the late 17th and 18th century emphasised reason and individualism.
- Thinkers of the early modern era were convinced that progress in knowledge promised the solution to all social ills. Auguste Comte, the French scholar (1789-1857), founder of sociology believed that sociology contributes to the welfare of humanity.

The material issues that went into the making of Sociology

- The industrial revolution was based upon a new dynamic form of economic activity-capitalism.
- Capitalism involved new attitudes and institutions.

Entrepreneurs engaged in the sustained, systematic pursuit of profit.

The markets acted as the key instrument of productive life : goods, services and labour became commodities.

- It led to degradation of labour, the wrenching of work from the protective contexts of the guild, village and family.
- Urban centers expanded and grew.
- The industrial cities gave birth to completely new kind of urban world.
- Marked by the soot and grime of factories, by over crowded slums of the new industrial working class, bad sanitation and general squalor.
- It was also marked by new kinds of social interactions.
- The factory and its mechanical division of labour were seen as a deliberate attempt to destroy the peasant, the artisan, as well as family and local community.
- Another indicator of the emergence of modern societies was the new significance of "clock-time" as a social organisation.
- Labour increasingly came to be set by the clock and calendar.
Work-rhythms were set such as the period of daylight, break between tasks.
- Factory production implied the synchronisation of labour.
- Time is now money, it is spent.

Origin of Sociology in India

- Formal university teaching of sociology began in 1919 University of Bombay and later in Calcutta and Lucknow.
- The detailed study of society first began during the colonial period.
- Reviewers of Indian society generally trace its origin to work of several British civil servants, missionaries and western scholars during 18th and 19th century.
- They wanted to know more about Indian culture so that they could easily rule over the country.
- Christian missionaries were interested in learning local languages, folklores and culture to carry out their activities.

Scope of Sociology

1. Scope of sociological study is extremely wide. It offers a specific way of looking at society and helps us to understand it in a better way.
2. It can focus its analysis of interaction between individuals or groups.
3. It can focus on national issues such as unemployment and even global social issues.
4. Sociology is interrelated with all other social sciences. Hence it is called the sum total of all Social Sciences as it cover not only one or two aspects but study the society in its totality.

5. It can focus its analysis of interactions between individuals such as that of a shopkeeper with a customer, between teachers and students, between two friends or family members.
6. Sociology is a discipline that expands our awareness and analysis of the human social relationship, cultures, and institutions that profoundly shape both our lives and human history.
7. Sociology looks beyond normal, taken-for-granted views of reality, to provide deeper, more illuminating and challenging understanding of social life.

Sociology and its relationship with other Social Sciences

- The scope of sociological study is extremely wide. It can focus its analysis of interactions between individuals and examine global social processes.
- Sociology is one of a group of social sciences which also includes anthropology, economics, political science and history. All share a certain range of common interests, concepts and methods.
- To differentiate the social sciences would be to exaggerate the differences and gloss over the similarities.
- There is a greater need of interdisciplinary approach.

A. Sociology and Economics

SOCIOLOGY	ECONOMICS
Sociology is a generalised science.	Economics is a special science.
Sociology studies all kinds of relationships.	Economics deals with only those relationships that are economic in character.
Sociology is abstract in nature and less precise.	Economics is concrete in nature, and more precise.
In sociology, social variables are very difficult to measure and quantify.	In economics, economic variables can be measured accurately and can be quantified.

B. Sociology and Political Science

SOCIOLOGY	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Sociology is science of society	Political science is a science of state and government.
It studies both organised and unorganized societies	It studies only politically organised societies.
It has a wider scope	It is a narrow field.
It studies man as fundamentally a social animal	It studies man as a political animal.

The approach to study sociology is sociological. It follows its own methods in addition to scientific methods	The approach to study political science is political.
Being a general social science, it studies all kinds of social relations in a general way.	It concentrates on human relationships which are political in character.

C. Sociology and History

SOCIOLOGY	HISTORY
Sociology is interested in the study of present social phenomena.	History is interested in past phenomena.
It is analytical and interpretive science.	It is descriptive science.
It is a general science.	It is a specific science.
It makes use of questionnaire surveys, interview methods etc.	It uses chronology, coins etc, to know about the unknown.
Tests and retests are possible for the facts which are generalised by sociology.	Tests and retests are not possible for the events mentioned in history.
It has a wide scope.	Its scope is narrower.
It is a young science.	It is the oldest science.

D. Sociology and Psychology

SOCIOLOGY	PSYCHOLOGY
It pertains to learning human behavior.	It pertains to the study of human mind.
It deals with larger groups or society itself.	It deals with individuals or small groups.
It is an observational process.	It can be termed as an experiential process.
It deals with the interaction of people.	It deals with human emotions.
In sociological studies, it is assumed that an individual act is influenced by his/her surroundings or to the groups she belongs to.	In psychological studies, it is perceived that the individual is singly responsible for all the activities.

Sociology and Social Anthropology

Sociology and social Anthropology are considered as "sister disciplines" because:-

SOCIOLOGY	ANTHROPOLOGY
Sociology is the study of existing society.	Social anthropology tends to study small and simple societies, which are relatively unchanging and lacking in historical records.
For sociologists, field can be large.	For social anthropologists the field is small.
Sociologists rely on collected data.	Social anthropologists generally live in the community that they study in order to record what they see.

- In spite of obvious differences between the two, in 19th century, there had been a great deal of convergence between the two disciplines because with rapid development the areas of study of anthropologist is shrinking.
- To some extent sociology and social anthropology are similar as their areas of study are culture and society. Anthropologist studies culture as it developed in the past and sociologist studies as it exists in the present.

BRANCHES OF SOCIOLOGY

Micro Sociology

- The study of everyday human behaviour in context of face to face interaction.
- It occurs at the level of individuals or small group.

Macro Sociology

- The study of large scale groups and organisation like political system or the economic order.

TERMS AND CONCEPTS

1. Capitalism:

- A system of economic enterprise based on market exchange.
- "Capital" refers to any asset, including money, property and machines, which can be used to produce commodities for sale or invested in a market with the hope of achieving a profit.
- It rests on the private ownership of assets and the means of production.

2. Dialectic:

- The existence or action of opposing social forces, for instance, social constraint and individual will.

3. Empirical Investigation:

- A factual enquiry carried out in any given area of sociological study.

4. Empirical Investigation:

- Factual or Descriptive Inquiry. It is aimed to obtain facts needed for understanding and resolving value issues.

5. Social Constraint:

- Group and societies of which we are a part when they exert a conditioning influence on our behaviour.

6. Values:

- Ideas held by human individual or groups about what is desirable, proper, good or bad.

7. Ethnicity:

- Ethnicity refers to shared cultural practices, perspectives, and distinctions that set apart one group of people from another.

OR

ethnicity is a shared cultural heritage. The most common characteristics distinguishing various ethnic groups are ancestry, a sense of history, language, religion, and forms of dress.

8. Colonialism

- It refers to the policy or practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another country, occupying it with settlers, and exploiting it economically.

9. Factory production:

- A factory production or manufacturing plant is an industrial site, usually consisting of buildings and machinery, or more commonly a complex, having several buildings, where workers manufacture goods or operate machines processing one product into another.

LEARNING CHECKS 1 MARK QUESTIONS

A. Fill in the blanks

1. The term sociology was coined by August Comte in the year
2. is an economic system based on market exchange.
3. and became the defining principles during the Enlightenment movement.
4. The basis of sociology as a scientific discipline rests on
(a) Experimentation (b) Value
(c) Evidence (d) All the above
5. The relationship between and (issues) is revealed through sociological imagination.

B. Correct the statement

6. The factory and its mechanical division of labour allowed individuals creativity and freedom.
7. Sociology is the study of state while political science is a special science.
8. Social Anthropology is the study of modern society whereas sociology is the study of primitive societies.

C. Choose the right answer

9. Who wrote the book 'Sociological Imagination'.
(a) C.W. Mills (b) August Comte
(c) Max Weber (d) Karl Marx
10. The basis of 'common sense' knowledge is
(a) rational thinking (b) general understanding
(c) objective (d) has a body of facts
11. Industrial Revolution was characterised by
(a) migration to cities
(b) emergence of clock time
(c) bad sanitation and general squalor
(d) All the above.
12. Sociology as a 'Western Discipline' emerged in
(a) Europe (b) Africa
(c) America (d) North India
13. Who categorised classes based on their relationship to means of production?
(a) Max Weber (b) Emile Durkheim
(c) Karl Marx (d) C.W. Mills
14. Macro-sociology is the study of -
(a) small groups (b) large groups
(c) minorities (d) tribal groups
15. Social control brings to society.
(a) social order (b) deviance
(c) disobedience (d) violence

D. True/False

16. Capitalism is a system of economic enterprise based on market exchange
17. Animal societies are based on reason and rational behaviors.

18. August Comte, the french scholar, founder of Sociology believed that Sociology contributes to the welfare of humanity.
19. Sociology is a specialised science whereas economy is a generalised science.
20. Sociology, as a Western discipline, emerged in Africa.

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What is a capitalism?
2. Define social Constraint.
3. What are values?
4. What is empirical investigation?
5. What do you understand by the term 'capitalism'?
6. What is meant by empirical investigations?
7. List any two consequences of urbanisation.
8. Differentiate between micro and macro sociology.

4 MARKS QUESTION

1. Explain the main characteristics of society.
2. What do you know about the emergence of sociology in India?
3. Bring out the relationship between sociology and history.
4. Discuss the changes that occurred in society due to industrialisation.
5. What were the reasons for the critical condition of Indian craftsmen during colonialism?
6. Differentiate between sociology and economics.
7. State how sociology is different from political science.
8. Differentiate between sociology and psychology.
9. Differentiate between sociology and social anthropology.

6 MARKS QUESTION

1. Explain the relationship between sociology and other social sciences.
2. Describe the material issues that contribute to the making of sociology.
3. Trace the growth of sociology in India.
4. How is sociological knowledge different from common sense observations Explain with suitable example?

HOTS

- **Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)**

In the modern society "the clock injected a new urgency to work". Do you agree with the statement? Explain with suitable examples.

Source Based Questions

Read the passage and answer the following questions carefully.

1. The factory was perceived as an archetype of an economic regimentation hitherto known only in barrack and prisons. For some like Marx the factory was oppressive. Yet potentially liberating.
 - (a) What does division of labour mean? (1)
 - (b) Who said the factory was liberating? Support. (1)
2. India itself is a complex mix of tradition and modernity of the village and the city, of caste and tribe, of class and community. Villages nestle right in the heart of the capital city of Delhi. Call Centers serve European and American clients from different towns of the country.
 - (a) Differentiate between simple societies and complex societies. (1)
 - (b) What does 'call centre' mean? (1)

CHAPTER 2

BASIC CONCEPTS AND THEIR USE IN SOCIOLOGY

Overview

- Society and Social Groups
- Social stratification: Slavery, Estate, Caste, Class
- Status and Role
- Social control: Its Meaning, Perspectives and Types

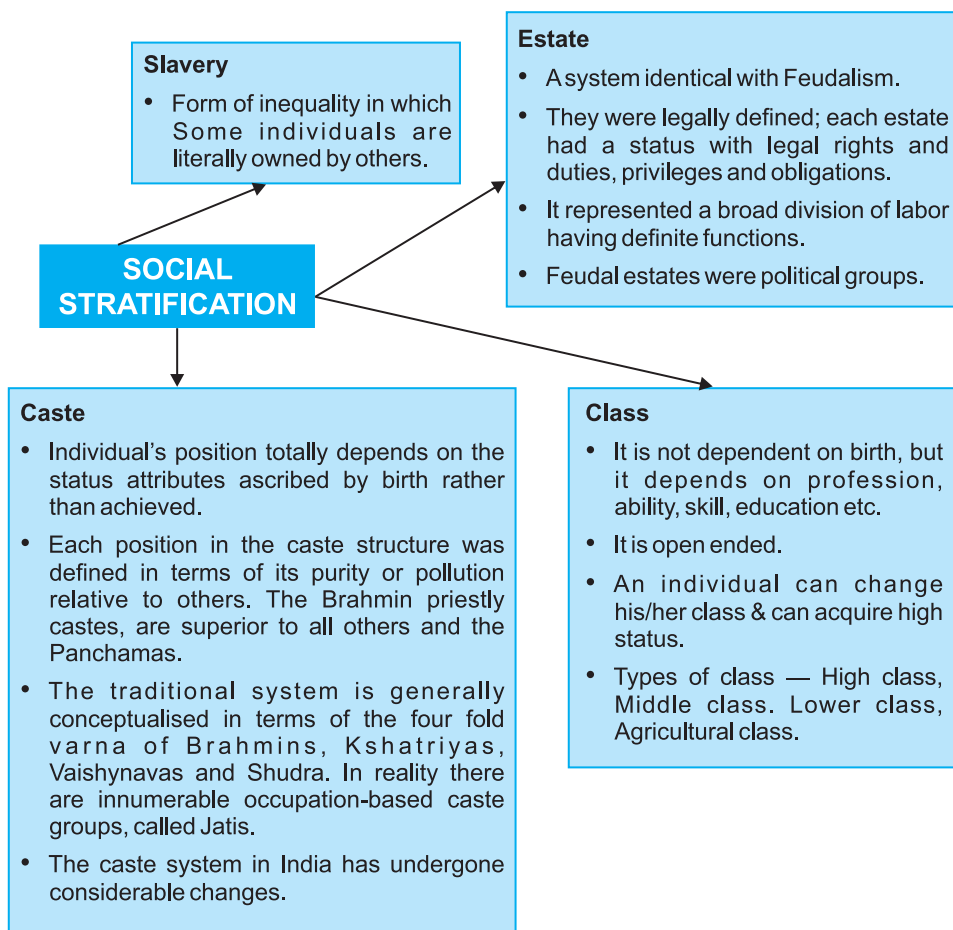
Points To Remember

1. Social group refers to a collection of continuously interacting persons who share common interest; culture, values and norms within a given society.
2. Characteristics of social group
 - (a) Persistent interaction to provide continuity
 - (b) A stable pattern of these interactions
 - (c) A sense of belonging
 - (d) Shared interest
 - (e) Acceptance of common norms and values
 - (f) A definable structure
3. Individuals are a part of collective bodies like the family, tribe, caste, class, clan, and nation.

Features of Social Group:

- Requirement of two or more individuals;
- Persistent interaction to provide continuity is essential;
- A stable pattern of these interactions;
- A sense of belonging to identify with other members, shared interest;
- Acceptance of common norms and values;
- A definable structure;
- Groups are dynamic in nature and not static. Some internal changes keep occurring whether they are family groups, friendship groups or caste groups etc.

Four basic systems of stratification have existed in human societies: slavery, caste, estate and class.



CASTE	CLASS
1. It depends on birth.	It depends on social circumstances.
2. It is closed group.	It is open group.
3. There are rigid rules in marriage, eating-habits etc	There is no rigidity.
4. It is a permanent / stable organisation.	It is less stable than the caste system.
5. It acts as an obstacle to Democracy and Nationalism.	It does not create any obstacle to Democracy and Nationalism.

Social Group v/s Quasi Group

SOCIAL GROUP	QUASI GROUP
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social group is a collection of continuously interacting persons who share common interest, culture, values and norms within a given society.• Social groups have sense of belongingness.• E.g.: family, peers etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quasi group/aggregates is a group of people who are at the same place at the same time but share no connection with each other and have no structure.• Quasi groups lack sense of belongingness.• E.g.: Passengers standing on railway station

- **Types of social group:**

- (a) Primary and secondary group
- (2) In group and out group
- (3) Community and society or association
- (4) Reference group
- (5) Peer group

- Primary group refers to a small group of people connected by intimate and face-to-face association and co-operation. for e.g. family, village and groups.
- Secondary group is the group in which there is lack of intimacy, e.g., different political group, economic association etc.

- **Characteristic of primary group:**

- (1) Small size of group
- (2) Physical proximity
- (3) Continuity and stability of relationship
- (4) General responsibility
- (5) Common-aim

- **Characteristic of secondary group:**

- (1) Large size
- (2) Indirect relationship
- (3) Fulfilment of special interest
- (4) Limited responsibility
- (5) Impersonal relationship

Difference between In Group and Out Group:

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.

Difference between Community and Society:

Community	Society
(1) It refers to human relationships that are highly personal, intimate, enduring.	(1) It refers to human relationships that are impersonal, superficial and transitory.
(2) It is a group of people who live together in a particular locality and share the basic conditions of a common life. To constitute a community the presence of sentiment among the members is necessary.	(2) Society includes every relation which is established among the people. There is an element of likeness in society. But, it is not necessary that likeness should include the people in oneness, enemies can also be included in a society.
(3) It is a group of people living together in a particular locality.	(3) Society has no definite boundary. It is universal and pervasive.
(4) Community is concrete.	(4) Society is abstract.
(5) It is group of people living in a particular locality and having a feeling of oneness.	(5) Society is a network of relationships which cannot be seen or touched.
(6) We can see the group and locate its existence.	(6) We cannot see the group and locate its existence.
(7) E.g.: Hindu Community, Parsi Community etc.	(7) E.g.: Arya Samaj Society, Harijan Society.

Difference between Community and Association:

Community	Association
(1) Community is a whole.	(1) Association is partial
(2) It is a natural growth.	(2) It is an artificial creation.
(3) It does not exist for the pursuit of specific interest.	(3) It is formed by individuals for the pursuit of their individual interest.
(4) Community embraces all purposes; it does not exist for a specific purpose.	(4) Significance of association for a person is so long as it serves their purpose.
(5) Membership of community is compulsory. We are born into it.	(5) Membership of association is voluntary. We choose our associations.
(6) Community sentiment is an essential feature.	(6) Community sentiment is not an essential feature.
(7) It is not a necessity to have office bearers who manage the affairs.	(7) It has got its office bearer to manage the affairs
(8) It works through customs & traditions.	(8) It works mostly through written laws and rules.

Community and Association:

Community	Society / Association
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It refers to human relationship that are personal, intimate and enduring.• Person's involvement is total and relations are close knit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It refers to human relationship that are impersonal, superficial and transitory.• Person's involvement is rational, calculating & purpose oriented.

Reference Groups:

- A person or any group of people, who look up to and aspire to be like someone.
- Person or groups whose lifestyles are emulated.
- We do not belong to a reference group, but we do identify ourselves with that group.
- Reference groups are important sources of information about culture, life style, aspiration and goal attainments.

Reference Groups in Colonial Period

- Many middle-class Indians aspired to behave like proper Englishmen, especially the aspiring.

- This process was gendered, i.e. it had different implications for men and women.
- Often Indian men wanted to dress and dine like the British men.
- The Indian women remained 'Indian' in their ways. Or sometimes aspired to be a bit like the proper English woman but also not quite like her.

Reference Groups in Contemporary Period

- From a market perspective, reference groups are groups that serve as frames of reference for individuals in their purchase or consumption decisions.
- In choosing what clothing to buy and wear, for example, we typically refer to those around us, like friends or peer groups, colleagues, or to stylistic reference groups.
- Celebrities of a diverse range, in different areas including sports, music, acting, and even comedy among others.

Peer Groups:

- A kind of primary group usually formed between individuals who are either of similar age or who are in a common professional group.
- Peer pressure refers to the social pressure exerted by one's peers on what one ought to do or not.

Social Stratification

Social stratification refers to the existence of structured inequalities between groups in society, in terms of their access to material or symbolic rewards.

Four basic systems of stratification have existed in human societies slavery, caste, class and estate.

Stratification on the basis of slavery

- (1) It is an extreme form of inequality in which individuals are literally owned by others.
- (2) As a formal institutions, slavery has been eradicated but we do continue to have bonded labour, often even children as bonded Labourers.

Stratification on the basis of Estate System

- (1) Estates characterized feudal Europe. The estates comprised of three strata's, i.e. Clergy, Nobility and Common man.

Stratification on the basis of Caste

- (1) In a caste stratification system, an individual's position totally depends on the status attributes ascribed by birth rather than achieved.

- (2) Each position in the caste structure is defined in terms of its purity or pollution relative to others. The Brahmin priestly castes, are superior to all others and the Panchamas.
- (3) The traditional system is generally conceptualised in terms of the four fold Varna of Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. There are innumerable occupation based caste groups, called Jatis. The castes system in India has undergone considerable changes.

Stratification on the basis of class:

- (1) Stratification on the basis of class is not dependent on birth, but it depends on profession, ability, skill, education, science etc.
- (2) Class is an open institution.
- (3) An individual can change his/her class and can acquire high status in social stratification.
- (4) Kinds of class : Higher class, Middle class, Lower class, Agricultural class.

Difference between Caste and Class :-

Caste	Class
(1) It depends on birth.	(1) It depends on social circumstances.
(2) It is a closed system.	(2) It is an open system.
(3) There are rigid rules regarding marriage, eating-habits, etc.	(3) Class has no rigidity.
(4) Caste system is permanent/ stable	(4) It is less stable than caste system.
(5) It is not prodemocracy.	(5) It is not an obstacle for nationalism.

Who are “Panchamas”?

- They are also called the “Outcastes”.
- They are inferior to all other castes.

STATUS AND ROLE

STATUS :

- Status thus refers to the social position with defined rights and duties assigned to these positions.
- Status is occupied.

- Status is an institutionalised role that has become regularised, standardised and formalised in the society.
- Eg: mother occupies a status which has many norms of conduct as well as certain responsibilities.

(1) **Ascribed Status**

This depends on birth and it is granted without any struggle.

Following are the bases of ascribed status:-

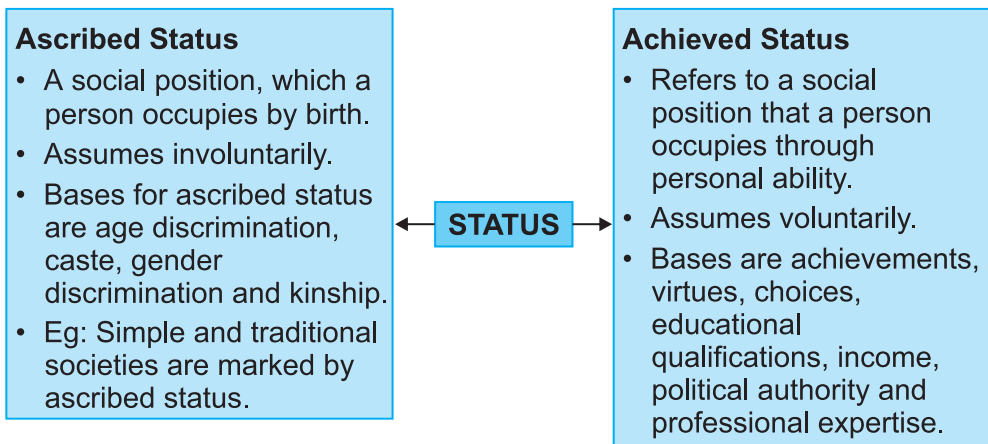
- (a) Caste
- (b) Kinship
- (c) Birth
- (d) Race
- (e) Age.

(2) **Achieved Status**

The posts or levels/places achieved by the person on the basis of personal merits or qualifications is called achieved status:-

- (a) Education
- (b) Training
- (c) Wealth
- (d) Occupation
- (e) Political authority.

Status is divided into two categories by Ralph Lipton:-



Status Set

- In a modern society an individual occupies multiple statuses which is sociologically termed as status set.

Role Set

- A role set is a situation where a single status has more than one role attached to it

Role Playing

- The acting out or performance of a particular role, either consciously or unconsciously in accordance with the perceived expectations of society with regard to person's behavior in a particular context.

Role Taking

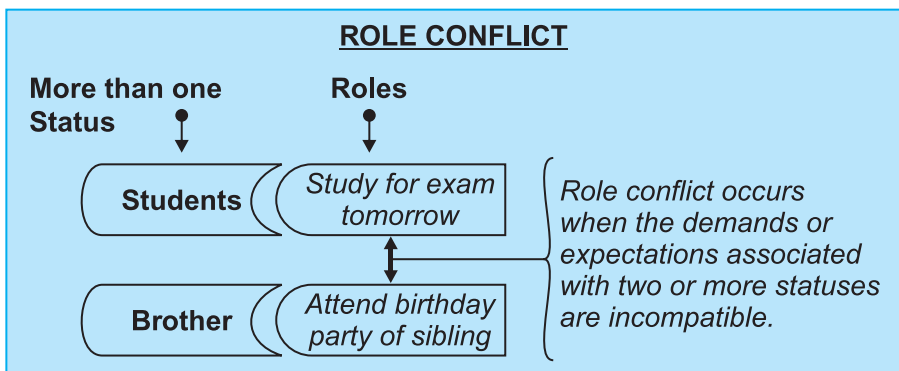
- The process of assuming the role of another individual to understand their point of view.
- Status and prestige are interconnected terms
- Every status is accorded certain rights and values
- Values are attached to the social position
- Example: The prestige of a doctor may be high in comparison to a shopkeeper even if the doctor earns less.

Role:

- This is performed according to status.
- A role is the dynamic or the behavioural aspect of status
- Roles are played.

Role Conflict:

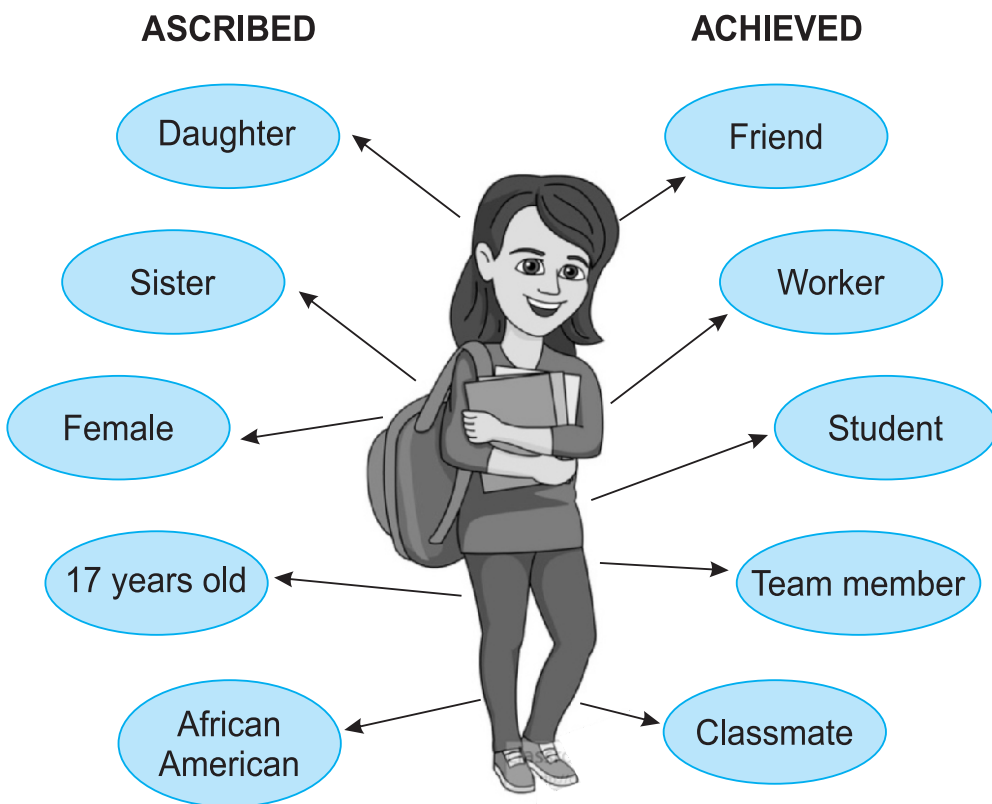
- When a person has many role-sets, performance of one role may be in conflict with another role. This situation is called as role conflict.
- When a person has many role-sets and performance of one role may be in conflict with another role.
- It occurs when different expectations arise from two or more roles.



- Example 1. A teacher on invigilation duty might find the son/daughter of a friend cheating OR a middle class working woman who has to manage her role as mother and wife at home and that of a professional.

Social Status:

- Status describes an individual's position in a group or society. Since individuals belong to more than one group, they have many different statuses. Statuses can be ascribed — given to an individual regardless of his or her abilities — or achieved — gained through the individual's talent, effort, or accomplishments.
- Status and prestige are interconnected. Every status is accorded certain rights and values. Values are attached to the social position e.g., the prestige of a doctor may be higher in comparison to a shopkeeper.



- **Role stereotyping** is a process of reinforcing some specific role for some members of the society. For e.g. men and women are often socialised in stereotypical roles as a bread winner and home maker respectively.

Social Control:

- It refers to the various means used by a society to bring its unruly members back into line.
- Social control is considered essential because its main objective is to maintain balance in social system and to develop cooperative attitude in the individuals.

Need of Social Control :

- (1) To establish social order.
- (2) To control human behaviour.
- (3) To protect original elements of culture.
- (4) Social security.
- (5) Unity in the group.

Perspectives of Social Control :

FUNCTIONALIST PERSPECTIVE (Durkheim)

This refers to:-

- The use of force to regulate the behaviour of individuals and groups.
- Enforcing of values and patterns for maintaining order in society.
- Social control here is directed to restrain deviant behaviour of individuals or groups as well as to mitigate tensions and conflicts.

CONFLICT PERSPECTIVE (Karl Marx)

This refers to:

- Conflict theorists see social control more as a mechanism to impose control of dominant social classes on the rest of society.
- Stability would be seen as the formal writ of one section over the other.
- Likewise law would be seen as the formal writ of the powerful and their interest on society.

Types of Social Control:

(1) Formal Social Control:

It includes control by state, law, police, bureaucracy, army, Political power, education etc. The state exercises legal power to control the individual and group behaviour. It should be codified and systematic.

(2) Informal Social Control:

It includes control by religion, custom, tradition, mores, convention etc.

Sanction

A sanction is a mode of reward or punishment that reinforces socially expected forms of behavior. Social control can be positive or negative.

Deviance

It refers to modes of action which do not conform to the norms and values held by most of the members of a group or society.

TERMS AND CONCEPTS

1. Conflict Theories:

- A sociological perspective that focuses on the tensions, divisions and competing interests present in human societies.
- Conflict theorists believe that the scarcity and value of resources in society produces conflict when groups struggle to gain access to and control those resources.
- Marxian writings have strongly influenced many conflict theorists.

2. Functionalism:

- That social events can best be explained in terms of the function they perform — that is the contribution they make to the continuity of a society.
- That social events can best be explained in terms of the function they perform — that is the contribution they make to the continuity of a society.

3. Identity:

- The distinctive characteristic of a person's character or the character of a group which relate to who they are and what is meaningful to them.

4. Means of Production:

- The production of material goods carried on in a society, including not just technology but the social relations between producers.

5. Natal:

- It refers/relates to the place or time of one's birth.

6. Values:

- Rules of behaviour which reflect or embody a culture's values.
- It may be prescribed, or a given type of behaviour, or forbidding it.
- Norms are always backed by sanctions of one kind or another, varying from informal disapproval to physical punishment or execution.

7. Sanctions:

- A mode of reward or punishment that reinforce socially expected forms of behaviour.

8. Conflict:

- It refers to some form of friction, or disagreement arising within a group when the beliefs or actions of one or more members of the group are either resisted by or unacceptable to one or more members of another group.

9. Aggregates/Quasi Group:

- They are simply collections of people who are in the same place at the same time, but share no definite connection with one another.

10. Khasi:

- They are a native/original ethnic group of Meghalaya in north-eastern India.

11. Social Control:

- Social control is the basic means of social solidarity and conformity rather than deviance. It controls the behavior, attitudes and actions of individuals to balance their social situation.

LEARNING CHECKS 1 MARK QUESTIONS

A. Fill in the blanks

1. Caste is a status based on attributes.
2. Caste is determined by whereas, class is determined by
3. is considered to be the most 'ritually' pure caste.
4. The term is used to refer to a small group of people connected by face to face interaction.
5. is an extreme form of inequality in which a person is completely owned by another person.
6. is the dynamic/behavioural aspect of status.
7. reinforces socially accepted forms of behaviour.

B. Choose the right answer

8. A social group is characterised by
 - a. Lack of sense of belongingness
 - b. Lack of face to face interaction
 - c. impersonal relationship
 - d. stable pattern of interaction.
9. The sociologist who has been credited with carrying out census in Rampura in 1948
 - a. M.N. Srinivas
 - b. Auguste Comte
 - c. D.P. Mukherjee
 - d. None of the above

C. Correct the statement

10. Out groups are characterised by a sense of belongingness.
11. Stratification does not lead to inequality in terms of its access to material and symbolic resources.
12. Feeling of us is one of the characteristics of Out Group
13. Max Weber gave the difference between ascribed status and achieved status.
14. Indirect relationship is one of the characteristics of primary Group.

D. State whether true or false

15. Stratification based on class is determined by birth.
16. Role conflict is the process of strengthening some specific role for members of the society.
17. Ideas of deviance are never challenged in society.
18. The functionalist perspective justifies the use of force to regulate individual behaviour.
19. Secondary groups are relatively small in size, characterised by personal relationships.
20. A class of students is an example of Quasi Group.

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What is a group?
2. What is reference group?
3. What do you understand by 'role'?
4. Express two differences between 'ascribed' and 'achieved' status
5. Define primary group.
6. Describe/Write any two differences between ingroup and outgroup.
7. What do you understand by community?
8. What is peer group?
9. What do you mean by social stratification?
10. Define social control.
11. What do you understand by caste based stratification?
12. Describe two bases of changing norms of caste system.
13. Write down the two bases of class stratification.
14. What do you understand by role-conflict?

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Explain the meaning of social status and write its two forms.
2. What is secondary group? Give its any two characteristics.
3. Describe the characteristics of social group.
4. Discuss the characteristics of social stratification.
5. Distinguish between caste and class.
6. Write down the importance of social control.
7. Discuss the types of social control with examples.

8. Explain the role stereotyping with examples.
9. What is achieved status? State its two bases with examples.

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. "Caste is a closed stratification while class is an open stratification". Explain the statement.
2. "Status and prestige are interconnected terms". Explain the statement.
3. What do you mean by role taking and role expectation with references to roles?
4. What do you understand by ascribed status? Describe any four bases of ascribed status.

HOTS

- **Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)**

Do you think that honour killings should be a way of social control in modern India — Justify your answer.

Source Based Questions

Read the passage and answer the following questions carefully.

1. The caste system in India has undergone considerable changes over the years. Endogamy and ritual avoidance of contact with members of so-called lower castes were considered critical for maintaining purity by the so-called upper castes.
 - (a) What do you mean by caste hierarchy? (1)
 - (b) Write two changing patterns of caste system? (1)
2. 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, caste, race and kinship. Simple and traditional societies are marked by ascribed status.
 - (a) Name two types of social status. (1)
 - (b) Name two bases for ascribed status. (1)

UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Overview

- Meaning of Social Institutions
- Some Important social Institutions:
 - Family, Marriage and Kinship
 - Work
 - Religion
 - Politics
 - Education

Points To Remember

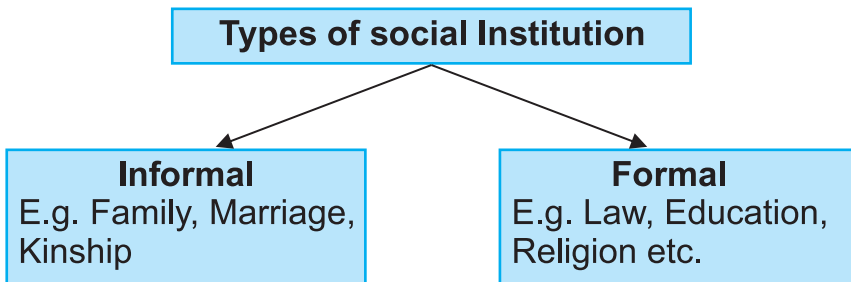
Social Institution

Social institution is something that works according to the rules established or at least acknowledged by law or by custom. Social institutions have their own rules and regulations which are imposed upon individuals or groups to regulate their life. Institutions impose constraints on individuals. They can also control, punish or reward people. They provide people with opportunities.

Social institutions are large organisations made to achieve a purpose. An institution can be viewed as an end in itself. For example, religion, family, education or state is an end in itself

Functionalist perspective on social institution

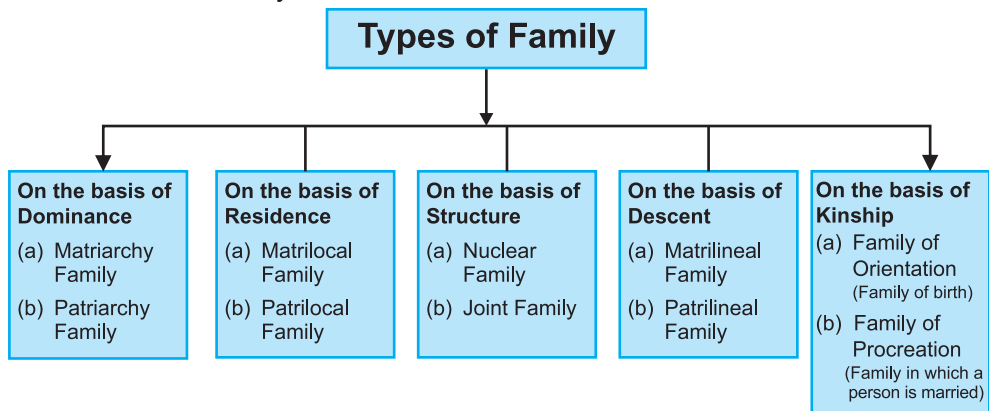
- Social institutions are complex set of social norms, beliefs, values and role relationship that arise in response to the needs of society.
- In other words social institution exists to satisfy social needs.



Conflict perspective on social institution

- All individuals are not placed equally in society. All social institutions will operate in the interest of dominant sections of society.

- The dominant social section not only dominates political and economic institutions but also ensures that the ruling class idea become the ruling ideas of a society.



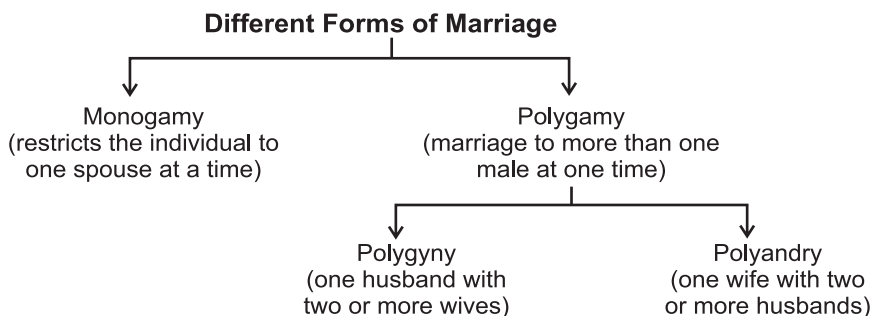
- I.** Family is a group of persons directly linked by kin connections, the adult members of which assume responsibility of caring for children. Diverse family forms are found in different societies.

Families linked to other social spheres and families change:

- Family, household, its structure and norms are closely linked to the rest of society.
- Example:- Unintended consequences of the German unification. During the post – unification period in the 1930s Germany witnessed a rapid decline in marriage because the new German state withdrew all protection and welfare schemes which were provided to the families prior to the unification.

How gendered is the family?

- The belief is that the male child will support the parents in old age and the female child will leave upon marriage results in families investing more in a male child.
- Despite the biological fact that female baby has better chances of survival than a male baby the rate of infant mortality among female children is higher in comparison to male children in lower age group in India.



- Kinship ties are connections between individuals, established either through marriage or through blood.
 - Kin who are related through 'blood' are called consanguineal kin,
 - Kin who are related through marriage are called Affines.
- **Marriage** is a socially acknowledged and approved sexual union between two adult individuals.

Serial Monogamy: In many societies individuals are permitted to marry again often on death of the first spouse or after divorce. But they cannot have more than one spouse at one and the same time. Such monogamous marriages are termed as serial monogamy.

Why is marriage considered a universal institution?

- Marriage has got religious sanctity as it is prescribed in our vedas and puranas as one of the most important ashrams of life (Grihastha ashram).
- Marriage helps in taking the family name forward.
- Validity is given to procreation after marriage.

Rules of Marriage:

- **Endogamy** - marriage within culturally defined group.
- **Exogamy** - requires the individual to marry outside of his/her own group.

Types of kinship:

- (1) **Affinal Kinship** : The relatives linked by marital bond.
Example:- Husband & Wife, Wife's Mother, Daughters's Husband, Parents in Law, Son in Law are all affinis.
- (2) **Consanguineous Kinship** : The relatives linked by blood or common ancestry.
Example:- Father, Mother, Son, Daughter, Brother, Sister, Father's Brother, Father's Brother Son, Grand Children are all Consanguineous Kin.

II. Work can be defined as the carrying out of tasks requiring the expenditure of mental and physical effort which has as its objective - the production of goods and services that cater to human needs.

- Characteristics of economic system of modern society
 - (a) highly complex division of labour.
 - (b) Trained people perform specialised task and receive a wage for this work.
 - (c) Managers supervise the work to enhance worker's productivity and discipline.
 - (d) Shift in the location of work.
 - (e) Advances in industrial technology.

- (f) Factories owned by capitalist entrepreneurs.
- (g) Enormous expansion of economic interdependence.

- **Transformation of work:**

- (a) Industrial processes were broken down into simple operations.
- (b) Mass production demands mass markets.
- (c) Significant innovation was the construction of a moving assembly line.
- (d) Flexible production and decentralisation of work.

III. Political institutions are concerned with the distribution of power in society.

- Two important aspects of political institutions are
 - (a) **Power** - The ability of individuals or groups to carry out their will even when opposed by others.
 - (b) **Authority** - Power is exercised through authority. Authority is that form of power which is accepted as legitimate.

A society is called stateless if it :-

- (i) has no rigid boundary or permanent physical territory;
- (ii) follows oral traditions, and the bureaucratic aspect is absent from it;
- (iii) has a single person holding several major powers of religious, economic and political offices within the society;
- (iv) there is no fixed rigidly spelt out ideology and has simple economy.
- **Thus, in a stateless society:** The absence of rules and regulations in society prove chaotic leading to the collapse of social system, in other words a society which lacks formal institutions of government.
 - (a) Modern states are defined by sovereignty, citizenship and the ideas of nationalism.
 - (b) Sovereignty - The undisputed political rule of a state over a given territorial area.
- **Citizenship:** It is a permanent membership acquired by individual after continuous stay of five years within a country. Citizenship rights may include civil, political and social rights.
Citizenship rights includes:
 - (i) Civil rights-freedom of speech and religion etc.
 - (ii) Political rights - right to participate in election etc.
 - (iii) Social rights - health benefit, social and welfare rights.
- **Nationalism:** It arises when different elements are joined together such as language, religious, history and symbols. All these give a sense of being part of a single political community. All the modern societies are 'nation-states' 'Nation - States' are the states in which the great masses of population are citizens who regard themselves as a part of single nation.

IV. Religion refers to unified system of belief and practices related to supernatural power.

- Common characteristics shared by all religious groups are:
 - (i) Set of symbols, invoking feelings of respect.
 - (ii) Rituals or ceremonies.
 - (iii) A community of believers.
- Rituals associated with religion are very diverse.
- **Sociology and Religion**
 - (i) Religion has a very close relationship with power and politics.
 - (ii) In views of classical sociologists, Max Weber, Calvinism demonstrate how sociology looks at religion.
 - (iii) Social forces always and invariably influence religious institutions. Conversely, religious norms influence social understanding.

Durkheim's perspective on religion:

- He has defined it as a 'unified system of beliefs and practices related to sacred things that is things set apart and forbidden beliefs and practices which unite one single moral community called a church.
- According to Durkheim in every religion a distinction is made between sacred and profane
- Sacred things include an element of supernatural.
- Profane things are kept at distance from sacred and are considered away from religion.

Max Weber's perspective on religion:

- He started his theory of religion in his book entitled " The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism"
- Calvinism (protestants) exerted an important influence on the emergence and growth of capitalism characterized to earn money and to re-invest profit as a mode of economic organization.
- 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.
- Calvinist also believed in the concept of pre destination which meant whether one will go to heaven or hell was pre ordained.
- The money earned was not to be used for worldly consumption rather the ethics of calvinism was to live frugally.

V. Education is a life long process involving both formal and informal institution of learning.

- Education functions as a stratifying agent
 - (a) different kinds of schools depending on our socio-economic background.
 - (b) intensifies the existing divide between the elite and the masses.
- Children going to privileged schools learn to be confident as compared to the deprived ones who cannot attend school or drop out.
- Gender and caste discrimination impinges upon the chances of education.

Types of Education:

Formal Education	Informal Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is imparted in institutional settings. • It has a systematic and well planned curriculum. • E.g. - school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is imparted in non Institutional settings. • It has no curriculum and is spread over entire period of one's life. • E.g. - family
Education in Ancient Society	Education in Modern Society
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No formal schooling. • Children learned customs and broader way of life by participating in activities with adults. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal schooling. • Need for specialized learning and skill attainment.

TERMS AND CONCEPTS

1. Citizen:

- A member of a political community, having both rights and duties associated with that membership.

2. Division of Labour:

- All societies have some rudimentary form of division of labour.
- It involves the specialisation of work tasks.
- Different occupations are combined within a production system.
- With the development of industrialism, the division of labour becomes more complex than in any earlier type of production system.
- In the modern world, the division of labour is international in scope.

3. Gender:

- Gender is seen as a basic organising principle of society.
- Social expectations about behaviour regarded as appropriate for the members of each sex.

4. Empirical Investigation:

- Factual enquiry carried out in any given area of sociological study.

5. Endogamy:

- When marriage is within a specific caste, class or tribal group.

6. Exogamy:

- When marriage occurs outside a certain group of relations.

7. Ideology:

- Shared ideas or beliefs, which serve to justify the interests of dominant groups.
- Ideologies are found in all societies in which there are systematic and engrained inequalities between groups.
- The concept of ideology connects closely with that of power, since ideological systems serve to legitimise the differential power which groups hold

8. Legitimacy:

- The belief that a particular political order is just and valid.

9. Monogamy

- When marriage involves one husband and one wife alone.

10. Polygamy:

- When marriage involves more than one mate at one time.

11. Polyandry:

- When more than one man is married to a woman.

12. Polygyny:

- When more than one woman is married to man.

13. Matriarchy:

- A hypothetical situation in which women play a major role in decision making in the family. There is no evidence of the existence of matriarchal societies.

14. Patriarchy:

- A society, system or group in which men dominate women and have power and authority.

15. Matrilocal:

- The societal system in which a married couple resides with or near the wife's parents.

16. Patrilocal:

- the societal system in which a married couple resides with or near the husband's parents.

17. Matrilineal:

- A society or a group adhering to a kinship system in which ancestral descent is traced through maternal lines.

18. Patrilineal

- A society or a group adhering to a kinship system in which ancestral descent is traced through paternal line.

19. Family of Orientation:

- A family in which an individual is born.

20. Family of procreation

- A family in which an individual is married.

21. Service Industries:

- Industries concerned with the production of services rather than manufactured goods, such as the travel industry.

22 State Society:

- A society which possesses a formal apparatus of government.

23 Stateless Society:

- A society which lacks formal institutions of government.

24 Social Mobility:

- Movement from one status or occupation to another.

25 Sovereignty:

- The undisputed political rule of a state over a given territorial area.

LEARNING CHECKS 1 MARK QUESTIONS

A. Correct the statement

1. For the functionalists, individuals are not placed equally in a society.
2. The joint family is seen as the unit best equipped to handle the needs of an industrial society.
3. Polygamy restricts the individual to one spouse at a time.
4. Power and authority are not inter-related concepts.
5. Village exogamy is practiced to ensure daughters remain close to the family.

B. Fill in the Blanks

1. allows a man to have only one spouse at a given time.
2. The existing divide between the elite and the masses is intensified by the system.

3. The dominant social section not only dominates institutions and institutions but also ensures that the ruling ideology become the ruling ideas of society.
4. A sociologist remarks that in post-independent India, the joint family has steadily increased.
5. The rule of..... requires an individual to marry within a culturally defined group.

C. Tick the correct option

1. Identify the structure of the family where men exercise authority and dominance
 - Patriarchy
 - Matriarchy
 - Polygamy
 - Patrilineal
2. The reason for the sudden decline in sex ratio can be attributed to -
 - Female foeticide
 - Life expectancy rate
 - Son preference
 - Maternal mortality rate
3. The socially acknowledged and approved sexual union between two individuals is known as -
 - Family
 - Marriage
 - Kinship
 - Procreation
4. Who wrote the pioneering work 'The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism'?
 - Karl Marx
 - Anthony Giddens
 - Max Weber
 - Emile Durkheim
5. The form of power considered legitimate is -
 - Authority
 - Political Party
 - Welfare State
 - Sovereignty

D. True/False

1. A family in which a person is born is called a family of procreation.
2. A stateless society is one which has absence of rules and regulations and lacks formal institution of government.
3. Formal education of an individual takes place in family.
4. Weber in his book 'The protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Calvinism' argues that calvinism exerted an important influence on the emergence and growth of capitalism as a mode of economic organisation.
5. The functionalist perspective sees the state as representing the interests of all sections of society whereas the conflict perspective sees the state as representing the dominate sections of society.

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What do you understand by the term social institutions?
2. Cite examples of formal and informal social institutions.
3. What is family?
4. What is marriage?
5. Differentiate between monogamy and polygamy forms of marriage.
6. Give the meaning of the term 'kinship'.
7. Who are consanguinal kins?
8. What is affines?
9. What do you understand by 'work'?
10. Give the meaning of the term 'decentralisation of work'.
11. What is a political institution?
12. What do you understand by the term nationalism?
13. What is sovereignty?
14. What do you mean by 'stateless societies'? Do they exist in contemporary world?
15. State the characteristics that all religions share.

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Explain functionalist and conflict views to understand social institutions.
2. Family and kingship have undergone a change due to economic processes. Discuss with examples.
3. Explain female headed households with suitable example.
4. Explain the rules related to marriage.
5. Distinguish between polyandry & polygyny.

6. Write a note on diverse family forms that exist in different societies.
7. Census reveals family is gendered in India. Explain.
8. Power is exercised through authority. Discuss.
9. Citizenship rights include civil, political and social. Discuss.
10. Sociological study of religion is different from theological study of religion. Explain.
11. Rituals associated with religion are very diverse. Explain.
12. Highlight the importance of religion in society.
13. Highlight the views of different sociologists in regard to religion.
14. How does education function as a main stratifying agent in society? Explain.

6 MARKS QUESTION

1. Marriage is a social institution. Elaborate.
2. Highlight the distinctive characteristics of the economic system of modern societies.
3. Elaborate on the concept of state.
4. Education is a life long process. Discuss.

HOTS

- **Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)**

Enumerate the different factors that give rise to female headed households in the rural areas.

Source Based Questions

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

1. There is a qualitative distinction between simple societies and complex modern societies. In the case of the former there was no need for formal schooling. Children learnt customs and the broader way of life by participating in activities with. In complex societies we saw there is an increasing economic division of labour, separation of work from home, need for specialised learning and skill attainment, rise of state systems, nations and complex set of symbols and ideas.
 - (a) How is formal education different from informal education? (1)
 - (b) As the societies have changed from simple to complex, what changes have occurred in education? (1)

2. There was no occupation, which Tiny's Granny had not tried at some stage of her life. From the time she was old enough to hold her own up she had started working at odd jobs in people's houses in return for her two meals a day and cast-off clothes. Exactly what the words 'odd jobs' mean, only those know who have been kept at them at an age when they ought to have been laughing and playing with other children. Anything from the uninteresting duty of shaking the baby's rattle to massaging the master's head comes under the category of "odd jobs" (Chugtai 2004: 125)
- (a) What do you understand by the term "odd jobs" ? (1)
- (b) What type of "odd jobs" are done by women around you? (1)

CHAPTER 4

CULTURE AND SOCIALISATION

Overview

- Meaning of Culture
- Dimension of culture
 - Cognitive Aspect of culture
 - Normative Aspect of Culture
 - Material Aspect of Culture
- Socialisation - It's Meaning and Types
- Agencies of Socialisation
 - Family
 - Peer Group
 - School
 - Mass Media

Points To Remember

- Culture is learnt and developed through social interaction with others in society.
- According to Tylor — "Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society."
- According to Bronislaw Malinowski, "Culture comprises inherited artifacts, goods, technical process, ideas, habits and values".
- According to Clifford Geertz, "...Man is an animal suspended in webs of significance he himself has spun. I take culture to be those webs...."
- Leslie White placed a comparable emphasis on culture as a means of adding meaning to objective reality, using the example of people regarding water from a particular source as holy.

Culture is :-

- (i) a way of thinking, feeling, believing.
 - (ii) total way of life of people.
 - (iii) an abstraction from behavior.
 - (iv) learnt behaviour.
 - (v) a storehouse of pooled learning
 - (vi) social legacy the individual acquires from his group
 - (vii) set of standardised orientations to recurrent problems.
 - (viii) normative regulation of behaviour.
- Emergence of diverse ways of life or culture is because of different settings.

- Having access to modern science and technology does not make modern cultures superior to the tribal cultures.

Dimensions of Culture	
a) Material Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievements of man which are concrete • It can be touched or seen .E.g - Pen, table, phone etc
b) Non-material Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cognitive and normative aspects are non-material • It includes abstract elements of society, transmitted to us by our ancestors. Eg - beliefs, customs, morals etc.

Cultural Lag:- Material culture changes at a faster pace whereas the non-material culture like beliefs and values changes at a slower pace. The gap which emerges between material and non-material culture is called as cultural lag.

The concepts of GT & LT was given by Robert Redfield

Great Tradition:- It comprises of the cultural traits or traditions which are written and widely accepted by the elites of a society who are educated and learned. These are in forms of epics and books.

Little Tradition:- It comprises of the cultural traits or traditions which is oral and operates at the village level. It is a tradition of common masses and is passed orally from generation to generation.

Dimensions of culture

- Cognitive aspect of culture : refers to understanding, how we make sense of all the information coming to us from our environment.
- Normative aspects : consists of folkways, mores, customs, conventions and laws. There are values that guide social behaviour in different contexts. Social norms are accompanied by sanctions that promote conformity.
- Material aspects of culture : refers to tools, technologies, machines, buildings and modes of transportation as well as instruments of production and communication.

Difference between law and norms

- Norms are implicit rules, laws are explicit rules.
- Law is a formal sanction defined by government as a rule.
- Laws are applicable to the whole society and violation of the law attracts penalties and punishment.
- Laws are universally accepted while norms vary according to status.

Identity and Culture

- Identities are not inherited but fashioned both by the individual and the group through their relationship with others.

- Every person in modern society plays multiple roles.
- In a culture, there are many sub-cultures, for e.g. elite, working class youth.

Sub cultures are marked by style, taste and association.

- Ethnocentrism : is the application of one's own cultural values in evaluating the behaviour and beliefs of people from other cultures. Ethnocentrism is the opposite of cosmopolitanism, which values other cultures for their difference.
 - (i) Cosmopolitanism celebrates and accommodates different cultural propensities within its fold and promotes cultural exchange.
 - (ii) A modern society appreciates cultural difference.
 - (iii) In a global world, communication is shrinking distances between cultures.
 - (iv) Cosmopolitan outlook allows diverse influence to enrich between cultures.

Cultural Change

- Cultural change is the way in which societies change their patterns of culture.
- Sources of change can be internal and external.
 - (a) **Internal** : New methods of farming boosting agricultural production.
 - (b) **External** : Intervention in the form of conquest or colonisation.
- Cultural change can occur through changes in the natural environment, contact with other cultures or processes of adaptation.
- Culture is also transformed by revolutionary change
Radical changes can be initiated through political intervention technological innovation or ecological transformation, for e.g. French Revolution abolishing monarchy, expansion of media both print and electronic.

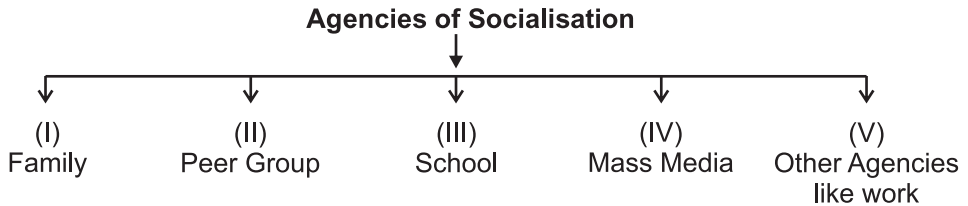
Socialisation

- A process by which we learn and internalise socially acceptable behaviour.
- It is a life long process.
- Every individual performs multiple roles simultaneously. The process of learning the norms, attitudes, values or behavioural patterns of different groups begin 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.

The two types of socialisation are :-

- (i) Primary Socialisation and
- (ii) Secondary Socialisation.

- **Agencies of socialisation**



- A child is socialised by several agencies and institutions.

I. Family

- (i) Nuclear Family : parents are the key socialising agents.
- (ii) Joint and Extended Family : grandparents, parents, uncle, cousin plays significant role in socialisation.
- Children pick up ways of behavior characteristics of their parents or others in their neighborhood or community.
- Diversity of socialising agencies leads to many differences between the outlooks of children, adolescents and parental generation.

II. Peer Groups

- are friendship groups of children of a similar age.
- In small and traditional societies, peer groups are formalised as age grades
- In a peer group, a child discovers a different kind of interaction within which rules of behavior can be tested out and explored.
- Peer relationships remain important throughout a person's life.
- shape individual's attitudes and behavior.

III. Schools

- Schooling is a formal process.
- There is both a formal curriculum and a hidden curriculum.

IV. Mass Media

- An essential part of our everyday lives.
- Both electronic and print media are of great importance.
- Disseminates information and also influences people by giving exposure to areas of distant from one's own.

V. Other Socialising Agencies

- Work is, in all cultures, an important setting within which socialisation processes operate.
- Religion, social caste/class etc.

TERMS AND CONCEPTS

1. Cultural Evolutionism:

- It is a theory of culture, which argues that just like natural species, culture also evolves through variations and natural selection

2. Estates System:

- This was a system in feudal Europe.
- It was a ranking according to occupations.
- The three estates were the nobility, clergy and the 'third estate'.
- Each estate elected its own representatives.
- Peasants and labourers did not have the vote.

3. Great Tradition:

- It comprises of the cultural traits or traditions which are written.
- It is widely accepted by the elites of a society who are educated and learned.

4. Little Tradition:

- It comprises of the cultural traits or traditions which are oral and operates at the village level.

5. Self-Image:

- These are rights and responsibilities associated with a person's social position or status.

6. Social Roles:

- These are rights and responsibilities associated with a person's social position or status.

7. Socialisation:

- This is the process by which we learn to become members of society.

8. Subculture:

- It marks a group of people within a larger culture.
- They borrow from and often distort, exaggerate or invert the symbols, values and beliefs of the larger culture to distinguish themselves.

LEARNING CHECKS 1 MARK QUESTIONS

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. The term is used to refer to the acquiring of refined taste in music, dance forms, painting etc.
2. The process by which 'a way of life' changes is known as
3. The (type) dimension of culture guides our social behaviour in different contexts.

4. groups are marked by style, taste and association.
5. Use of machines, tools, internet and art forms are all forms of aspect of culture.

B. Tick the correct option

1. This dimension of culture allows us to process information that we see and hear.
 - Normative
 - Material
 - Cognitive
 - Non-Material
2. Which rule derives its authority from the state?
 - Mores
 - Norms
 - Laws
 - Folkways
3. The tendency to evaluate other cultures according to one's own cultural values is known as:
 - Cosmopolitanism
 - Ethnocentrism
 - Accommodation
 - Acculturation
4. Identify the primary agency of socialization:
 - Media
 - Family
 - School
 - Work place
5. Culture comprises of inherited artifacts, goods. technical process. ideas, habits and values.' Identify the sociologist who stated this-
 - Clifford Geertz
 - Malinowski
 - Edward Tylor
 - Walter Ong
6. Identify the source of external cultural change-
 - New methods of farming
 - Westernization
 - Sanskritisation
 - Land reforms

C. Correct the incorrect statement

1. Identities are inherited and not fashioned by the individual and group through their relationship with others.

2. Enacting roles without recognizing and acknowledging them is sufficient.
3. A modern society is not appreciative of cultural differences and cultural influences from abroad.
4. Schools socialize the child through a formal curriculum only.
5. Cultural changes cannot occur through contact with other cultures or process of adaptation.

D. True/False

1. The feudal system prevailed in Japan.
2. Teenagers are generally influenced by mass media.
3. Socialisation that takes place in the early years is called secondary socialisation.
4. Having access to modern science and technology does not make modern cultures superior to the tribal cultures of the island.
5. The material dimension of culture consists of folkways, mores, customs, conventions and law.

2 MARKS QUESTION

1. What do you understand by the term culture?
2. Differentiate between material and non-material culture.
3. What do you understand by sub-culture?
4. What do you mean by cultural change?
5. Give the meaning of the term socialisation.
6. What do you understand by cultural evolution?
7. Name the three dimensions of culture.
8. What are norms?
9. What do you understand by the term cultural lag?
10. What is ethnocentrism?

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Explain the term 'culture'.
2. Describe the cognitive and normative dimensions of cultures.
3. Explain the material aspects of culture.
4. 'Ethnocentrism is opposite of cosmopolitanism'. Discuss.
5. Explain the stages of socialisation.
6. Differentiate between law and norm.

7. Explain the concept of revolutionary change with suitable examples.

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Explain the concept of different cultures in diverse settings.
2. Explain the various dimensions of culture.
3. Identities are not inherited but fashioned both by the individual and the group. Discuss.
4. Describe briefly the various agencies of socialisation.

HOTS

- **Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)**

- (1) Is mass media playing its role as an agency of socialisation especially for teenagers?
- (2) Do you think there may be a negative influence on the younger generation. Justify your answer with suitable examples.

Source Based Questions

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

1. Some of the Hinglish words in vogue include airdash (travel by air), chaddis (underpants), Chai (Indian tea), crore (10 million), dacoit (thief), desi (local), dicky (boot), gora (White person), jungali (uncouth), lakh (100,000), lampat (thug), optical spectacles, prepone (bring forward), stepney (spare tyre) and would be (fiance or fiancée). Hinglish contains many words and phrases that Britons or Americans may not easily understand, according to a report some are archaic, relics of the Raj, such as Pukka. Others are newly coined such as time-pass meaning an activity that helps kill time.
 - (a) What is Hinglish? (1)
 - (b) Name some Hinglish words you often use in your daily life. (1)
2. The word 'Peer' means 'equal' and friendly relations established between young children do tend to be reasonably egalitarian. A forceful or physically strong child may to some extent try to dominate other. Yet there is a greater amount of give and take compared to the dependence inherent in the family situation.
 - (a) Define peer group. (1)
 - (b) As an agency of socialisation, how is peer group different from family? (1)

DOING SOCIOLOGY : RESEARCH METHODS

What is methodology?

Methodology refers to the study of method. Methodological issues or questions are about the general problems of scientific knowledge-gathering that go beyond anyone particular method, technique or procedure.

Objectivity and Subjectivity in Sociology

In everyday language, objective means unbiased, neutral or based on facts alone. In order to be objective about something, we must ignore our own feelings or attitudes about that thing.

The word subjective means something that is based on individual values and preferences.

Social scientists study the world in which they live - the social world of human relations. This creates special problems for objectivity in a social science like sociology. Following are the problems:

1. There is the obvious **problem of bias**. Because sociologists are also members of society, they will also have all the normal likes and dislikes that people have. For e.g., a sociologist studying family relations will herself/himself be a member of a family, and her/his experiences are likely to influence her/him. Even when the sociologist has no direct experience of the group s/he is studying, there is still the possibility of being affected by the values and prejudices of one's own social context. For e.g., when studying a caste or religious community other than his/her own, the sociologist may be influenced by the attitudes about that community prevalent in her own past or present social environment.
2. The sociologist tries to take an outsider's perspective on her/his work-s/he tries to look at her/himself and her/his research through the eyes of others. This technique is called '**self-reflexivity**'. The sociologist constantly subjects his/her own attitudes and opinions to self-examination. S/he tries to consciously adopt the point of view of others, especially those who are the subjects of the research. One of the aspects of reflexivity is the importance of carefully documenting whatever one is doing. This ensures that others retrace the steps we have taken to arrive at a particular conclusion, and see for them if we are right. It also helps check and re-check our own thinking or line of argument.

But, there is always the possibility of unconscious bias.

To deal with this problem, sociologists explicitly mention those features of their own social background that might be relevant as a possible source of bias on the topic being researched. This alerts readers to the possibility of bias and allows them to mentally compensate for it when reading the research study.

3. The social world involves many competing versions or interpretations of reality. For e.g., a shopkeeper and a customer may have different ideas of what is a good price. There is no simple way of judging which particular interpretation is true or more correct. In fact, sociology doesn't judge in this way because it is really interested in what people think, and why they think what they think.
4. A further complication arises from the **presence of multiple points of view** in the social sciences themselves. This implies that competing and mutually incompatible schools of thought coexist within the discipline.

All this makes objectivity a very difficult and complicated thing in sociology. Objectivity has to be thought of as the goal of a continuous, ongoing process rather than an already achieved end result.

Multiple Methods and Choice of Methods

There are different ways of classifying various methods.

- a) **Qualitative and quantitative methods** : The former deals in countable or measurable variables like proportions, averages etc, and the latter deals with more abstract and hard to measure phenomena like attitudes, emotions, etc.
- b) **Observable and non-observable meanings.**
- c) **Methods relying on secondary data or already existing data in the form of artefacts, documents, etc. and those that are designed to produce fresh or 'primary' data.**
- d) **Macro and Micro methods** : The former are designed to work in small intimate settings usually with a single researcher. Thus, interview and participant observation are thought of as micro methods. Macro methods are those that are able to tackle large scale research involving large number of respondents and investigators. Survey is such a macro method.

Whatever mode of classification, it is important to remember that it is a matter of convention. The dividing line between different kinds of methods need not be very sharp. It is often possible to convert one kind of method to another, or to supplement one with another.

How to choose between various research methods?

- a) It is dictated by the nature of research question being addressed by the preferences of the researcher.
- b) Time and resource constraints

The recent trend in social sciences is to advocate the use of multiple methods to bear on the same research problem from different vantage points. This is called triangulation i.e., a process of reiterating something from different direction. In this way, different methods can be used to complement each other to produce a much better result than what might have been possible with each method by itself.

Participant Observation

This refers to a particular method by which sociologist learns about society, culture and people that he/she is studying.

Features of participant observation:

1. This involves a long period of interaction with the subjects of research. The researcher spends many months or a year living among the people being studied as one of them. As a non—native or outsider, the researcher has to immerse him/herself in the culture of the natives by learning their language, participating intimately in their everyday life to acquire all implicit and explicit knowledge and the skills of an insider.
2. The overall goal of participant observation is to learn about the whole way of life of a community.
3. This method is often called Field Work. This term originated in the natural sciences, especially like botany, zoology, geology. In these disciplines, scientists could not only work in laboratory, they had to go out in the field to learn about their subjects like rocks, plants, etc.

Beginning of Field Work in Anthropology

1. The early anthropologists were amateur enthusiasts interested in exotic primitive cultures.
2. They were armchair scholars who collected and organised information about distant communities (which they had never themselves visited) available from the reports and descriptions written by travellers, missionaries, etc. for example, the famous book "The Golden Bough" written by James Frazer, was based entirely on second hand accounts.
3. Towards the end of 19th century and first decade of 20th century, early anthropologists began to carry out systematic surveys and first hand observation of tribal languages, customs, rituals, and beliefs. Reliance on second hand accounts came to be thought of as unscholarly, and the good results obtained from first hand work helped cement this growing prejudice.

What did the social anthropologist actually do when doing fieldwork?

1. They began by doing a census of the community they were to study. This involved making a detailed list of all the people who lived in a community, including information such as their sex, age group and family.
2. This could be accompanied by an attempt to map the physical layout of the village or settlement including the location of houses and other socially relevant sites.
3. On very important thing that they do in the beginning of their field work is to construct a genealogy of the community. This may be based on the information obtained in the census, but extends much further since it involves creating a family tree for individual members, and extending the tree as far back as possible. For example, the head of a particular household or family would be asked about his relatives in his or her own generation; then about his/her parents' generations; then about the grandparents and their brothers, sisters and so on. This would be done for as many generations as the person could remember. The information obtained from one person would be cross-checked by asking other relatives the same questions, and after confirmation, a very detailed family tree could be drawn up. This exercise helped to understand the kinship system of the community-what kind of roles different relatives played in a person's life and how these relations were maintained.
4. A genealogy would help the anthropologist get acquainted with the structure of the community and in a practical sense would enable him/her to meet with people and become familiar with the way the community lives.
5. The researcher would constantly learn the language of the community.
6. S/he would observe the life in community and make detailed notes in which the significant aspects of the community life would be described. Festivals, religious or other collective events, modes of earning livelihood, family relations, modes of child rearing-these are some of the topics that researchers would specially be interested in.
7. Learning about these requires the anthropologist to ask endless questions about things that are taken for granted by the members of the community. This is the sense in which anthropologist would be like a child, always asking questions.
8. In doing this, the anthropologist depends on one or two people for most of the information. Such people are called informants. They act as the anthropologist's teachers and are crucially important actors in the whole process of anthropological research.

9. Equally important are the detailed field notes that the researcher takes during the field work; these notes have to be written everyday without fail, and can be supplemented by, or take the form of a daily diary.

FieldWork in Sociology

1. Sociological fieldwork differs from anthropological fieldwork not so much in content but in its context i.e. where it is done; and in the distribution of emphasis across different areas or topics of research.
2. A sociologist would also live among a community and attempt to become an 'insider'. However, unlike anthropologist who went to a remote tribal community to do fieldwork, sociologists did their fieldwork among all sorts of communities.
3. Sociological fieldwork did not necessarily involve living in, although it did involve spending most of one's time with the members of the community.
4. William Foote Whyte, an American sociologist, did his fieldwork among members of a street-gang in an Italian-American slum in a large city and wrote a book called — The Street Corner Society. He lived the area for three and a half years 'hanging out' or just spending time with members of the gang, who were mostly poor unemployed youth, the first American — born generation in a community of immigrants.

There are some difficulties in conducting fieldwork in sociology. They are:

- a) Sociologists don't deal with primitive tribes but modern communities, where people are literate. This implies that some of these people will read the research report. If s/he disguises the name of the district, many outsiders apparently will not discover where the study was actually located. The people in the district, however, know that it is about them, and even the changed names don't disguise the individuals for them.
- b) In such a situation, the researcher carries a heavy responsibility. The researcher would like the research to be of some help to the people of the district. Researcher wants to minimise the chances of doing any harm, fully recognizing that certain individuals may suffer through the publication.

Field work in Indian Sociology (Why were village studies important part of Indian Sociology?)

1. In Indian Sociology, an important way in which fieldwork was used was in village studies.
2. The village acted as the equivalent of the tribal community studied by the earlier anthropologists. It was a bounded community, and was small enough to be studied by a single person i.e. the sociologist could get to know almost everyone in the village, and observe life there.

3. Anthropology was not very popular with nationalists in colonial India because of its excessive concern with the primitive. Many educated Indians felt that disciplines like anthropology carried a colonial bias because they emphasised the non-modern aspects of colonised societies rather than their progressive side.
4. Village studies were important also because they provided Indian sociology with a subject that was of great interest in newly independent India. The government was interested in developing rural India. The national movement and specially Gandhi had been actively involved in 'village uplift programmes'.
5. Even urban educated Indians were very interested in village life because most of them retained some family links to villages.
6. Villages were places where most Indians lived.

Advantages of Participant Observation

1. Provides a rich detailed picture of life from the perspective of the 'insider' which is the greatest return on the substantial investment of time and effort that field work demands.
2. Allows for correction of initial impressions, which may be biased or mistaken.
3. Permits the researcher to track changes in the subject of interest, and also to see the impact of different situations or contexts.

Disadvantages of Participant Observation

1. By its very nature, fieldwork involves long drawn out and intensive research usually by a single scholar working alone.
2. It can cover only a small part of the world.
3. We can never be sure whether what the researcher observed during the fieldwork is really very common in the larger community or exceptional.
4. We are never sure whether it is the voice of the anthropologist or that of the people being studied. It is always possible that the anthropologist is selecting what will be written down in his/her notes, and how it will be presented to the readers of his/her books or articles. Because there is no other version available to us except that of the anthropologist there is always the chance of bias or error.
5. This method is criticised for the one-sided relationship it is based on. The anthropologist asks the questions and presents the answers and speaks for 'the people'.

What is dialogic format of participant observation?

This implies that people and respondents can be more directly involved. This involves translating the work of the scholar into the language of the community, and asking their opinion of it, and recording their responses.

Surveys

1. A survey is an attempt to provide an overview. It's a comprehensive perspective on some subject based on information obtained from a carefully chosen representative set of people.
2. Such people are usually referred to as 'respondents'— they respond to questions asked of them by the researchers.
3. Survey research is usually done by large teams consisting of those who plan and design the study and their associates and assistants. They are called investigators.
4. Survey questions can be asked through telephone conversations, during personal visits by the investigators. Responses may be sought in writing, to questionnaires or sent through post.
5. Internet and various other media are also used now to collect data.
6. It allows us to generalise results for a large population while actually studying a small proportion of this population.
7. It requires manageable investment of time, effort and resources.

Sampling theory to select a sample

1. This was a contribution of statistics.
2. The selection is done through two main principles.
3. The first principle is that all the relevant sub-groups in the population should be recognised. This is called stratification. The notion of stratification tells us that the representativeness of a sample depends on its being able to reflect the characteristics of all the relevant strata in a given population. Which kinds of strata are considered relevant depends on the objectives of the research study.
4. The second principle is the actual unit should be based purely on chance. This is referred to as randomisation which depends on probability. After relevant strata in population are identified, the actual choosing of sample respondents should be a matter of chance. This can be ensured in various ways-
 - a) Lottery
 - b) Rolling of dice
 - c) Random numbers generated through the computer
5. The statistical properties of a scientifically selected sample ensure that the characteristics of the sample will closely resemble the characteristics of the population it is drawn from. There may be small differences, but the chance of such deviations occurring can be specified. This is known as margin of error or sampling error. It arises not due to any mistakes made by researchers but because we are using a small sample for a large population.

6. The unique advantage of the surveys is that it provides an aggregated picture, i.e., a picture based on a collectivity rather than on single individuals taken separately. Many social problems and issues become visible only at this aggregative level. They may not be identifiable at micro level.

Disadvantages of Survey

1. It is at the cost of depth of coverage.
2. Time spent on each respondent is limited. Thus, one may not get in-depth information.
3. Since the survey questionnaire is taken by a large number of investigators, it is difficult to ensure that complicated questions or those requiring appropriate prompting will be asked in the same way.
4. Differences in the way questions are asked or answers recorded could introduce errors.
5. Given that there is no long term relationship between the investigators and respondents, no familiarity or trust, questions that can be asked in a survey have to be of the kind that can be asked and answered between strangers. Questions of a personal or sensitive kind cannot be asked or of asked are likely to be answered safely rather than truthfully. These are sometime referred to as non-sampling errors.
6. In order to be successful, it must depend on tightly structured inflexible questions.
7. Its success depends on the nature of the interactions between investigators and respondents and especially the goodwill and cooperation of the latter.

Interviews

1. It is basically a guided conversation between the researcher and respondent.
2. It occupies the space between a structured questionnaire like in surveys and completely open-ended interactions like in participant observation.
3. Its chief advantage is the extreme flexibility of the format.
4. Questions can be re-phrased or even stated differently; the order of the subjects or questions can be changed according to the progress in conversation; subjects that are producing good material can be extended and built upon others that provoke unfavourable reactions can be cut short, all this can be done during the course of the interview.
5. There are different styles of conducting them. Some prefer a very loosely structured interview with only a checklist of topics whereas others prefer a structured interview with specific set of questions.

6. How it is recorded also differs—video, audio, detailed note taking, relying on memory, recorders.
7. Recorders frequently make respondents uncomfortable and uneasy and introduce a degree of formality into the conversation.
8. Sometimes the physical or social circumstances in which the interview is conducted determine the mode of the interview.
9. Sometimes important information goes unnoticed or not recorded when other less comprehensive methods of record keeping are employed.
10. The way in which the interview is written and sent for printing can differ widely. Some researchers prefer to edit the transcript and clean up the continuous narrative whereas others wish to retain the flavour of the original interview.
11. Interview is used as a supplement to other method especially in participant observation.
12. Long conversations can provide account that situates and clarifies the accompanying material.
13. Intensive interviews can add depth to the findings of the survey.
14. However, it depends on personalised access and the degree of rapport or mutual trust between the respondent and researcher.

Disadvantages

1. The flexibility can make it vulnerable to changes of mood on the part of the respondent or to lapses of concentration on the part of the interviewer.
2. Thus, it becomes unstable

All the boxes and the word meanings have to be done from the book.

TERMS AND CONCEPTS

1. **Census:**
 - A comprehensive survey covering every single member of a population.
2. **Genealogy:**
 - An extended family tree outlining familial relations across generations.
3. **Sample:**
 - A subset or selection (usually small) drawn from and representing a larger population.
4. **Sampling Error:**
 - The unavoidable margin of error in the results of a survey because it is based on in from only a small rather than the entire population.

5. Non-sampling Error:

- Errors in survey results due to mistakes in the design or application of methods.

6. Population:

- In the statistical sense, the larger body (of persons, villages, household, etc.) from which a sample.

7. Probability:

- The likelihood or odds of an event occurring (in the statistical sense).

8. Questionnaire:

- A written list of questions to be asked in a survey or interview.

9. Randomisation:

- Ensuring that an event (such as the selection of particular item in the sample) depends purely on chance and nothing else.

10. Reflexivity:

- The researcher's ability to observe and analyse oneself.

11. Stratification:

- According to the statistical sense, the subdivision of a population into distinct groups based on relevant criteria such as a gender, location, religion, age, etc.

LEARNING CHECKS 1 MARK QUESTIONS

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. The study of method is known as
2. The virtue of requires us to be unbiased and neutral.
3. refers to a particular method by which sociologist learns about society, culture and people that he/she is studying.
4. are the primary / immediate source of information for the anthropologist while conducting research.
5. The sample selection process depends on and principles.

B. Tick the correct option

1. The book 'the Golden Bough' was written by which famous anthropologist?
 - James Frazer
 - Malinowski
 - William Foot Whyte
 - Emile Durkheim

2. A guided conversation between the researcher and respondent is known as:
 - Field work
 - Interview
 - Questionnaire
 - Survey
3. In their principle of sample selection, the respondents are selected purely by chance:
 - Randomization
 - Stratification
 - Probability
 - Compartmentalization
4. A quantitative research includes which of the following method?
 - Interview
 - Questionnaire
 - Case Study
 - Field work
5. A comprehensive survey covering every single member of the population is known as:
 - Survey
 - Participant observation
 - Census
 - Case study

C. Correct the statement

1. The very disadvantage of the interview method is the flexibility of its format.
2. Non-sampling errors occur due to sampling process.
3. Surveys are not truly representative in nature if the sample size is large.
4. The field work method cannot claim to have a detailed knowledge of the field.
5. Macro methods are designed to work in small and intimate settings.
6. Self-reflexivity allows the researcher to solve the problem of unconscious bias.

D. True/False

1. A correlation simply means that two or more variables are present together.

2. A multiple-choice exam is an example of a test structure composed of closed ended questions.
3. In order to establish rapport with a sample while researching sensitive and personal issues, the researcher should begin by asking emotional and personal questions so s/he can relate to the respondent.
4. The first step in the research model is to formulate a hypothesis.
5. The historical methods typically rely on secondary material found in archives, while interviews generate primary data.

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What is random sampling?
2. Give the meaning of the term 'methodology'.
3. Define Census.
4. Differentiate between Participant and non-participant observation.
5. Why is self-reflexivity important?
6. State what factors determine the choice between various methods.
7. What is a genealogy?
8. State the difficulties faced while conducting field work in sociology.
9. What is survey?
10. What is case study?

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Differentiate between objectivity and subjectivity.
2. Explain Observation method.
3. Explain the features of interview method.
4. Explain the choice of methods available to a researcher.
5. Why were village studies an important part of Indian sociology?
6. Explain two main principles of selection according to sampling theory.
7. Explain the disadvantages of survey method.
8. What is interview? State its features.
9. How is sampling Error different from non-sampling error.

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Case study method is one of the important technique of social science research. Elaborate.
2. Define participant observation. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of participant observation.

ANSWER KEY

CHAPTER 1 : SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIETY

A. Fill in the blanks

1. 1838
2. Capitalism
3. Reason, Individualism
4. (d)
5. Personal problems and public issues

B. Correct the Statement

6. The factory and its mechanical division of labour destroyed individuals creativity and freedom.
7. Sociology is the study of society while political science is a science of state and government
8. Social Anthropology is the study of primitive society whereas sociology is the study of modern societies.

C. Choose the right answer

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 9. (a) | 13. (c) |
| 10. (b) | 14. (b) |
| 11. (d) | 15. (a) |
| 12. (a) | |

D. True/False

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 16. True | 19. False |
| 17. False | 20. False |
| 18. True | |

CHAPTER 2 : BASIC CONCEPTS AND THEIR USE IN SOCIOLOGY

A. Fill in the blanks

1. birth
2. birth, education
3. Brahmin
4. Primary group
5. Slavery
6. Role
7. Social control

B. Choose the right answer

- 8. (d)
- 9. (a)

C. Correct the statement

- 10. In-groups are characterised by a sense of belongingness.
- 11. Stratification leads to inequality in terms of its access to material and symbolic resources.

D. Resources

- 12. Feeling of us is one of the characteristics of In-Group.
- 13. Ralph Linton gave the difference between ascribed status and achieved status.
- 14. Indirect relationship is one of the characteristics of secondary groups.

E. Resources

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 15. False | 18. True |
| 16. False | 19. False |
| 17. False | 20. False |

CHAPTER 3 : UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

A. Correct the statement

- 1. For the functionalists, individuals are placed equally in a society.
- 2. The nuclear family is seen as the unit best equipped to handle the needs of an industrial society.
- 3. Monogamy restricts the individual to one spouse at a time.
- 4. Power and authority are inter-related concepts.
- 5. Village exogamy is practiced to ensure daughters remain far from the family.

B. Fill in the Blanks

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Monogamy | 4. A.M. Shah |
| 2. Schooling | 5. endogamy |
| 3. Political, economical | |

C. Tick the correct option

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. Patriarchy | 4. Max Weber |
| 2. Female foeticide | 5. Authority |
| 3. Marriage | |

D. True/False

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1. False | 4. True |
| 2. True | 5. True |
| 3. False | |

CHAPTER 4 : CULTURE AND SOCIALIZATION

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. Culture
2. Cultural change
3. Normative
4. Sub-cultures
5. Material

B. Tick the correct option

1. Cognitive
2. Laws
3. Ethnocentrism
4. Family
5. Malinowski
6. Westernisation

C. Correct the incorrect statement

1. Identities are not inherited but fashioned both by the individual and the group through their relationship with others.
2. It is not sufficient to enact roles. They also have to be recognised and acknowledged.
3. A modern society is appreciative of cultural difference and does not close its doors to cultural influences from abroad.
4. Alongside the formal curriculum, Schools also socialize the child through a hidden curriculum.
5. Cultural change can occur through changes in the natural environment, contact with other cultures or processes of adaptation.

D. True/False

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. False | 4. True |
| 2. True | 5. False |
| 3. False | |

CHAPTER 5 : DOING SOCIOLOGY : RESEARCH METHODS

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. Methodology
2. Objectivity
3. Participant observation
4. Informants
5. Stratification and randomisation

B. Tick the correct option

1. James Frazer
2. Interview
3. Randomisation
4. Questionnaire
5. Census

C. Correct the incorrect statement

1. The chief advantage of the interview method is the flexibility of its format.
2. Non-Sampling errors occur due to mistakes in the design or application of methods.
3. Surveys are truly representative in nature if the sample size is large.
4. Most of the research methods others than field work cannot claim to have a detailed knowledge of the field.
5. Micro methods are designed to work in small and intimate setting.
6. However, self-reflexive the sociologist tries to be, there is always the possibility of unconscious bias.

C. True/False

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. True

Book-2 : Understanding Society

Content

S.No.	Chapter	Page No.
1.	Social Structure, Stratification and Processes in Society	65
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5.	Indian Sociologists	99

SOCIAL STRUCTURE, STRATIFICATION AND PROCESSES IN SOCIETY

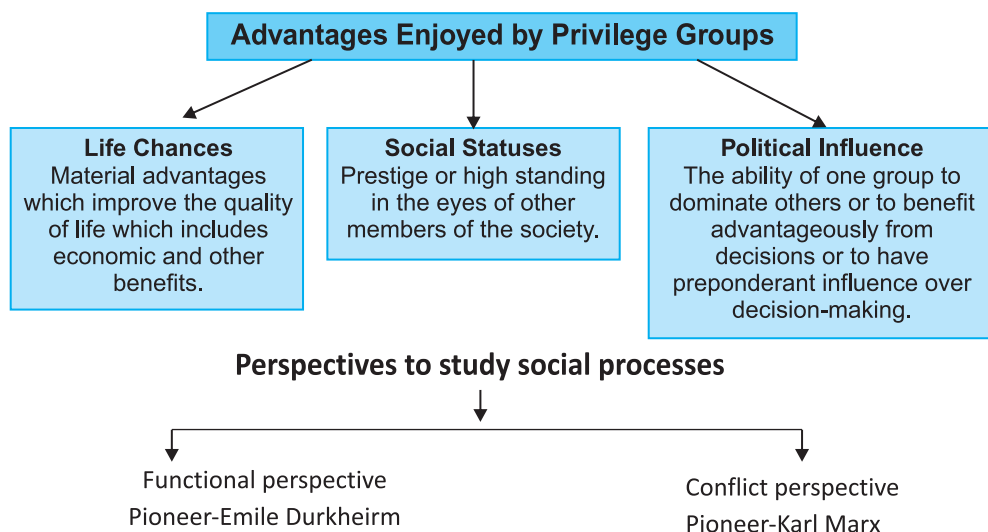
Points To Remember

Social Structure:- It refers to the way in which the various parts are organized and follows stable patterns of collective rules, roles and activities. There are underlying regularities in how people behave and the relationship they have with one another.

- The term social structure points to the fact that society is structured, organised in a particular way.
- There are regularities, pattern in how people behave and in the relationships they have with one another.
- According to Durkheim, social structure constrains our activities to constructed frameworks and patterns of organisation and directs our behaviour.
- Social stratification refers to the existence of structural inequalities between groups in society, in terms of their access to material or symbolic rewards.

Modern societies are often marked by wide difference in wealth and power.

Social stratification indicates patterns of inequality. People with superior position have certain privileges.



Understanding social processes in sociology

According to functionalist perspective human beings have to cooperate to meet their basic needs, to produce and to reproduce themselves and their world.

- Concerned with functional requisites and pre-requisites necessary for the system's existence.
 - (i) the socialisation of new members;
 - (ii) a shared system of communication;
 - (iii) methods of assigning individuals to roles.
- Different parts of the society have functions or role to play for the maintenance and functioning within the system of production & relations.

The conflict perspective emphasised that groups and individuals are placed differently and unequally within the system of production relations.

- Societies are divided by castes or class. Some groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against.
- Co-operation, competition and conflict are universal features of all societies.
- Relationship between cooperation, competition and conflict is often complex and not easily separated.

Example of how relation between cooperation, conflict and competition is complex :- A study conducted among different sections of society to understand the attitude towards taking natal property shows that significant number of woman emphasized apprehension rather than affection by saying they would not claim full or any share of natal property because they were afraid this would sour relations with their brothers or cause brother's wives to hate them, and that they would do longer be welcome to their natal homes. A woman demanding her share is considered to be a greedy shrew.

Definition of Accommodation :- It would be seen as an effort to compromise and co-exist despite conflict. In such a situation a woman would prefer not to claim property rights in their natal home.

Cooperation and Division of Labour

Division of Labour:- It implies dividing the complex work into smaller parts and distributing it among labourers on the basis of their skill specialization, age, gender etc. The role of division of labour implies cooperation to fulfil certain needs of society. Durkheim argued that without human cooperation it

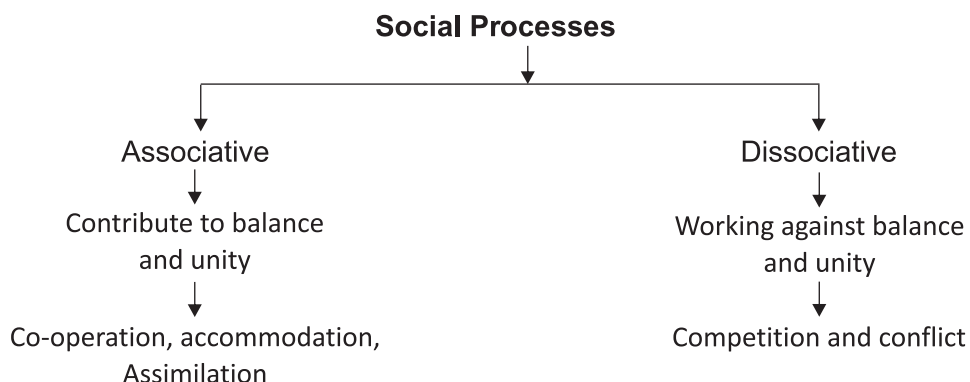
would be difficult for human life to survive. According to him it is a law of nature and a moral rule of human conduct.

- The role of division of labour implies cooperation to fulfil certain needs of society.
- Durkheim distinguish between mechanical and organic solidarity.

‘Social Solidarity’ as given by Emile Durkheim :-

Mechanical Solidarity	Organic solidarity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It existed in preindustrial society. • Agriculture is the main occupation & all the work is labour intensive. • Exists in society with less population. • There is more of cooperation. • Social relationships are more personal. • The society is person oriented • Relationships between members are intimate, close and direct. • The people have common interest. • No formal code of conduct. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It exists in industrial society. • Many other occupations are taken up and work is done by machines. • Existing in large population. • There is more of conflict & competition. • Social relationships are impersonal. • The society is goal oriented. • Relationships are neither intimate nor close but formal. • The people have selfish aims. • There is detailed code of conduct.

- Traditional cultures with a low division of labour are characterised by mechanical solidarity. Because most members are occupied in similar occupation, they are bound together by common experience and shared beliefs.
- Societies characterised by organic solidarity are held by people's economic interdependence and a recognition of the importance of other's contributions. Relationships of economic reciprocity and mutual dependency come to replace shared beliefs in creating social consensus.
- This leads to alienation. It refers to the loss of control on the part of workers over the nature of the labour task, and over the products of their labour.



Cooperation:- It means working together for common interest and goals. It is a associative social process which is opposite to competition and conflict.

It may be for psychological or social necessity. Importance of Co-operation :

- Develops Feeling of unity
- Useful in economic field
- Increase in knowledge

Competition:- It is a form of social action in which we strive against each other for possession of or use of limited material or non material goods.

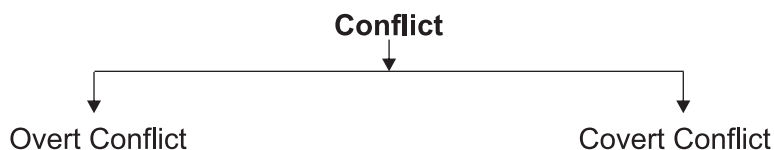
Social Functions of Competition

- Competition fulfils certain needs in a better way
- Competition gives birth to invention's and innovations
- Competition expresses the best way of social selection
- Competition helps social division of labour.

Conflict:-

- It implies clash of interest. The basis of conflict may vary but it is always a part of a society.
- Basis of conflict — Personal, Racial, Class, Caste, Political and international

Flow chart on types of Conflict:



Types of Conflict

- (i) **Overt Conflict** : Conflict appears as a overt clash only when it is openly expressed.

Example - The existence of a peasant movement is an overt expression of a deep rooted conflict over land resources. But the absence of a movement does not imply the absence of a conflict.

- (ii) **Covert Conflict** : Conflict appears as a covert clash only when Individual secretly develop strategies to cope with conflict and ensure cooperation.

Example - A study conducted among different sections of society to understand the attitude towards taking natal property shows that significant number of women emphasized apprehension rather than affection by saying they would not claim full or any share of natal property because they were afraid this would sour relations with their brothers or

cause brothers' wives to hate them, and that they would no longer be welcome to their natal homes. A woman demanding her share is considered to be a greedy shrew. When such conflicts are not properly expressed they are termed as covert conflicts.

Competition as an Idea and Practice

- In the contemporary world, competition is the dominant norm and practice.
- Modern capitalist society lays stress on greater efficiency and greater profit maximisation.
- The following are the underlying assumptions of capitalism:
 - (a) Expansion of Trade;
 - (b) Division of Labour;
 - (c) Specialisation;
 - (d) Rising Productivity.
- The ideology of competition is commonly found in capitalist societies.
- Competition along with the laissez-fair economy in the 19th century has made important contribution in promoting economic growth.

Conflict and Cooperation

- The term conflict implies clash of interests.
- Scarcity of resources in society results in creation of groups that struggle to gain access to and control over these resources.
- The basis of conflict vary. It could be class or caste, tribe or gender, ethnicity.
- Conflicts change in nature and form at different stages of social development.
- Social change and greater assertion of democratic rights by disadvantaged and discriminated groups made the conflict more visible.
- Conflict appears as a discord or overt clash only when it is openly expressed.
- There exists a relationship between conflict, involuntary cooperation and resistance.

TERMS AND CONCEPTS

1. **Altruism:** The principle of acting to benefit others without any selfishness or self-interest.
2. **Alienation:** Marx used the term to refer to the loss of control on the part of workers over the nature of the labour task, and over the products of their labour.

3. **Anomie:** For Durkheim, a social condition where the norms guiding conduct break down, leaving individuals without social restraint or guidance.
4. **Capitalism:** An economic system in which the means of production are privately owned and organised to accumulate profits within a market framework, in which labour is provided by waged workers.
5. **Division of Labour:** The specialisation of work tasks, by means of which different occupations are combined within a production system. All societies have at least some rudimentary form of division of labour especially between the tasks allocated to men and those performed by women. With the development of industrialism, however, the division of labour became more complex than in any prior type of production system. In the modern world, the division of labour is international in scope.
6. **Dominant Ideology:** Shared ideas or beliefs which serve to justify the interests of dominant groups. Such ideologies are found in all societies in which they are systematic and engrained inequalities between groups. The concept of ideology connects closely with that of power, since ideology systems serve to legitimise the differential power which groups hold.

Individualism: Doctrines or ways of thinking that focus on the autonomous individual, rather than on the group.
7. **Laissez-faire Liberalism:** A political and economic approach based on the general principle of non-interference in the economy by government and freedom for markets and property owners.
8. **Mechanical Solidarity:** According to Durkheim, traditional cultures with a low division of labour are characterised by mechanical solidarity. Because most members of the society are involved in similar occupations, they are bound together by common experience and shared beliefs.
9. **Accommodation:** Form of social process in which two or more pressure or groups inter act in order to prevent, reduce or eliminate.
10. **Assimilation:** Social process through which two or more persons or groups accept and perform on another pattern of behaviour
11. **Race:** Biologically inherited group having a distinctive combination of physical traits and tend to breed them from generation to generation
12. **Cultural traits:** The smallest units of culture are cultural traits
13. **Stratification:** System of society on the base of which individuals and groups get high or low positions.
14. **Social Constraints:** Groups and societies of which we are a part exert a conditioning influence on our behavior. It is distinctive property of social facts.

LEARNING CHECKS 1 MARK QUESTIONS

A. Fill in the blanks

1. The term 'structure' refers to the way society is
2. When a society is made up of different economic, political, social, religious and cultural groups. The society is said to be
3. Social structures are made up of two components and
4. Old members of a family or school may pass away and new members will enter, but the one aspect/feature that lives on is
5. Co-operation, competition and conflict arefeatures of all societies

B. Choose the correct answer

6. "Social structure constrains our activities to constructed frameworks and patterns of organisation and directs our behaviour" Name the thinker
 - a. Max Weber
 - b. Durkheim
 - c. Bottomore
 - d. K. Marx
7. Life Chances, Social Statuses and political influences are enjoyed by
 - a. Primary Groups
 - b. tertiary Groups
 - c. privilege Groups
 - d. Interest Groups
8. The central concepts to understanding the dialectical relationship between the society and individual are
 - a. structure
 - b. stratification
 - c. social processes
 - d. All the above
9. The choices an individual makes/has in life, in terms of the school s/he goes to , or if s/he goes to school at all, the clothes s/he gets to wear, the foods /he consumes etc all of which is determined by
 - a. Status
 - b. role
 - c. Prestige
 - d. all the above.
10. Who argued that society has primacy over the individuals
 - a) Emle Durkheim
 - b) Karl Mark
 - c) Herbet spencer
 - d) Angust Comte

C. Correct the statement

11. A conflict perspective demands that human beings need to cooperate, produce and reproduce themselves and their world.
12. The principle of acting to benefit others with selfishness or self-interest is Altruism.
13. Name the type of solidarity that characterises traditional cultures with low division of labour, more cooperation and less population.
14. Type of conflict in a situation where peasant movement exists, due to deep rooted conflict over land resources.
15. According to Max Weber, the form of social structure is determined by the functions of various units.

D. True or False

16. Laissez-faire is a political and economic approach based on the general principle of interference in the economy by the government.
17. Competition is a form of economic action in which we strive against each other for possession of or use of limited material or non-material goods.
18. Accommodation is seen as an effort to compromise and coexist despite conflict.
19. Conflict is essential for social change
20. Competition, co-operation or conflict are shaped by social structure and social stratification.

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What is social stratification?
2. Give the meaning of the term 'alienation'.
3. What do you understand by the term 'social structure'?
4. Name the scholars associated with functionalist and conflict perspective.
5. What do you understand by 'division of labour'?
6. What do you understand by the term 'conflict'?

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What are Karl Marx's views on cooperation?
2. Distinguish between mechanical and organic solidarity.
3. What are the three basic forms of advantages which privileged groups enjoy?
4. Explain with a suitable example the concept of overt conflict.

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Explain the two perspectives of understanding social processes in sociology.
2. The ideology of cooperation is the dominant ideology in capitalism. comment.
3. Explain with suitable examples the relationship between conflict, involuntary cooperation and resistance.

HOTS

- **Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)**
 - (1) Pick up examples of covert and conflict from your own families.
 - (2) Is competition a necessary component for the progress of mankind?
Discuss.

CHAPTER 2

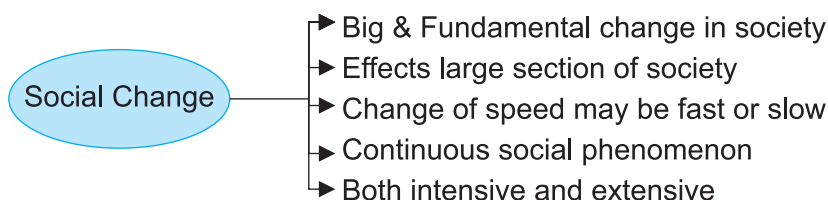
SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL ORDER IN RURAL AND URBAN SOCIETY

Lesson's Overview

- Social Change
- Causes of Social change
- Social Order
- Social order & Social change in Rural & Urban Areas

Points To Remember:

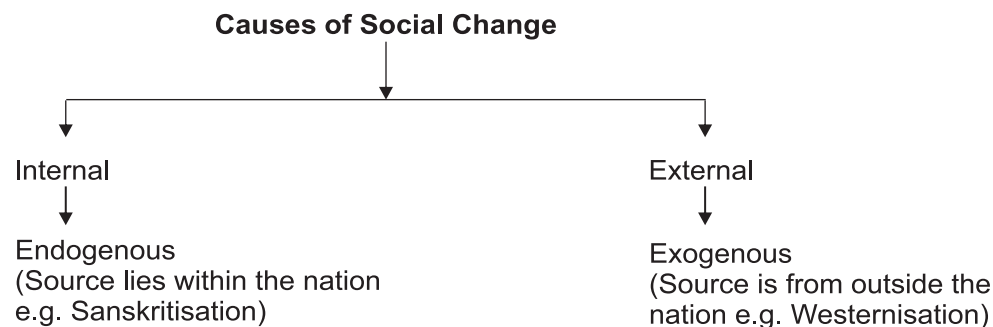
- Social change refers to change in structure and culture of the society.
- According to Giddens
"Changes which alter the underlying structure of an object or situation over a period of time."
- Social changes can be both intensive and extensive.



Classifying Social Change:

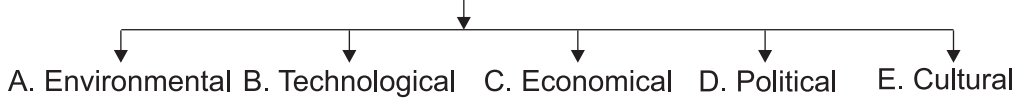
- A. Evolutionary change- Evolution is the change that takes place slowly over a long period of time. Darwin's theory of evolution has been adopted to the social world and termed as Social Darwinism a theory that emphasised the importance of adaptive change.
- B. Revolutionary change - It is quick, sudden and overthrows the existing system. Example French Revolution.

Causes of Social Change



- **Five broad types of sources of causes of social change:**

Types of sources/causes of social change



- (a) **Environment** : Nature, ecology and the physical environment and its influence on the structure and shape of society.
 - (b) **Technology**: technology affects society in a wide variety of ways. As seen above, it can help us to resist, control, adapt to or harness nature in different ways. Modes of transport like the steam, ship and the railways transformed the economy of the world.
 - (c) **Economy**: The combination of technological and economic change has been responsible for immense social change especially in the modern period. The plantation agricultures that is, sugar cane, tea or cotton on a large scale created a heavy demand for Labourers
 - (d) **Politics** : Political forces have been the **most important causes of social change**, for e.g., history of warfare.
 - India's struggle for Independence.
 - Nepal's rejection of monarchy.
 - Biggest political change of history: universal adult franchise.
 - (e) **Culture** : Ideas, values & beliefs are important in shaping people's life. Changes in their beliefs help to transform society.
 - Women's struggle for equality.
- No single factor can account for social change. Causes of social change are often inter-related. Pace of change in modern and contemporary times is much faster than before.

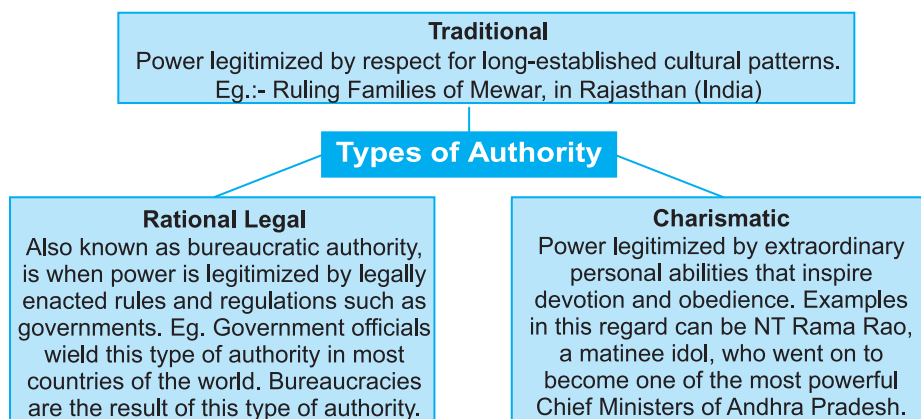
Counter culture :- Counter Culture is protests against or refusal to conform to prevalent social norms. Eg - Youth rebellion

The content of this protest may involve anything from hairstyles and clothing fashions to language or lifestyle.

- **Social order** : refers to active maintenance and reproduction of particular pattern of social relations and of values and norms.

Ways of achieving order:

- (a) When people spontaneously wish to abide by a set of rules & norms.
 - (b) When people are compelled in various ways to obey norms.
- **Authority** : is defined by Max Weber as legitimate power - that is, power considered to be justified or proper, e.g. authority of a teacher, a police officer, etc.



Law : It is an explicitly codified norm or rule. It is usually written down, and there are laws that specify how laws are to be made or changed. Laws apply to all citizens of a country.

Contestation : It refers to broad forms of insistent disagreement. It includes dissent or protest against laws or lawful authorities.

Crime : It is an act that violates an existing law. The moral worth of the act is not determined solely by the fact that it violates existing law. If the existing law is believed to be unjust, e.g. a person may claim to be breaking moral reason, e.g. when Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law, he was committing a crime.

Violence : It is the enemy of social order, and an extreme form of contestation that transgresses not only the law, but important social norms. Violence in society is the product of social tensions. It is also a challenge to the authority of the state.

Social Order and Social Change in villages, Town and City:

- Villages emerged as part of the major changes in social structure brought about by the transition from nomadic ways of life based on hunting, gathering food and transient agriculture to a more settled form of life.
- Investment in land and technological innovations in agriculture created the possibility of producing surplus.
- Advanced division of labour created the need for occupational specialisation.
- All these changes together shaped the emergence of the village as a population settlement based on a particular form of social organisation.

Distinction between villages and cities:

- Villages - significant proportion of its population is involved in agriculture activities, low density of population as compared to cities and towns.
- City - Majority of people engaged in non-agriculture pursuits. Population density i.e. (the number of persons per unit over, such as square km) is higher than villages.

Villages	Cities
1. The main occupation is agriculture.	1. The occupations followed other than agriculture.
2. The population density is low.	2. The population density is high.
3. The relations are personal	3. The relations are not personal but formal.
4. The process of social change is slow.	4. The process of social change is fast
5. The social institutions like caste, religion, beliefs are more effective.	5. The social institutions are less effective
6. It is small in size.	6. It is large in size.

Social order and Social Change in Rural Areas:

- Change is slower in villages than in towns because of personalised relationships and as traditional social practices are stronger.
- New modes of communication has accelerated the pace of change in villages.
- Land reforms have altered the structure of land ownership.
- Changes in the technological organisation of agriculture also has a large and immediate impact on rural society.
- Sudden fluctuations in agricultural prices, droughts or floods can cause havoc in rural society.
- Large scale development programmes aimed at the rural people can also have an enormous impact e.g. National Rural Employment Gurantee Act of 2005.

Social Order and Social Change in Urban Areas:

- Urbanism as a way of life for large segments of the population is a modern phenomenon.
- City life and modernity go very well together.
- City fosters the development of group identities, based on factors like race, religion, ethnicity etc.
- High population density places a great premium on space and creates very complex problems of logistics.
- City life presents formidable challenges of planning, implementation and maintenance.
- Shortage of housing for the poor leads to homelessness and the phenomenon of 'street people'. It is also the leading cause for the emergence of slums.
- People's life in cities is based on socio-cultural identities. Creation of ghettos through the conversion of mixed composition neighbourhoods into single community neighbourhoods (ghettosiation) is common in cities all over the world.

- City centres are experiencing a revival in many major western cities as attempts are made to regenerate community life. A related phenomenon 'gentrification' which refers to the conversion of a previously lower class neighbourhood into a middle and upper class one.
- Changes in modes of mass transport may also bring about significant social change in cities.

TERMS AND CONCEPTS

1. **Customs Duties, Tariffs:** Taxes imposed on goods entering or leaving a country, which increase its price and make it less competitive relative to domestically produced goods.
2. **Dominant Castes:** Term attributed to M.N. Srinivas; refers to landowning intermediate castes that are numerically large and therefore enjoy political dominance in a given region.
3. **Gated Communities:** Urban localities (usually upper class or affluent) sealed off from its surroundings by fences, walls and gates, with controlled entry and exit.
4. **Gentrification:** The term used to describe the conversion of low class (urban) neighbourhood into a middle or upper-class neighbourhood.
5. **Ghetto, Ghettoisation:** Originally from the term used for the locality where Jews lived in medieval European cities, today refers to any neighbourhood with a concentration of is the process of creation of ghettos through the conversion of mixed composition neighbourhoods into single community neighbourhoods.
6. **Legitimation:** The process of making legitimate, or the grounds on which something is considered legitimate, i.e., proper, just, right etc.
7. **Mass Transit:** Modes of fast city transport for large numbers.
8. **Authority:** It refers to a person or institution which has Extensive power to give reward or Punishment
9. **Cultural lag:** Any imbalance that occurs in the speed of change between two types of culture.
10. **Conformity:** A type of social influence behaviour. It is behaviour according to pre-existing group norms
11. **Social Sanctions:** Related to reward and punishment that are used to bring about social control

LEARNING CHECKS 1 MARK QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct answer

1. Which thinker proposed a theory where living organisms evolve-or change slowly over several centuries or even millennia, by adapting themselves to natural circumstances?
 - a. Spencer
 - b. Darwin
 - c. Einstein
 - d. Comte
2. The French revolution(1789-93) and the Soviet or Russian revolution of 1917 are examples of
 - a. Evolution
 - b. Political evolution
 - c. social evolution
 - d. Revolution
3. The new spinning and weaving machines destroyed the industry of the Indian subcontinent with technological innovations in the textile industry in Britain.
 - a. Transport
 - b. handloom
 - c. silk
 - d. cotton
4. Ruling families of Mewar, in Rajasthan India, are an example of authority.
 - a. Bureaucratic
 - b. charismatic.
 - c. Traditional.
 - d. None
5. The term dominant castes was coined by (Sociologist)
 - a. M.N. Srinivas
 - b. Andre Beitille
 - c. Ramaswamy
 - d. A.R. Desai

B. Fill in the blanks

6. 'Social Darwinism', is a theory that emphasised the importance of change.
7. Youth rebellion is an example of Culture.
8. Bureaucratic authority is also known as
9. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was introduced in the Year
10. Urban communities that are sealed off by fences or walls with controlled entry and exit are called communities.

C. True or False

11. Judge in Court room is the example of charismatic authority
12. Urban life is a closely knit community
13. Gated Communities are known as safe and affluent neighbor hoods
14. Law is an explicitly codified norm or rule

15. Max weber has referred to four types of legitimate authorities

D. Correct the statement

16. Revolution is a kind of change that takes place slowly over a long period of time.
17. When the source of change is outside the nation for e.g.: westernization it is called indigenous change.
18. Authority is related to tradition power
19. According to 2011 census report, 60% population lives in urban areas.
20. Urban life is dominated by religions beliefs and superstitions

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What do you understand by the term social change?
2. What are the sources of social change?
3. Give the meaning of the term evolution.
4. Who proposed the theory of 'survival of the fittest'?
5. What is revolutionary change?
6. Give any two examples of revolutionary change.
7. Give examples of technological revolution.
8. What is cultural change?
9. What do you understand by 'universal adult franchise'?
10. What is social order?
11. What are laws?
12. Give the meaning of the term 'gentrification'.
13. What is counter-culture?
14. What do you understand by the term 'legitimation'?
15. What do you understand by the term ghettoisation?

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Distinguish between evolutionary and revolutionary forms of social change.
2. Nature, ecology and physical environment have significant influence on the structure and shape of society. Discuss.
3. Explain how Social order is maintained.
4. Give the distinction between village, town and city.
5. 'Authority is defined by legitimate power.' Explain.
6. Explain dominant castes with examples.
7. How do changes in values and beliefs lead to social changes?
8. What is the role of politics in bringing about social change?

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Briefly explain the causes of social change.
2. How is authority related to domination and the law?
3. Discuss social order and social change in rural areas.
4. What are the challenges to social order in urban areas?
5. Define Authority. Explain the different types of authority with suitable examples.

HOTS

• Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)

- (1) Are gated communities a common feature of Urban areas?
Comment.

Source Based Questions

I. Read the following source and answer the given question:

The Clock of Human History.

Human beings have existed on earth for about half a million years. Agriculture, the necessary basis of fixed settlements, is only about twelve thousand years old. Civilisations date back on more than six thousand years or so. If we were to think of the entire span of human existence thus for as a day (Stretching from midnight to midnight), agriculture would have come to existence at 11.56 pm and civilizations at 11.57. The development of modern societies would get underway only at 11.59 and 30 second! Yet perhaps as much change has taken place in the last thirty seconds of this human day as in all the time leading up to it.

(Source: Anthony Giddens, 2004 Sociology, 4th edition, p. 40.)

1. What is the necessary basis of fixed settlement and how old is it? (1)
2. How is the speed of social change? (1)

II. Read the following source and answer the given questions:

The Protestant Ethic and the spirit of capitalism showed how the religious beliefs of some Christian Protestant sects helped to establish the capitalist social system. It remains one of the most famous examples of the impact of cultural values on economic and social change. In India too we find many examples of religion bringing about social change. Among the best known are the impact of Buddhism on Social and political life in ancient India, and the widespread influence of the Bhakti movement on medieval social structure including the caste system.

(Source: Max Weber's - The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism)

1. Who is the writer of The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism? (1)
2. What is the role of religion in social change? (1)

ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY

Points To Remember

- The term Ecology denotes the web of physical and biological systems and processes of which humans are one element.
- Ecology has been modified by **HUMAN ACTION** - aridity or flood proneness is often produced by human intervention.
- The interaction between environment and society is shaped by social organisation e.g. if forests are owned by the government, it will have the power to decide whether it should lease them to timber companies or allow villagers to collect forests produce.
- Different relationships between environment and society also reflect different social values and norms as well as knowledge systems - the values underlying, socialistic values of equality and justice have led to the seizure of lands from large landlords and their redistribution among landless peasants.
- There are different perspective of the environment and its relationship to society.

Social environment as a two way process

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

Human action has modified ecology.

- For example, what appears to be a natural feature of the environment (aridity or flood proneness) is often produced by human intervention.
- Deforestation in the upper catchment of a river may make the river more flood prone.

- Climate change brought about by global warming is another instance of the widespread impact of human activity on nature.
- Over time, it is often difficult to separate and distinguish between the natural and human factors in ecological change.

Environmental management is a very difficult task

- As not enough is known about biophysical processes to predict and control them.
- Human relations with the environment have become increasingly complex.
- Spread of industrialisation, resource extraction has affected ecosystem in unprecedented ways.
- We live in risk societies, e.g. occurrence of nuclear disasters.

Definition of Risk Society : With the spread of industrialization, resource extraction has expanded and accelerated, affecting ecosystems in unprecedented ways. Complex industrial technologies and modes of organization require sophisticated management systems which are often fragile and vulnerable to error. We live in risk societies using technologies and products that we do not fully grasp. The occurrence of nuclear disasters like Chernobyl, industrial accidents like Bhopal, and Mad Cow disease in Europe shows the dangers inherent in industrial environments.

Environmental problems and risks : There are many globally recognised environmental problems:

- **Resource depletion :** Using non-renewable resources is one of the most serious problems.
- **Pollution :** There are many kinds of pollution - air pollution, indoor pollution through chimneys specially in rural households, noise pollution through vehicles and factories, water pollution, etc.
- **Global warming :** The release of particular gases (carbon-dioxide, methane and others) creates a 'green house' effect by trapping the sun's heat and not allowing it to dissipate thus causing significant rise in global temperatures. China and India are increasingly significant contributors to world carbon and green house gas emissions.
- **Genetically modified organisms :** It is a new technique of gene splicing which allows scientists to import genes from one species into another, e.g. *Bacillus Thuringiensis* have been introduced into cotton species, making it resistant to the bollworm.

Natural and Man-made Environmental Disasters :

Natural Disaster	A natural disaster is a major adverse event resulting from natural processes of the Earth; examples include floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis, and other geologic processes. A natural disaster can cause loss of life or property damage, and typically leaves some economic damage in its wake, the severity of which depends on the affected population's resilience, or ability to recover and also on the infrastructure available.
Man-made Disaster	In a man-made disaster the element of human intent or negligence leads to human suffering and environmental damage. In it man has direct hand in the occurrence of the disaster. For eg: Dropping of Atom bomb on Hiroshima, Bhopal Gas Tragedy.

Environmental problems are also social problems :

- Social status and power determine to what extent people can insulate themselves from environmental crises or overcome it.
- Securing the public interest e.g. construction of dam may actually serve the interests of particular politically and economically powerful groups but hurt the interests of the poor and politically weak.

Environment-Society conflicts: Different social groups stand in different relationships to the environment and approach it differently, e.g. A forest department geared to maximising revenues from supplying large volumes of bamboo to the paper industry will view and use forest very differently from an artisan who harvests bamboo to make baskets. Their varied interests and ideologies generate environmental conflicts.

Thus environmental crises have their roots in social inequality.

TERMS AND CONCEPTS

1. **Hydrology:** The science of water and its flows; or the broad structure of water resources in a country or region.
2. **Deforestation:** The loss of forest area due to cutting down of trees and/or taking over the land for other purposes, usually cultivation.
3. **Green House:** A covered structure for protecting plants from extremes of climate, usually from excessive cold; a green- house (also called a hot house) maintains a warmer temperature inside compared to the outside temperature.

4. **Emissions:** Waste gases given off by a human-initated process, usually in the context of industries or vehicles.
5. **Effluents:** Waste materials in fluid from produced from industrial process.
6. **Aquaifers:** Natural underground formations in the geology of a region where water gets stored.
7. **Monoculture:** When the plant life in a locality or region is reduced to a single variety.

LEARNING CHECKS-1 MARK QUESTION

A. Fill in the blanks

1. The term denotes the web of physical and biological systems and processes of which humans are one element.
2. Social environments emerge from the interaction between and
3. Environmental crises have their roots in
4. Green house is also called a
5. are Natural underground formations in the geology of a region where water gets stored.

B. Choose the correct answer

6. India and are significant contributors to World carbon and greenhouse gas emissions.

a. Japan	b. Pakistan
c. China	d. Burma
7. When the plant life in a locality or region is reduced to a single variety is known as

a. monoculture	b. sericulture
c. multiculture	d. dual culture
8. Which is nt the example of natural disaster in the following.

a. Floods	b. Earthquakes
c. Tsunamis	d. Dropping Atom bomb
9. Major environmental problems and risks are.

a. Resource depletion	b. Air Pollution
c. Water Pollution	d. All of the above
10. Which is known as a high-risk and high-return crop in the following.

a. Sugar-cane crop	b. Cotton crop
c. Rice crop	d. Wheat crop

C. True or False

11. Human relations with environment have become increasingly simple.
12. Social Status and Power determine to what extent people can insulate themselves from environmental crises or overcome it.
13. Nature shapes society, society shapes nature
14. Indoor pollution from cooking fires is not a serious source of risk
15. Reducing air pollution could save millions of lives.

D. Correct the statement

16. Dropping of atom bomb on Hiroshima, the Bhopal gas tragedy etc are examples of mans 'indirect' hand in the occurrence of the disaster.
17. The Mad Cow disease started in India.
18. Ecology has been mollified by social action
19. India and Russia are significant contributors to world carbon and Greenhouse gas emission
20. The Bhopal Industrial Disaster (1984) is the example of Natural disaster.

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What do you understand by ecology?
2. What is meant by social ecology?
3. What is global warming?
4. List the advantages of genetic modification.
5. Mention/List the consequences of global warming.
6. Give examples of natural and man-made disasters.
7. How is indoor pollution from cooking fires a serious source of risk for women in rural areas?
8. Which social institutions and organisations played a role in the industrial disaster of Bhopal?

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Explain with examples how ecology has been modified by human action.
2. Social environments emerge from the interaction between biophysical ecology and human interventions. Explain.

OR

Explain how nature shapes society and society shapes nature.

3. How social organisations shape the relationship between environment and society?
4. Why environmental management is a very difficult/complex task?
5. How do different patterns of water use affect different social groups?

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. "Relationships between environment and society reflect different Social values and norms". Justify the statement with examples.
2. Explain briefly the reasons for Bhopal Industrial disaster.
3. Explain the major environmental problems and risks.
4. Explain with examples why environmental problems are also social problems.
5. Describe some environment related conflicts.

HOTS

- **Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)**

- (1) We live in 'risk societies' — Discuss the statement with suitable examples.

CHAPTER 4

INTRODUCING WESTERN SOCIOLOGISTS

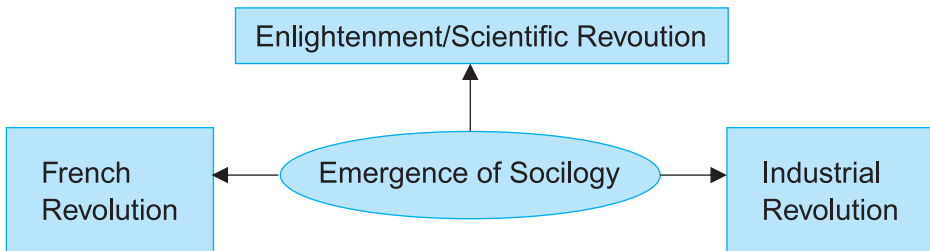
Lesson's Overview

- Context of Sociology
- Contributions of western sociologists:
 1. Karl Marx
 2. Emile Durkheim
 3. Max Weber

Points To Remember

Three revolutions paved the way for the emergence of sociology:

- the Enlightenment, or the scientific revolution
- the French Revolution; and
- the Industrial Revolution



The Enlightenment

- During the late 17th and 18th centuries, Western Europe saw the emergence of radically new ways of thinking about the world. Referred to as 'The Enlightenment', these new policies established the human being at the centre of the universe, and rational thought as the central features of the human being.
- This means that the Enlightenment was made possible by, and in turn helped to develop, attitudes of mind that we refer today as secular, scientific and humanistic.

The French Revolution

- The French Revolution (1789) announced the arrival of political sovereignty at the level of individuals as well as nation-states.
- The Declaration of Human Rights asserted the equality of all citizens and questioned the legitimacy of privileges inherited by birth.
- It signalled the emancipation of the individual from the oppressive rule of the religious and feudal institutions that dominated France before the Revolution.

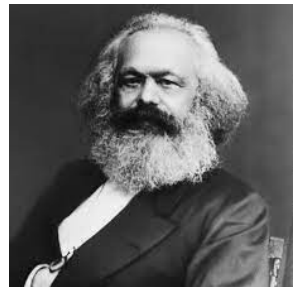
- The ideas of the French Revolution - liberty, equality and fraternity - became the watchwords of the modern state.

The Industrial Revolution

- The foundations of modern industry were laid by the Industrial Revolution which began in Britain in the late 18th and early 19th century.
- It had two major aspects:
 - (i) The first was the systematic application of science and technology to industrial production.
 - (ii) Secondly, it also evolved new ways of organising labour and markets on a scale larger than anything in the past.
- **Social changes due to Industrial Revolution :**
- The factories set up in urban areas were manned by workers who were uprooted from the rural areas and came to the cities in search of work.
- Low wages at the factory meant that men, women and even children had to work long hours in hazardous circumstances to eke out a living.
- Modern industry enabled the urban to dominate over the rural.
- Modern forms of governance, with the state assuming control of general development created the demand for new kinds of knowledge.

Karl Marx

- Marx argued that human society had progressed through different stages. These were : primitive communism, slavery, feudalism and capitalism. He believed capitalism would give way to socialism.
- Capitalist society was marked by an ever intensifying process of alienation operating at several levels.
- But he believed that capitalism was nevertheless a necessary and progressive stage of human history because it created the preconditions for an egalitarian future free from both exploitation, and poverty.
- Historical materialism is a theory of history out lined by Marx and Friedrich Engels. It focuses on human societies and their development through history, arguing that history is the result of material conditions rather than ideas.

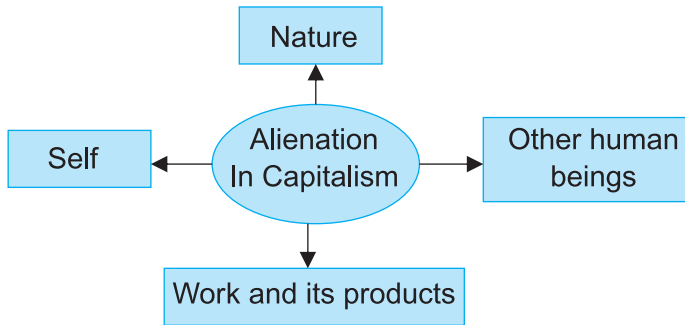


Concept of alienation given by Karl Marx

Alienation is a process in a capitalist society by which human beings are separated and distanced from

- (a) nature;
- (b) other human beings;

- (c) their work and its products; and
- (d) their own nature or self.



Marx's conception of economy

- Marx's conception of economy was based on the notion of mode of production.
- The mode of production was being something like a building in the sense that it consisted of a foundation or base and a super structure on top of the base.
- The base is primarily economic and includes productive forces and production relations.
- A productive force refers to all the means or factors of production such as land, labour etc.
- Production relations refers to all the economic relationships and forms of labour organization which are involved in production.

Class Struggle

- As the mode of production changes, conflicts develop between different classes which result in struggles. Marx was a proponent of class struggle. He believed that class struggle was the major driving force of change in society.
- In capitalism the bourgeoisie owned all means of production whereas, the working class lost all means of production that it owned in the past.
- For conflict to occur it is necessary for the two classes to become subjectively conscious of their class interests and identities.
- Such 'class consciousness' leads to class conflicts which can lead to the overthrow of a dominant or ruling class by the previously subordinated class - called a revolution.

Emile Durkheim

- According to Durkheim, the subject matter of sociology - the study of social fact-was different from the other sciences.



- Like most of the natural sciences it was to be an empirical discipline.
- Division of labour is the specialisation of work tasks, by means of which different occupations are combined within a production system.

‘Social Solidarity’ as given by Emile Durkheim:-

Mechanical Solidarity	Organic Solidarity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existed in preindustrial society • Agriculture was the main occupation and all the work was labour intensive. • Existed in small population. • Social relationships are more personal. • The society is person oriented. • Relationships between members are intimate, close and direct. • The people have common interest. • No formal code of conduct. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It existed in industrial society • Many other occupations are taken up and work is done by machines. • Existing in large population. • Social relationships are more impersonal. • The society is goal oriented. • Relationships are neither intimate nor close but formal. • The people have selfish aims. • There is detailed code of conduct.

Difference between repressive and restitutive law given by Emile Durkheim:-

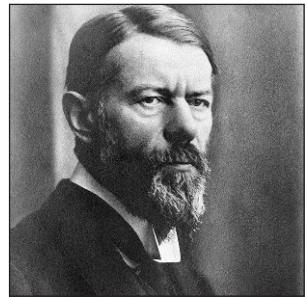
Repressive Law	Restitutive Law
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repressive laws are designed to repair or prevent deviation from community norms. • It was sought to punish wrong doers and enforced a sort of collective revenge for their acts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restitutive law is designed to correct the wrong that is done by a criminal act. • The primary purpose of the legal system is to restore to the individual which has been wrongfully taken away from him.
<p>It existed in primitive society i.e pre industrial society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These were made because the individual and the community were so tightly integrated that it was feared that any violation of code of conduct could result in disintegration of the community. 	<p>It prevailed in Modern Society i.e in industrial Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It stresses restitution in place of punishment.

Concept of social fact as given by Emile Durkheim

- (i) For Durkheim, society is a social fact which existed as a moral community over and above the individual.
- (ii) Social facts are the norms, rules and regulations of the society which are aspects of social reality and exert pressure on individual's behavior to conform to the norms of the groups.
- (iii) For him, moral code determines Behaviour pattern of an individual. He stresses on the collective representations which reflect collective morals, values, beliefs, traditions etc.
- (iv) These social facts are general throughout the society and are collectively followed by everyone.

Max Weber

- Weber was among the first to discuss the special and complex kind of 'objectivity' that the social sciences had to cultivate.
- 'Empathetic understanding' required the sociologist to faithfully record the subjective meanings without allowing his/her own personal beliefs and opinions to influence this process in any way.



Definition of Ideal Types

Weber's 'ideal type' —

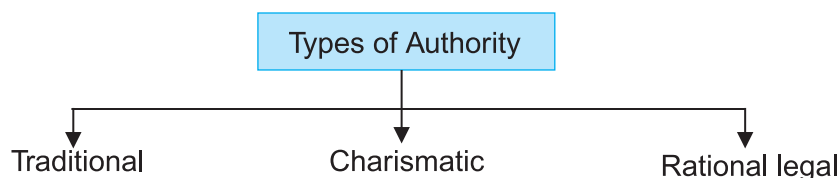
- (i) is a methodological tool.
- (ii) is a logically consistent model of a social phenomenon that highlights its most significant characteristics.
- (iii) is not meant to be an exact reproduction of reality.
- (iv) exaggerate some features of phenomenon that are considered to be analytically important, and ignore or downplay others.
- (v) should correspond to reality in a broad sense, but its main job is to assist analysis by bringing out important features and connections of the social phenomenon being studied.
- (vi) helpful for analysis and understanding but for how accurate or detailed a description it can provide.

Examples —

1. The ideal type was used by Weber to analyse the relationship between the ethics of 'world religions' and the rationalisation of the

social world in different civilisations. It was in this context that Weber suggested that ethics of certain Protestant sects within Christianity had a deep influence on the development of capitalism in Europe.

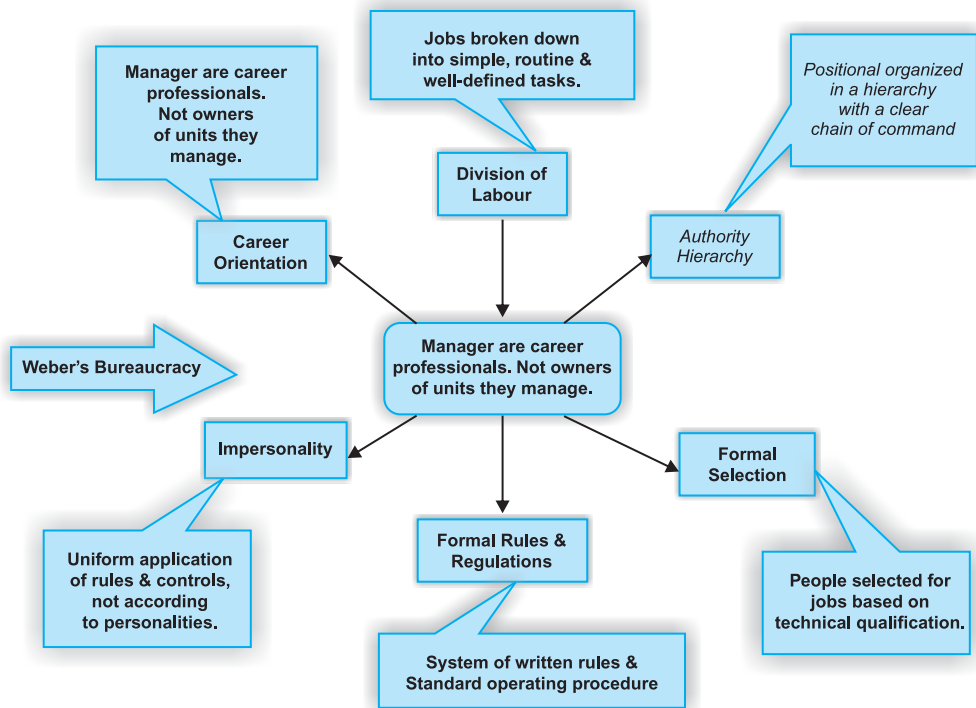
2. Weber again used the ideal type to illustrate the three types of authority that he defined as traditional, charismatic and rational-legal.



Bureaucracy

- It is an organisation based on the separation of public from the domestic world.
 - This means that behaviour in the public domain is regulated by explicit rules and regulations.
 - As a public institution, bureaucracy restricts the power of the officials in regard to their responsibilities and does not provide absolute power to them.
- (i) **Functioning of Officials:-** Officials have fixed areas of 'official jurisdiction' governed by rules, laws and administrative regulations.
 - (ii) **Hierarchical Ordering of Positions:-** Authority and office are placed on a graded hierarchy where the higher officials supervise the lower ones.
 - (iii) **Reliance on Written Document:-** The management of a bureaucratic organisation is carried out on the basis of written documents (the files) which are preserved as records.
 - (iv) **Office Management:-** As office management is a specialised and modern activity it requires trained and skilled personnel to conduct operations.
 - (v) **Conduct in Office:-** Official's conduct in office is governed by exhaustive rules and regulations.

Diagram of Bureaucracy



It is characterised by the following features:

- (i) Functioning of Officials
- (ii) Hierarchical Ordering of Positions
- (iii) Reliance on Written Document
- (iv) Office Management; and
- (v) Conduct in Office

TERMS AND CONCEPTS

1. **Alienation:** A process in capitalist society by which human beings are separated and distanced from (or made strangers to) nature, other human beings, their work and its product, and their own nature or self.
2. **Enlightenment:** A period in 18th century Europe when philosophers rejected the supremacy of religious doctrines, established reason as the means to truth, and the human being as the sole bearer of reason.
3. **Social Fact:** Aspects of social reality that are related to collective patterns of behaviour and belief, which are not created by individuals but exert pressure on them and influence their behaviour.

4. **Mode of Production:** It is a system of material production which persists over a long period of time. Each mode of production is distinguished by its means of production (eg: technology and forms of production organisation) and the relations of production (eg: slavery, serfdom, wage labour).
5. **Office:** In the context of bureaucracy a public post or position of impersonal and formal authority with specified powers and responsibilities.

LEARNING CHECKS 1 MARK QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct answer

1. Three revolutions paved the way for the emergence of sociology: they were:-
 - a. Scientific Revolution, French Revolution; Industrial Revolution
 - b. French Revolution, American Revolution, Scientific Revolution.
 - c. American Revolution, Scientific Revolution, Industrial Revolution.
 - d. None of the above.
2. The foundations of modern industry were laid by the Industrial Revolution, which began first in

a. Britain	b. France
c. Japan	d. Germany
3. The writer of Division of Labour in society is

a. Emile Durkheim	b. Max Weber
c. Karl Marx	d. None of These
4. Who laid the foundation of sociology from among the following thinkers?

a. Marx	b. Durkheim
c. Weber	d. All of these
5. The revolution like French and Russian are examples of

a. Evolution	b. Political Sovereignty
c. Social evolution	d. Revolution

B. Fill in the blanks

6. 'The Age of Enlightenment', established the human being at the center of the universe, and as the central feature of the human being.
7. The citizens of India enjoy Liberty, equality and fraternity, watch words of the modern state given by the revolution.
8. Capitalist society is marked by an intensifying process of at several levels.

9. A force refers to all the means or factors of production such as land, labour etc.
10. refer to all the economic relationships and forms of labour organisation which are involved in production.

C. State True or False

11. Does the group formed by you and your classmates form a class in the Marxian sense?
12. The scientific understanding of society that Durkheim sought to develop was based on the recognition of scientific facts.
13. When a society is characterised by formal, impersonal relationships, with selfish aims, the type of solidarity that exists is called mechanical solidarity.
14. According to weber, bureaucracy is a type of social organisation in hierarchical order
15. The law of modern Society are 'repressive' in nature.

D. Correct the statement

16. According to weber division of labour is a mode of organization which is based on the separation of the public from the domestic world
17. Primitive society was based on organic solidarity and modern society is based on mechanical solidarity
18. In the colonial social system workers had no choice but to sell their labour for wages
19. The Communist Manifestos was written by karl Mark and Max Webers
20. Mak Weber is known as a successor of August comt in the World of Sociology

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Give the meaning of the word enlightenment?
2. What are the different stages that society has progressed through according to Karl Marx?
3. What do you understand by the term bureaucracy?

4. How is traditional authority different from charismatic authority?
5. What are social facts?
6. Name the three revolutions that paved way for the emergence of sociology.

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Write a short note on French Revolution.
2. Describe the consequences of industrialisation in social life.
3. Explain the process of alienation.
4. Discuss Karl Marx's view point on class struggle.
5. Explain Durkheim's vision of sociology.
6. What are the characteristic of society based on mechanical solidarity?
7. 'Organic solidarity characterises modern society.' Discuss.
8. Explain Karl Marx's view on capitalism.

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Briefly explain the intellectual contribution of Karl Marx in sociology.
2. Explain the characteristic features of bureaucracy.
3. Discuss Max Weber's contribution in sociology.
4. Highlight Durkheim's contribution in the field of sociology.

Source Based Questions

Read the following source and answer the given questions:

Even when two classes are objectively opposed to each other, they do not automatically engage in conflict. For conflict to occur it is necessary for them to become subjectively conscious of their class interests and identities and therefore also for their rivals interests and identities. It is only after this kind of class consciousness is developed through political mobilisation that class conflicts occur.

1. What is the necessary condition for the class conflict? (1)
2. Describe briefly the reason for class conflict according to Marx. (1)

II. Read the following source and answer the given question:

Organic solidarity characterises modern society and is based on the heterogeneity of its members. It is found in societies with large

populations, where most social relationships necessarily have to be impersonal. Such a society is based on instituent groups or units is not self-sufficient but dependent on other units/groups for their survival. Interdependence is the essence of organic solidarity.

1. What is essence of solidarity in modern society? (1)
2. Name the kind of solidarity found in traditional society. (1)

INDIAN SOCIOLOGISTS

Lesson's Overview

Contributions of 'Accidental Anthropologists'

1. Sarat Chandra Roy
2. L.K. Ananthakrishnan Iyer

Contributions of Indian Sociologists:

1. G.S. Ghurye
2. D.P. Mukherjee
3. A.R. Desai
4. M.N. Srinivas

Points To Remember

Contribution of Accidental Anthropologists

SARAT CHANDRA ROY (1871-1942)

- He was a lawyer.
- He did his graduation and post graduation in English.
- In 1898, after starting practice of law, he decided to take up a job as an English teacher at a Christian missionary school.
- In Ranchi, he became the leading authority on culture and society of tribal people of Chhotanagpur region.
- Started his anthropologists research when he left the school and was appointed as official interpreter in the court.
- Anthropologist research was a byproduct of his professional need to interpret tribal customs and laws for the court.
- His hard work and diligence and keen eye for details resulted in valuable research articles.
- In addition to Monographs on various tribes like Oraon, Mundas and Kharias, he published more than hundred articles in leading Indian and British Journals.
- Founded the journal 'Man in India' in 1922.

L. K. ANANTHAKRISHNA IYER (1861-1937)

- College teacher in Cochin state.
- In 1902, he was asked by Dewan of Cochin to assist with an ethnographic survey of the state.
- British Govt. wanted similar survey in all the states.
- He did this work on Voluntary basis
- His work was appreciated by British administrators.
- Guests lecturer — University of Madras.
- Reader — University of Calcutta.
- Awarded an honorary doctorate by German University.
- Received the titles of 'Rao Bahadur' & 'Dewan Bahadur' by Cochin state.

I. G. S. GHURYE on Caste and Race

• Caste and Race

- (i) Herbert Risley thought humans can be divided into separate races on the basis of physical characteristics (length of nose, size of skull etc.)
- (ii) He believed India was a 'Lab' for studying evolution of racial types because inter-caste marriage is prohibited.
- (iii) He argued caste originated in race because different caste groups seemed to belong to distinct racial types.
- (iv) He suggested that lower castes were original inhabitants and subjugated by Aryans.
- (v) Ghurye believed Risley's theory was true only for north India. In other parts of India, inter-group differences were not very large.
- (vi) Thus 'racial purity' was preserved only in north India and in rest of the country, endogamy was introduced into already racially varied groups.



FEATURES OF CASTE

- (i) Based on segmental division : Society divided into number of mutually exclusive segments decided by birth.
- (ii) Based on hierarchical division : Each caste strictly unequal to every other castes. No castes are ever equal.
- (iii) Involves restrictions on social interaction (especially food-sharing)
- (iv) Involves differential rights and duties.
- (v) Restricts the choice of occupation : It is also decided by birth and is hereditary.

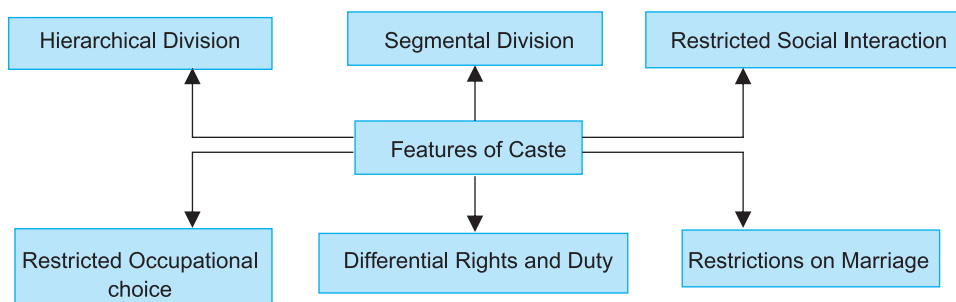
- (vi) Involves strict restrictions on marriage : Only endogamy is allowed
Debate between protectionist and Nationalist in regard to tribal culture

PROTECTIONIST

- (a) British anthropologists were interested in studying the tribal culture of India.
- (b) They believe that assimilation of tribal culture with main stream Hinduism will lead to exploitation of tribal people by Hindus and thus their culture should be protected and preserved.

NATIONALIST

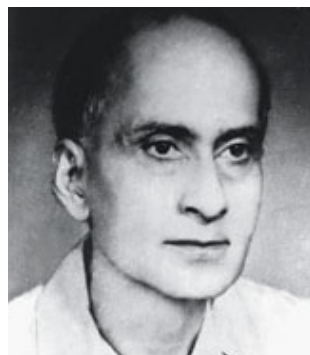
- (a) Believe in unity of India and the need for modernizing Indian society and culture.
- (b) They believe that attempt to preserve tribal culture were misguided and resulted in maintaining tribes in a backward state.



II. D. P. MUKHERJEE on tradition and change

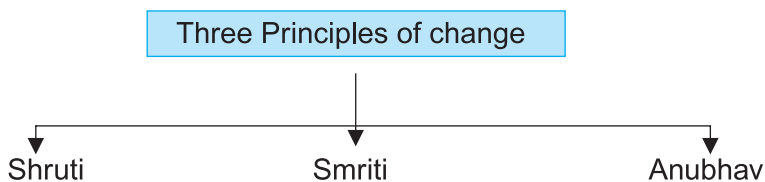
• Tradition

- (i) According to D. P. Mukherjee, India was based on the centrality of society. Therefore he studied the social traditions of India.
- (ii) His study was not oriented only towards the past but included sensitivity to change.
- (iii) Living Tradition : Tradition not only maintaining its links with the past but also adapting to the present and thus evolving over time.
- (iv) Argued : Indian society was not individualistic, it is oriented towards group, sect or caste-action.
- (v) Root meaning of word Tradition' is to transmit. Traditions are rooted in past and kept alive through repeated recalling and retelling of stories and myths.

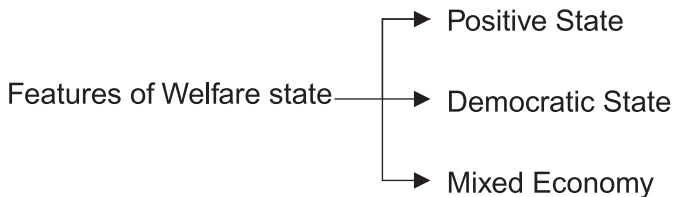


- **Change**

- (i) Three principles of change — Shruti, Smriti and Anubhav. Anubhav (personal experience) is a revolutionary principle.
- (ii) However, in India, personal experience turns into collective experience.
- (iii) For, D. P. Mukherjee, the discursive reason (Buddhi-vichar) is not dominant force' of change but prem (love) and Anubhava — are superior agents of change.
- (iv) Collective experience leads to conflict and rebellion.
- (v) Resilience of tradition ensures that the pressure of conflict produces change in the tradition without breaking it.



III. A.R. DESAI on state



A. Features of welfare state

- (i) Welfare state is a positive state.
 - It does not seek to do only the minimum necessary to maintain law and order.
 - It is interventionist state and uses its powers to implement policies of social welfare.
- (ii) It is a democratic state.
 - Democracy is essential for welfare state.
 - Formal democratic institutions especially multi-party elections are a defining feature.
- (iii) It involves a mixed economy.
 - Mixed economy is an economy in which both private and public enterprises exist.
 - Welfare state does not eliminate capitalist market and nor prevents public investments.

B. Criteria to measure the performance of welfare state

- (i) It ensures freedom from poverty, social discrimination and security for all its citizens.
- (ii) It removes inequalities of income through redistribution of wealth and preventing the concentration of wealth.
- (iii) It transforms economy in such a way that capital profit motive is made subservient to the needs of the community.
- (iv) It ensures stable development free from the cycle of economic booms and depressions.
- (v) It provides employment for all.

C. Claims of 'welfare state' are exaggerated

- (i) Most modern capitalist states, even in most developed countries, fail to provide minimum levels of economic and social security to all their citizens.
- (ii) They are unable to reduce economic inequality and often seem to encourage it.
- (iii) They have been unsuccessful at enabling stable development free from market fluctuations.
- (iv) There is a presence of excess economic capacity yet high levels of unemployment.

IV. M. N. SRINIVAS on village

• M. N. Srinivas's writings

His writings on the village were of two broad types.

- (a) First, there were ethnographic accounts of fieldwork done in villages.
- (b) A second kind of writing included historical and conceptual discussions about Indian villages.

• Louis Dumont view of villages

- (i) He thought that social institution like caste was more important than villages, which was after all only a collection of people living in a particular place.
- (ii) He described that Indian villages are unchanging, self-sufficient and 'little republics'.

• Srinivas's views against Louis Dumont

- (i) Believed that village was a relevant social entity. History shows that villages have served as a unifying identity.
- (ii) He criticised Dumont's view of villages as unchanging, self-sufficient little republics. He showed that the village had, in fact, experienced considerable change.



- (iii) Villages were never self-sufficient and had been involved in various kinds of economic, social and political relationships at regional level.

Significance of villages

- (i) The village as a site of research offered many advantages to Indian sociology.
- (ii) It provided an opportunity to illustrate the importance of ethnographic research methods.
- (iii) It offered eye-witness accounts of the rapid social change that was taking place in the Indian countryside as newly independent nation began a programme of planned development.
- (iv) Because of these vivid descriptions, policy makers were able to form impressions of what was going on in the heartland of India,
- (v) Village studies thus provided a new role for a discipline like sociology in the context of an independent nation.

TERMS AND CONCEPTS

1. **Administrator anthropologists:** The term refers to British administrative officials who were part of the British Indian government in the 19th and early 20th centuries, and who took great interests in conducting anthropological research, specially surveys and censuses. Some of them became well known anthropologists after retirement. Prominent names include: Edgar Thurston, William Crooke, Herbert Risley and J.H. Hutton.
2. **Anthropometry:** The branch of anthropology that studied human racial types of measuring the human body, particularly the volume of the cranium (skull), the circumference of the head, and the length of the nose.
3. **Assimilation:** A process by which one culture (usually the larger or more dominant one) gradually absorbs another: the assimilated culture merges into the assimilating culture, so that it is no longer alive or visible at the end of the process.
4. **Endogamy:** A social institution that defines the boundary of a social or kin group within which marriage relations are permissible; marriage outside this defined groups are prohibited. The most common example is caste endogamy, where marriage may only take place with a member of the same caste.
5. **Exogamy:** A social institution that defines the boundary of a social or kin group within which marriage relations are prohibited; marriages must be contracted outside these prohibited groups. Common examples include prohibition of marriage with blood relatives (sapind exogamy), members

of the same lineage (sagotra exogamy), or residents of the same village or region (village/region exogamy).

6. **Laissez-faire:** A French phrase (literally 'let be' or 'leave alone') that stands for a political and economic doctrine that advocates minimum state intervention in the economy and economic relations; usually associated with belief in the regulative powers and efficiency of the free market and eventually go beyond their predecessors.

LEARNING CHECKS 1 MARK QUESTIONS

A. Fill in the blanks

1. L.K Ananth Krishna Iyer was conferred the Titles of and by Cochin State,
2. wrote on 'Caste and Race in India
3. thought that humans can be divided into separate races on the basis of physical characteristics.
4. The word aithihya, comes from the root known as
5. A welfare state does not seek to eliminate the market.

B. Choose the correct answer

6. G.S Ghurye Characterised tribes of India as rather than as distinct cultural groups.
 - a. Backward Class
 - b. Backward Caste
 - c. backward Hindus
 - d. Backward Tribe
7. The believed that assimilation of tribes would result in the severe exploitation and cultural extinction of the tribals.
 - a. Nationalists
 - b. protectionists
 - c. Integrationsists
 - d. Evolutionists
8. Caste 'endogamy' is marriage only the caste.
 - a. Outside
 - b. within.
 - c. across
 - d. intercaste
9. D.P. Mukherjee believed that there were three principles of change recognised in Indian traditions, namely;
 - a. Shruti, smriti and anubhava.
 - b. shruti, kriti, and anubhava .

- c. mriti, smriti and Anubhav.
 - d. None of the above.
10. The branch of anthropology that studied human racial types by measuring the human body, particularly the volume of the cranium (skull), the circumference of the head, and the length of the nose is
- a. Biology
 - b. Sociology.
 - c. Botany
 - d. Anthropometry

C. True or False

- 11. The earliest and best-known pioneer of social anthropology in India was L.K. Ananth Krishna Iyer.
- 12. Caste and Race in India (1932) was authored by Sarat Chandra Roy.
- 13. Caste restricts the choice of occupation.
- 14. The Branch of anthropology that studied human racial types by measuring the human body is known as Anthropometry .
- 15. Sarat Chandra Roy Published 90 articles in leading Indian and British academic journals

D. Correct the Statement

- 16. Sanskritization is a proces adopting lower cast culture by upper cast.
- 17. A. R. Desai is known as founding father of Sociology in India
- 18. D. P. Mukerji argued that western culture and society are not individualistic in the western sense.
- 19. G. S. Ghurey is the author of 'Remembered village'.
- 20. Surat Chandra Roy began his career as a clerk

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

- 1. Name any two pioneers of social anthropology in India.
- 2. Why is Ghurye considered as the founder of institutionalised sociology in India?
- 3. What do you understand by caste endogamy?
- 4. What do you understand by the term 'living tradition'?
- 5. According to DP. Mukherjee, list the principles of change.
- 6. What is meant by welfare state?
- 7. What were Louis Dumont's views regarding Indian villages?
- 8. What do you understand by the term 'tradition'?

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What were G. S. Ghurye's views regarding the tribes of India?
2. Describe the position of Herbert Risley and G. S. Ghurye on the relationship between caste and race in India.
3. Why did D. P. Mukherjee insist that Indian sociologists should focus on the social traditions of India?
4. Explain the principles of change according to DP Mukherjee.
5. List the unique features of welfare state according to A.R. Desai.
6. Is the concept of welfare state a myth or reality? Justify your answer -with suitable examples.
7. What is the significance of village studies in the history of Indian sociology?

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Explain the features of caste system.
2. Highlight the contribution of D. P. Mukherjee on tradition and change.
3. What is the criteria for measuring the performance of welfare state according to A. R. Desai?
4. What role did M. N. Srinivas play in promoting village studies?
5. Analyse the arguments given for and against the village as a subject of sociological research.

Source Based Questions

I. Read the following source and answer the given questions:

In the 1930s and 1940s there was much debate on the place of tribal societies within India and how the state should respond to them. Many British administrator anthropologists were specially interested in the tribes of India and belived them to be primitive peoples with a distictive culture for from main stream Hinduism.

1. What was the opinion of British administrator anthropologists about Indian tribal societies? (1)
2. What was the conflict between nationalist and protectionist on social status of tribes in India? (1)

II. Read the following source and answer the given questions:

A second kind of writing included historical and conceptual discussion about the Indian village as a unit of social analysis. In the latter Kind of

writing Srinivas was involved in a debate about the usefulness of the village as a concept. Arguing against village studies, some social anthropologists like Louis Dumont thought that social institutions like caste were more important than something like a village, which was after all only a collection of people living in a particular place.

1. What was view of Louis Dumont on study of Indian village? (1)
2. How was the view of M.N. Srinivas different from Louis Dumont on study of Indian village? (1)

Marking Scheme (Objective Questions)

Lesson No. 1

A. Fill in the blanks

1. Organized
2. Stratified
3. Human activities and relationship
4. Social organization
5. Universal

B. Choose the correct answer

6. (b) Durkheim
7. (c) Privilege group
8. (d) All the above
9. (a) Status
10. (a) Emile Durkheim

C. True/false

11. False
12. True
13. False
14. True
15. True

D. Correct the Statement

16. The conflict perspective emphasized that groups and individuals are placed differently and unequally with in the system of production relations.
17. The principle of acting to benefit others without any selfishness or self interest
18. According to spencer, the form of social structure is determined by the functions of various units
19. Karl Marx argues that human beings makes history, but not as they wish
20. Organic Solidarity exists in industrial society.

Lesson-2

A. Choose the correct answer

1. (b)
2. (d)
3. (b)

4. (c)
5. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks

6. Adaptive
7. Counter
8. Rational Legal
9. 2005
10. Gated Communities

C. True/False

11. True
12. False
13. True
14. True
15. False

D. Correct the Statement

16. Evolution is a kind of change that take place slowly over a long period of time.
17. When the source of change is within the nation for e.g sanskritization, it called indigenous change.
18. Authority is related to legal power
19. According to 2011 censuses report, 37.7% population lives in urban area.
20. Rural life is dominated by religious beliefs and superstitions.

Lesson No. 3

A. Fill in the blanks

1. Ecology
2. Bio physical ecology and human interventions
3. Human interventions
4. Hot House
5. Aquaifers

B. Choose the correct anser

6. China
7. Monoculture
8. Dropping atom bomb
9. All the above
10. Cotton crop

C. True/False

11. False
12. True
13. True
14. False
15. True

D. Correct the Statement

16. Dropping of atom bomb on Hiroshima, the Bhopal gas tragedy etc. are example of man's direct hand in the occurrence of the disaster.
17. The Mad cow disease started in Europe
18. Ecology has been modified by human action
19. India and China are significant contributors to world carbon and greenhouse gas emissions.
20. The Bhopal Industrial disaster (1984) is the example of man-made disaster.

Lesson-4

A. Choose the correct answer

1. a
2. a
3. a
4. d
5. b

B. Fill in the blanks

6. Rational thought
7. French
8. Alienation
9. Productive
10. Production relation

C. True/False

11. False
12. True
13. True
14. True
15. False

D. Correct the Statement

16. According to Weber, bureaucracy is a mode of organisation which is based on the separation of the public from the domestic world
17. Primitive society was based on mechanical solidarity and modern society is based on organic solidarity.
18. In the capitalist social system workers had no choice but to sell their laborer for wages.
19. The Communist Manifesto was written by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.
20. Karl Marx is known as a successor of August Comte in the world of sociology

Lesson-5**A. Fill in the Blanks**

1. 'Rao Bahadur' and 'Dewan Bahadur'
2. G.S. Ghurye
3. Herbert Risley
4. Itihas or history
5. Capitalist

B. Choose the Correct answer

- 6 (c) Backward Hindus
- 7 (b) protectionists
- 8 (b) within
- 9 (a) Shrut, Smriti and anubhava
- 10 (d) Anthropometry

C. True/False

11. True
12. False
13. True
14. True
15. False

D. Correct the statement

16. Sanskritization is a process adopting upper cast culture by lower cast
17. G.S Ghurye is known as founding father of sociology in India
18. D.P. Mukerji argued that India culture and society are not individualistic in the western sense.
19. M.N. Srinivas is the author of "Remembered village".
20. Sarat Chandra Roy began his career as a lawyer.

PASSAGE BASED QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE

1. Read the following passage and answers the given questions.

Man kills sister for marrying from outside the caste

The elder brother of a 19 —year — old girl here carried out an apparent 'honour killing' by allegedly beheading her while she was asleep at a hospital Police said on Monday. The girlwas undergoing treatment at..... Hospital for stab wounds after her brother Attacked her on December 16 for marrying outside the caste, they said. She and her lover eloped on December 10 and returned to their houses here on December 16 after getting married, which was opposed by her parents, they said. The Panchayat also tried to pressurize the couple but they refused to be swayed.

- (a) What do you understand by honour killing? State the rule which prohibits marrying outside the caste. 1+1
- (b) Read the newspaper report given above and identify the different agencies of social control involved. 3+1
2. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions carefully.

Is your child ready for a Smartphone?

Huffington Post India | Jul 19, 2015, 12.00 AM 1ST

Wondering if it's time give your son or daughter a Smartphone? We don't blame you. It only makes sense that you'd want that kind of 24/7 connectivity with your child. But, Smartphone use is linked with diminished attention span, sore wrists and disrupted sleep in children. The key to avoiding these problems is mindful use, which requires a level of responsibility and self-control that comes with age. John Breyault, who worked on a study about kids and cell phone use, says, "Ask questions like 'Why does your child need a cell phone?' and 'Is your teen mature enough to use the phone responsibly and avoid viewing or sending inappropriate content?' before buying one." Doctor Michael Rich, who has studied the impact of media on children extensively, says, "There is much concern about overtly harmful activities like cyber bullying and sexing." "The greatest risk to their long-term development and well-being is distraction from real people and experiences." How about benefits? He notes, "If children are guided towards thoughtful, focused and effective use and do not get distracted from more productive experiences, these can be integrated into their lives with minimal risk." If

you have plans to give your kid a cell phone, make sure you lay down rules first. If you don't want them using apps or even texting, make that clear. Parents should first review and agree with their child on what the phone is to be used for, what it is not to be used for and the consequences of unauthorized use.

(a) Why peer pressure is considered as a social pressure? 2

(b) How use of Smartphone among teens be a boon and a bane. 4

Ans. (a) Peer pressure is a social pressure as it influences its peers or an individual on what one ought to do or not. It encourages others to change their attitudes, values, or behaviour to conform to those of the influencing group or individual.

(b) Smartphone's can be a boon among teens if it is used mindfully. Secondly if children are guided towards thoughtful, focused and effective use and do not get distracted from more productive experiences, these can be integrated into their lives with minimal risk.

Smartphone's can be a bane among teens due to the following reasons

- diminished attention span
- disrupted sleep in children • overtly harmful activities like cyber crime
- distraction from real people and experiences

3. Read the passage given below and answer the following:-

43 students fall ill after eating midday meal in school

PT! Berhampur (Odisha), August 31, 2013

At least 43 students on Saturday taken ill after consuming mid-day meal at a primary school at Aska in Ganjam district, about 45-km from Berhampur, official sources said.

All the students were admitted at the Aska hospital immediately and two of them referred to MKCG Medical College and Hospital here as their condition deteriorated due to dehydration, the sources said.

A two-member team of pediatrician team from Berhampur rushed to Aska hospital for treating the affected students, said Sub-collector, Bhanjanagar Sudhansu Mohan Samal. All the affected students were in good condition, he said.

Around 140 students of the Tile Factory Upper Primary School, near Aska consumed the mid-day meal. Soon, the students developed

diarrhoeal symptoms and began vomiting and lever pain, said block development officer Aska Balaram Mallick. The food was prepared by a local women self-help group (SHG), the BDO said.

- (a) Explain how education acts like a stratifying agent? 2
- (b) Name the program (mentioned in the passage above) to promote education for all. Justify whether the program is a success or a failure. 1+3
- (a) Education is considered as a stratifying agent because
 - (1) We go to different schools according to our economic background
 - (2) Thus receives different opportunities and privileges
- (b) Mid Day Meal Scheme.

Students will give appropriate justification for yes or no.

SOCIOLOGY (039)
CLASS XI
PRACTICE QUESTION PAPER - I
(2019-20)

Max. Marks 80

Time: 3 hrs.

General Instructions

1. The question paper is divided into **Four Sections**.
2. There are **38 questions in all**. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes questions **nos. 1-20**. Learning Checks (very short answer type) questions carrying 1 mark each. You are required to answer them as directed
4. Section B includes question **nos. 21-29**. Very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
5. Section C includes question **nos. 30-35**. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
6. Section D includes question **nos. 36-37**. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.
7. Question **no 38** is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

SECTION A

1. The term Sociology was coined by Auguste Comte in the year
2. Caste is a status based on attributes.
3. Industrial revolution was characterised by:
(a) migration to cities
(b) emergence of clock time
(c) bad sanitation and general squalor
(d) all of the above.
4. Correct the given statement:
Out-groups are characterised by a sense of belongingness.
5. allows a man to have only one spouse at a given time.
6. The term is used to refer to the acquiring of refined taste in music, dance forms, painting etc.
7. Identify the structure of the family where men exercise authority and dominance-
(a) Patriarchy
(b) Matriarchy
(c) Polygamy
(d) Patrilineal

8. Social structures are made up of two components and
9. Correct the given statement:
The joint family is seen as the unit best equipped to handle the needs of an industrial society.
10. Groups are marked by style, taste and association.
11. Who wrote the pioneering work 'The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism'?
 - (a) Karl Marx
 - (b) Anthony Giddens
 - (c) Max Weber
 - (d) Emile Durkheim
12. Correct the given statement:
A modern society is not appreciative of cultural differences and cultural influence from abroad.
13. This dimension of culture allows us to process information that we see and hear -
 - (a) Normative
 - (b) Material
 - (c) Cognitive
 - (d) Non-material
14. 'Social Darwinism', is a theory that emphasised the importance of change.
15. The central concepts to understanding the dialectical relationship between the society and individual are -
 - (a) Structure
 - (b) Stratification
 - (c) Social processes
 - (d) All of the above
16. State whether true or false:
The desert of Rajasthan can only support farmers.
17. The French Revolution and the Russian Revolution are examples of which kind of change -
 - (a) Evolution
 - (b) Political Evolution
 - (c) Social Evolution
 - (d) Revolution

18. The loss of forest are due to cutting down of trees is known as
19. Caste 'endogamy' is marriage only caste -
 - (a) Outside
 - (b) Within
 - (c) Across
 - (d) Inter-caste
20. The Indian Sociological Society as well as its journal Sociological Bulletin was founded by

SECTION B

21. Why is sociology considered and empirical science? (2)
22. Give one example of Formal and Informal Education. (2)
23. Difference between quantitative and qualitative research techniques. (2)

OR

State any 2 disadvantages of the participant observation

24. What are some of the privileges that the advantages groups enjoy? (2)

OR

What is organic solidarity? (2)

25. What do you understand by the term ghettoization? (2)
26. How is ecology modified by human action? (2)
27. What is evolutionary source of social change?
28. What is 'empathetic understanding' as suggested by Max Weber? (2)
29. What is living tradition?

OR

How did A R Desai define the concept of a welfare state?

SECTION C

30. Explain the relationship between Sociology and History. (4)

OR

How is sociological knowledge different from common sense?

31. Explain the different forms of family. (4)

'Cultural identity is not inherited but fashioned by the individual and group'. Justify.

OR

How does family play an important role in the socialisation process?

33. What is the observation method in social research?
Explain 3 major limitations of this method. (4)
34. What is the relationship between social order and social change? (4)

35. What were Ghurye's views regarding the Tribes of India.

SECTION D

36. Explain the functionalist and conflict perspectives of social processes in sociology with the help of an example. (6)
37. What is Survey? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of the survey method. (6)

OR

'Religion effects the economic development of a country'. Justify the statement also with suitable examples.

38. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

For a discipline such as, say, nuclear physics that deals with matters unknown to most people and for which no word exists in common speech, it seems obvious that a discipline must develop a terminology. However, terminology is possibly even more important for sociology, just because its subject matter is familiar and just because words do exist to denote it. We are so well acquainted with the social institutions that surround us that we cannot see them clearly and precisely (Berger 1976:125).

We have seen how even in the early stage of sociology's emergence there were contrary and contesting understandings of society. If for Karl Marx class and conflict were key concepts to understand society, social solidarity and collective conscience were key terms for Emile Durkheim.

- a) Why do we need a special terminology in sociology?
- b) What are the different ways of understanding concepts?

OR

8. For the functionalists, individuals are not placed equally in a society. (Correct the statement)
9. The process by which 'a way of life' changes is known as . 1
10. The tendency to evaluate other cultures according to one's own cultural values is known as:
(a) Cosmopolitanism (c) Ethnocentrism
(b) Accommodation (d) Acculturation
11. Old members of a family or school may pass away and new members will enter, but, the one aspect/feature that lives on is
12. The principle of acting to benefit others with selfishness or self-interest is Altruism. (correct the statement).
13. Accommodation is seen as an effort to compromise and coexist despite conflict. (True or False)
14. The term 'structure' refers to the way society is (Choose the correct answer)
a. organized b. Unstructured
c. interrelated d. disorganized
15. refers to landowning intermediate castes that are numerically large in number and thus enjoy political dominance in a given region.
16. The natural disaster that hit Indonesia, Sri Lanka, the Andaman Islands and parts of Tamil Nadu in December 2004 was
17. When the source of change is outside the nation for e.g.: westernisation it is called indigenous change. (correct the statement)
18. Ruling families of Mewar, in Rajasthan India, is an example of authority. (Choose the correct answer)
a. Bureaucratic b. charismatic.
c. Traditional. d. None
19. 'The Age of Enlightenment', established the human being at the centre of the universe, and as the central feature of the human being.
20. Does the group formed by you and your classmates form a class in the Marxian sense? (State True or False)

SECTION B (2 Marks)

21. Differentiate between Micro and Macro Sociology.
22. What do you understand by the term Sampling error?

OR

Give the meaning of the term 'Triangulation' method.

23. What is incest taboo?
24. What is Stratification?
OR
Define the concept of alienation
25. What are gated communities?
26. State two principles of change as stated by D P Mukherjee
OR
Name any two pioneers of Social Anthropology.
27. What do you understand by the term 'cultural lag'?
28. Mention any two advantages of 'genetic modifications.
29. What is 'repressive law'?

SECTION C (4 Marks)

30. 'Education is a lifelong process'. Explain.
31. What is Conflict? Explain the two types of conflict.
32. Define Capitalism. Explain the underlying assumptions of capitalism.
33. Discuss the changes that occurred in society due to Industrialization.
OR
Explain the relationship between Sociology and Political Science.
34. How is objectivity achieved in social science?
OR
'Survey is the best method in Social Science'. Justify.
35. Explain the 'cognitive' and 'normative' dimensions of culture.

SECTION D (6 Marks)

36. Describe the characteristic features of 'Bureaucracy'.
OR
Discuss the features of 'Welfare State' as given by A R Desai.

37. Differentiate between Mechanical and Organic solidarity.

38. **PASSAGE**

'Society' or 'association' refers to everything opposite of 'community', in particular the apparently impersonal, superficial and transitory relationships of modern urban life. Commerce and industry require a more calculating, rational and self-interested approach to one's dealings with others. We make contracts or agreements rather than getting to know one another. You may draw a parallel between the community with the primary group and the association with the secondary group.

- a) What is an association? Give an example.
- b) Differentiate between a community and an association. (four)

SOCIOLOGY (039)
CLASS XI
PRACTICE QUESTION PAPER - III
(2019-20)

Max. Marks 80

Time: 3 hrs.

General Instructions

1. The question paper is divided into **Four Sections**.
2. There are **38 questions** in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes questions **nos. 1-20**. Learning Checks (very short answer type) questions carrying 1 mark each. You are required to answer them as directed
4. Section B includes question **nos. 21-29**. Very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
5. Section C includes question **nos. 30-35**. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
6. Section D includes question **nos. 36-37**. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.
7. Question **no 38** is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

SECTION A (1 Marks)

1. arose in west out of the curiosity felt by European society to understand primitive cultures.
2. The believed that assimilation of tribes would result in the severe exploitation and cultural extinction of the tribals.
3. M. N. Srinivas founded the journal 'Man in India' in 1922. State (True or False)
4. It is estimated that human beings have existed on planet earth for approximately 500,000 (five lakh) years. but they have had a civilized existence for only about years.
5. D. P. Mukherjee believed that there were three principles of change recognised in Indian traditions, namely; -
a) shruti, smriti and anubhava
b) shruti, kriti, and anubhava
c) mriti, smriti and Anubhav
d) None of the above.
6. Correct the statement -
Revolution is a kind of change that takes place slowly over a long period of time.
7. Which thinker proposed a theory Where living organisms evolve - or change slowly over several centuries or even millennia, by adapting

a) Spencer b) Darwin
c) Einstein d) Comte

- a) Spencer b) Darwin
c) Einstein d) Comte

16. Correct the statement-
Ecology has been modified by Social Action.
17. Life Chances, Social Statuses and political influences are enjoyed by
a) Primary groups
b) tertiary groups
c) privilege groups
d) Interest Groups
18. Social environments emerge from the interaction between
and
19. Correct the statement -
The very disadvantage of the interview method is the flexibility of its format.
20. A comprehensive survey covering every single member of the population is known as -
a) Survey
b) Participant observation
c) Census
d) Case study

SECTION B (2 Marks)

21. Why is important to study to beginning & growth of sociology in Europe?
22. What is meant by Role-Strain?
23. How does the functionalist perspective view the role of social control?
OR
Is the idea of deviance accepted in society?
24. What do you understand by Calvinism?
OR
What is the felt need of education?
25. Examine the importance of Socialization?
26. What is the difference between Matrilocal Families & Patrilocal Families?
27. State the advantages of an Interview Schedule?
28. What is observation method in social research? Give one reason to explain why this method would be most appropriate as a tool for data collection?
29. Why are genetic modification done? What impact does it have on the eco system?

OR

Highlight the features of the nature debate.

SECTION C (4 Marks)

30. Discuss the characteristics of an In-Group and an Out-Group.

OR

Elaborate on the features of Class as a basis of Stratification.

31. Which are the two perspectives on understanding social processes in Sociology?
32. What were the defining features of the caste system as outlined by G. S. Ghurye?

OR

Bring out the points of debate on tribal communities as studied by Ghurye.

33. Explain Marx's critical analysis of capitalist society?
34. How does crime and violence come under the jurisdiction of the state?
35. 'The role of division of labour is to ensure cooperation in human society'. Substantiate giving examples.

SECTION D (6 Marks)

36. Write a note on the contributions of Auguste Comte to the field of Sociology.
37. Analyse the difference between state and stateless societies. Do the latter exist anywhere?

OR

How did Weber distinguish between Power and Authority? Explain his classification of the different types of authority.

38. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

A case of cultural differentiation

Conflict in the world is often caused by people's differences. Some people think that they are superior and others think that they are inferior. The "Slumdog Millionaire" story is set in impoverished but booming Mumbai, India. Jamal and his brother Salim are Muslims, but many Indians are Hindu. Conservative religious groups or fundamentalists tend to think that their religion is the only true religion and everyone else will suffer eternal damnation for being in the wrong religion. Consequently, riots between Muslims and Hindus often take place in India, killing hundreds of people. As shown in the film, Jamal and Salim's

mother was killed and they were forced to wander the streets as homeless children.

As children they also studied English, since it is the language of choice internationally. In one scene in the film, the teacher, who was lecturing them about *The Three Musketeers*, hit Jamal on the head for not being able to answer a question about the book. In India, teachers, especially those from the Brahmin caste, are considered superior to others. To disrespect them in anyway may lead to harm or punishment.

(*Source: World Press. Com weblog)

- Q1. Identify the cultural differentiation mentioned in the above passage. Give reasons. (2)
- Q2. Do you consider the acceptance of English language in India as a process of cultural change? What form of cultural change will this be? (2)
- Q3. What all dimensions of culture are evident in the above passage? Explain. (2)

SAMPLE PAPER 1

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.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| Q.1 What led to the growth of sociology in India? | 2 |
| Q.2 Define: Sanction and Deviance | 1+1 |
| Q.3 Mention one positive and one negative effect of intermixing of cultural groups. | 1+1 |
| Q.4 Why ideology of competition is considered as a dominant ideology in capitalism. | 2 |
| Q.5 What is authority? | 2 |
| Q.6 Why is environmental management a complex and huge task for society? | 2 |
| Q.7 Explain the concept of alienation given by Karl Marx. | 1/2*4 |
| Q.8 Mention any two main features of welfare state as predicted by A. R. Desai. | 1+1 |
| Q.9 Mention the various dimensions of culture. | 1+1 |
| Q.10 Mention any two basic forms of advantages which privileged group enjoys over unprivileged? | 1+1 |
| Q.11 Mention any two factors that facilitate conformity to social norms. | 1+1 |
| Q.12 Explain "social solidarity" as given by Emile Durkheim. | 2 |
| Q.13 Mention any two chief characteristic of caste system given by G.S Ghurye. | 1+1 |
| Q.14 How is environment a cause of social change? | 2 |
| Q.15 Mention the intellectual ideas that went into making of sociology? | 4 |
| Q.16 Define modern state. Explain the chief characteristics of modern state. | 1+3 |

OR

Explain how transformation of work took place from pre-industrial to industrial society. 4

- Q.17 Explain how social change and social order differs in rural and urban areas? 4
- Q.18 Describe the two way process by which the "social environments" emerge. 4
- Q.19 Define Bureaucracy. Explain the chief characteristic of bureaucratic authority. 4
- Q.20 Give a brief biosketch of Sarat Chandra Roy.

OR

Explain in detail the debate between protectionists and nationalists on tribal culture. 4

- Q.21 "Environmental problems are considered as social problem." Comment. 4
- Q.22 "Religion affects the economic development of a country." Justify the statement. 6
- Q.23 What do you understand by socialization? Explain any four agencies of socialization?(2+4) 6
- Q.24 "Competition, cooperation and conflict co-exist in modern society." Justify.

OR

Define social groups. Explain any four types of social groups.6

- Q.25 Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:

A world to convince: why a woman can't have it all

Every woman who has battled societal prejudice, peer pressure, male insecurity and internal conflict in pursuit of her professional ambition knows exactly what PepsiCo CEO Indra Nooyi meant when she proclaimed with disarming candour that "women can't have it all". Growing up as the daughter of a working mother — one who belonged to a generation of trailblazer women journalists who initially had to fight just to get mainstream reporting assignments — I naively believed that talent, rebellion and grit were enough to "have it all". The truth, I would discover, is way more complex. Women pay a price for professional success that men never have to. Not only are we assessed by a different barometer (women have to be better than their male colleagues to achieve the same recognition), we are scrutinised by a harsher gaze, judged much more easily and treated with suspicion if we are not married or mothers at the 'right' age. It's equally true, as Nooyi argued, that the biological clock is in "total and complete conflict" with the career clock. Chasing a professional goal with single-minded focus — which is often the requirement of any job — can sometimes mean that you

postpone personal decisions like parenthood until it's too late or you simply don't feel mentally ready for it, even if the option presents itself earlier. But the debate triggered by Nooyi's comments is two-fold: Does biology itself militate against a truly free choice for women? Or does it — profoundly unfair as it is — limit and define our choices in a way that it never does for men. The second, more compelling question is whether women — even those who are brilliant trapeze artistes at multi-tasking and juggling — are expected to DO it all, even if they can't have it all. Nooyi's own account has a telling anecdote of a conversation between her mother and her wherein she is commanded to go out and get milk for the household on a night when she returns late and has exciting news of her own promotion to share. But for her mother, the PepsiCo CEO's primary responsibility remains that of wife, mother, daughter and daughter-in-law. In the everyday work-lives of women this is an argument many a daughter would have had with her mother or mother-in-law. At one level, with the rise of women in almost every profession, it would appear as if the glass ceiling has been smashed. But it's still only cracked, not broken. Women who manage boardrooms and billion-dollar deals are still expected to keep an eye on what's for dinner, whether the linen has been changed, what vegetables are in stock and whether the children have completed their homework. While an increasing number of fair-minded and enlightened men have made home-keeping a partnership, for the most part managing the home — whether they work or not — is still treated as a female domain. In some ways by chasing and even embracing the label of 'super-women' and 'super-moms' we have done this to ourselves. Instead of romanticising the female ability for managing multiple roles, we should be negotiating for a more equal playing field — at work, and at home. It's become reasonably common to hear that women make for more compassionate bosses or are better at shaping consensus in the workplace and so on. One cannot want the essentialism of being female smashed at home but reiterated at work. Sometimes it is our own internal contradictions and confusions that end up confirming the clichés that persist about being a woman at the workplace. — Barkha Dutt July 04, 2014

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) Define Stereotypes and role incompatibility. | 2 |
| (ii) Explain how multiple status leads to role conflict. | 4 |

SAMPLE PAPER 1
MARKING SCHEME

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.

1. What led to the growth of sociology in India? 2

Growth of sociology in India

- (a) Introduced in Bombay University in 1919.
- (b) Reviewers of Indian society generally trace its origin to work of several British civil servants, missionaries and western scholars during 18th and 19th century.
- (c) Wanted to know more about Indian culture so that they could easily rule over country.
- (d) Christian missionaries were interested in learning local languages, folklores and culture to carry out their activities. (any 2) 2

2. Define: Sanction and Deviance 1+1

SANCTION

Mode of reward or punishment that reinforces socially accepted forms of behavior.

DEVIANCE

Modes of action, which don't conform to the norms and values held by most members of the society.

3. Mention one positive and one negative effects of intermixing of cultural groups. 1+1

Positive effects of inter mixing of cultural groups are

- (a) leads to homogeneous culture
- (b) Leads to respect and tolerance towards other cultures.

Two negative effects of inter mixing of cultural groups are

- (a) creates friction between two groups disturbing harmony and peace in society
- (b) erosion of unique cultural identity

4. Why ideology of competition is considered as a dominant ideology in capitalism. 2

Ideology of competition is considered as a dominant ideology in capitalism

- (a) It brings efficiency
- (b) Maximizes profit
- (c) Gives birth to invention and innovation (any 2)

5. What is authority? 2

According to Max Weber power is exercised through authority. Authority is that form of power which is accepted as legitimate.

6. Why is environmental management a complex and huge task for society? 2

Environmental management is a complex and huge task for society

- (a) As we do not know enough about bio physical processes to predict and control them.
- (b) Human relation with environment has become increasingly complex.
- (c) With the spread of industrialization, resource extraction has expanded and accelerated, effecting eco system.
- (d) Complex industrial technologies and modes of organization require sophisticated management system which is often fragile and vulnerable to error. (any 2)

7. Explain the concept of alienation given by Karl Marx. 1/2*4

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.

8. Mention any two main features of welfare state as predicted by A.R. Desai. 1+1

- (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. (any 2)

9. Mention the various dimensions of culture. 1+1

- (a) Materialistic aspect
Tangible or concrete products of human creation are called materialistic culture like clothes, jewellery etc.
- (b) Non-materialistic cultures. Non tangible or abstract things like beliefs, values and customs etc.

- 10. Mention any two basic forms of advantages which privileged group enjoys over unprivileged? 1+1**

There are three basic forms of advantages which privileged groups may enjoy —

- (a) Life chances
- (b) Social status
- (c) Political influence (any 2)

- 11. Mention any two factors that facilitate conformity to social norms. Factors that facilitate conformity to social norms are: 1+1**

- (a) Socialization
- (b) Social Control
- (c) Hierarchy of norms

- 12 Explain "social solidarity" as given by Emile Durkheim. 2**

- The idea of social solidarity emerges from shared feelings and beliefs.
- It is the common moral force of society rather than rational self interest of individual
- The purpose of social solidarity is to bind the society together (any2)

- 13. Mention any two chief characteristic of caste system given by G. S. Ghurye.**

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. (any 2) 1+1

- 14. How is environment a cause of social change? 2**

Environment a cause of social change (any 2)

- (a) Environment is having a great impact in changing the structure of society.
- (b) In past, human beings were unable to control the effect of nature
- (c) Technology allows us to overcome the problems posed by nature
- (d) The effect of nature on society can be both constructive as well as destructive. 2

- 15. Mention the intellectual ideas that went into making of sociology? 4**

The intellectual ideas that went into making of sociology are:-

(a) Auguste Comte

He developed a rational approach to study the society based on experimentation and observation.

(b) Karl Marx

To him, society was based on an understanding of forces of production and relation of Production.

(c) Herbert Spencer

He developed theory parallel to theory of Charles Darwin's theory of evolution of species.

He emphasized on the fact that only the fittest can survive in any form of society.

(d) Max Weber

He focused on developing an interpretive sociology of social action and of power and domination.

16. Define modern state. Explain the chief characteristics of modern state. (1+3) 4

MODERN STATE — the state representing the interest of all sections of the society

The main features of modern state are-

- (a) Sovereignty (explanation)
- (b) citizenship rights
 - *civil rights
 - *political rights
 - *social rights (explanation)
- (c) Nationalism (explanation)

OR

Explain how transformation of work took place from pre-industrial to industrial society.

PRE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

- (a) In ancient society, division of labour was simple
- (b) Most of the people worked in field or cared for their livestock
- (c) Division of work was on the basis of age and gender.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

- (a) Division of labour is complex.
- (b) Farming has also become industrialized. It is carried out largely by machines rather than human hands.
- (c) Division of work is on the basis of level of training of skills. 4

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

Social order and social change in rural area(any 2)

4

- Villages are small in size so they have more personalized relationships.
- Villages follow more traditional patterns; institutions like caste and religion are stronger here.
- The relative power of dominant section is much more because they control most resources and employment avenues.
- Change is slow to come because villages are scattered and not as well connected to the rest of the world.

Social order and social change in urban area (any 2)

- City life and modernity go hand in hand.
- City offers the individual boundless possibilities for fulfillment.
- City too fosters the development of group identities based on religion, caste, class etc.
- An important issue of social order in towns and cities is related to space.

18. 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.

19. Define Bureaucracy. Explain the chief characteristic of bureaucratic authority.(1+3)

4

Bureaucracy means an office or a system of laws, rules and regulations defining specific functions. It means " organized "work process of a group. According to Weber, bureaucracy is a type of social organization in a hierarchical order. In this each person has some power and authority. Characteristics of bureaucratic authority are as follows(any 3)

(a) Functioning of officials

- (b) Hierarchical ordering of positions
- (c) Reliance on written documents
- (d) Office management
- (e) Conduct in office.

20. Give a brief bio sketch of Sarat Chandra Roy .

4

- He was a lawyer.
- He did his graduation and post graduation in English.
- In 1898, after starting practice of law, he decided to take up a job as an English teacher at a Christian missionary school.
- In Ranchi, he became the leading authority on culture and society of tribal people of chota Nagpur Region.
- Started his anthropological research when he left the school and was appointed as official interpreter in the court.
- Anthropological research was a byproduct of his professional need to interpret tribal customs and laws for the court.
- His hard work and diligence and keen eye for details resulted in valuable research articles.
- In addition to Monographs on various tribes like Oraon, Mundas and Kharias, he published more than hundred articles in leading Indian and British journals.
- Founded the Journal "Man in India" in 1922.

(any 4)

OR

Explain in detail the debate between protectionists and nationalists on tribal culture.

PROTECTIONIST

- a) British anthropologist were interested in studying the tribal culture of India
- b) They believe that assimilation of tribal culture with main stream Hinduism will lead to exploitation of tribal people by Hindus and thus their culture should be protected and preserved.

NATIONALIST

- a) Believe in unity of India and the need for modernizing Indian society and culture
- b) They believe that attempt to preserve tribal culture were misguided and resulted in maintaining tribal's in a backward state

21 "Environmental problems are considered as social problem." Comment.

4

"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. (any 4)

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 meaning that any work in this world has to be done for His glory, making even mundane work acts of glory/ worship.
- (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. What do you understand by socialization? Explain any four agencies of socialization?(2+4) 6

SOCIALISATION

It can be defined as the process whereby the helpless infant gradually becomes self-aware, knowledgeable person, skilled in the way of the culture into which he or she is born.

AGENCIES OF SOCIALISATION

- (a) Family
- (b) Peer Groups
- (c) School
- (d) Mass Media
- (e) Other socializing agencies like work place (Explain these agencies)

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

- **Cooperation:-** It means working together for common interest and goals. It is an associative social process which is opposite to competition and conflict.
- **Competition:-** It is a form of social action in which we strive against each other for possession of or use of limited material or non material goods.
- **Conflict:-** It implies clash of interest. The basis of conflict may vary but it is always a part of a society.
- As modern society is based on capitalism, therefore competition is at its peak which gives rise to conflict. Cooperation is just for show case.

OR

Define social groups. Explain any four types of social groups. (2+4)
SOCIAL GROUP

- (a) Collection of continuously interacting people.
- (b) They share common culture, value, norm and interest.

Different types of social groups are:-

- (a) Primary and secondary group
- (b) Community and society group
- (c) Peer group
- (d) Reference group
- (e) In-group and out-group

25. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:

A world to convince: why a woman can't have it all

Every woman who has battled societal prejudice, peer pressure, male insecurity and internal conflict in pursuit of her professional ambition knows exactly what PepsiCo CEO Indra Nooyi meant when she proclaimed with disarming candour that "women can't have it all". Growing up as the daughter of a working mother — one who belonged to

a generation of trailblazer women journalists who initially had to fight just to get mainstream reporting assignments — I naively believed that talent, rebellion and grit were enough to "have it all". The truth, I would discover, is way more complex. Women pay a price for professional success that men never have to. Not only are we assessed by a different barometer (women have to be better than their male colleagues to achieve the same recognition), we are scrutinised by a harsher gaze, judged much more easily and treated with suspicion if we are not married or mothers at the 'right' age. It's equally true, as Nooyi argued, that the biological clock is in "total and complete conflict" with the career clock. Chasing a professional goal with single-minded focus — which is often the requirement of any job — can sometimes mean that you postpone personal decisions like parenthood until it's too late or you simply don't feel mentally ready for it, even if the option presents itself earlier. But the debate triggered by Nooyi's comments is two-fold: Does biology itself militate against a truly free choice for women? Or does it — profoundly unfair as it is — limit and define our choices in a way that it never does for men. The second, more compelling question is whether women — even those who are brilliant trapeze artistes at multi-tasking and juggling — are expected to DO it all, even if they can't have it all. Nooyi's own account has a telling anecdote of a conversation between her mother and her wherein she is commanded to go out and get milk for the household on a night when she returns late and has exciting news of her own promotion to share. But for her mother, the PepsiCo CEO's primary responsibility remains that of wife, mother, daughter and daughter-in-law. In the everyday work-lives of women this is an argument many a daughter would have had with her mother or mother-in-law. At one level, with the rise of women in almost every profession, it would appear as if the glass ceiling has been smashed. But it's still only cracked, not broken. Women who manage boardrooms and billion-dollar deals are still expected to keep an eye on what's for dinner, whether the linen has been changed, what vegetables are in stock and whether the children have completed their homework. While an increasing number of fair-minded and enlightened men have made home-keeping a partnership, for the most part managing the home — whether they work or not — is still treated as a female domain. In some ways by chasing and even embracing the label of 'super-women' and 'super-moms' we have done this to ourselves. Instead of romanticising the female ability for managing multiple roles, we should be negotiating for a more equal playing field — at work, and at home. It's become reasonably common to hear that women make for more compassionate bosses or are better at shaping consensus in the workplace and so on. One cannot want the essentialism of being female smashed at home but

reiterated at work. Sometimes it is our own internal contradictions and confusions that end up confirming the clichés that persist about being a woman at the workplace. - Barkha Dutt July 04, 2014

(i) Define Stereotypes and role incompatibility. (2)

- (a) Role stereotyping is a process of reinforcing some specific role for some member of the society.
- (b) Role incompatibility occurs when individuals experience expectations from outside the group about their role that are different from their own role expectations.

(ii) Explain how multiple status leads to role conflict. (4)

- (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.

SAMPLE PAPER 2
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

1. Do you think that social inequality is universal in nature? Support your answer.
2. What is the difference between In group and Out group?
3. Explain the role of mass media on youth?
4. Mention any two examples of tasks that demand cooperation with reference to agricultural or industrial operations.
5. What is meant by social order and how is it maintained?
6. Why is enlightenment important for development of sociology?
7. Mention any two features of caste system given by Ghurye.
8. Why peer pressure is considered as social pressure?
9. What is the difference between ethnocentrism and cosmopolitan outlook?
10. Mention any two advantages which privileged groups enjoy in our society.
11. What changes are brought by technology and economy?
12. What is the difference between mechanical and organic solidarity?
13. What does D.P Mukherjee mean by "living tradition"?
14. What do you mean by structural change? Give examples.
15. Why sociology and social anthropology is considered as "sister disciplines"?
16. Explain how multiple status leads to role conflict?
17. "Institution of marriage is considered universal in nature." Justify.
18. Explain any four causes that bring social change. Or Explain how social change and order differs from urban to rural society.
19. Explain why environmental problems are simultaneously social problems.
20. Define Bureaucracy. Mention any three basic feature of bureaucracy. Or According to Karl Marx, "Capitalism is a way to socialism." Comment.

21. What is welfare state? Why is A.R. Desai critical of claims made on its behalf?
22. Explain the different forms of family.
23. What do you understand by socialization? Explain any four agencies of socialization? Or What do you understand by culture? Explain the various dimensions of culture?
24. Explain social process of Cooperation, competition and conflict.
25. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below:- A jaundiced view of the Taj 19 January 2015 - The Taj Mahal is in the news again and — as can be expected — for all the wrong reasons. American and Indian researchers released a study last month which establishes and identifies the pollutants that are being deposited on the marble Facade of "the miracle in marble", turning it from luminous white to brownish-yellow. It is as if the Taj, over the last four decades, is suffering from a prolonged — and possibly fatal — attack of jaundice. This finding has hit the headlines the world over. In experiments lasting over a year, the team, led by Dr Mike Bergin of the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, collected airborne particulate matter (PM) in air filters at the site. These were "found to contain relatively high concentrations of light-absorbing particles that could potentially discolour the Taj Mahal marble surfaces, that include black carbon (BC), light absorbing organic carbon (brown carbon, BrC), and dust". Their analysis of particles deposited on marble "surrogate" samples suspended from the top of the Taj indicate that a large proportion of the surface is covered with particles that contain both carbon components and dust. The team developed a novel approach that estimated the impact of these particles on the reflectance of visible light. This in turn was used to estimate the perceived colour by the human eye.
 - a) Which form of environmental hazard has affected the glory of Taj Mahal? Why is environment management a complex and huge task for society? (1+3)
 - b) Why ecology is not limited only to forces of nature? (2)

SAMPLE PAPER 2
MARKING SCHEME

- 1. Do you think that social inequality is universal in nature? Support your answer. 2**
(a) Yes
(b) In ancient society- on the basis of caste
In modern society- on the basis of class,gender and to some extent caste also .
- 2. What is the difference between In and Out group? 2**
In group
• It refers to 'we' group
• For any individual 'In group' is the group to which he belongs
Out group
• It refers to 'they' or 'other group'.
• 'Out group' is the one to which members of 'in group' do not belong.
- 3. Explain the role of mass media on youth? 2**
Role of mass media on youth is very effective as it helps in moulding their opinion and also exposes them to outside world.
- 4. Mention any two examples of tasks that demand cooperation with reference to agricultural or industrial operations. 2**
(a) Transportation for sending manufactured goods and agricultural products to the market.
(b) Communication
(c) Banking (any 2 relevant examples)
- 5. What is meant by social order and how is it maintained? 2**
The notion of social order is restricted to the idea of resistance to change. Social order is maintained by transmitting from one generation to another through two important factors —
(a) Socialization
(b) Dominant institutions
- 6. Why is enlightenment important for development of sociology? 2**
(a) People started thinking scientifically and rationally
(b) This period helped to develop attitudes of mind that we refer to today as secular, scientific and humanistic.
- 7. Mention any two features of caste system given by Ghurye G. S. Ghurye's study on caste (any 2)**
(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.

8. Why peer pressure is considered as social pressure? 2

Peer pressure is a social pressure as it influences its peers or an individual on what one ought to do or not. It encourages others to change their attitudes, values, or behaviours to conform to those of the influencing group or individual.

9. What is the difference between ethnocentrism and cosmopolitan outlook? 2

Ethnocentrism-It is application of one's own cultural values in educating the behavior and belief of people from other cultures. Cosmopolitan Outlook-Ethnocentrism is the opposite of cosmopolitanism, which values other cultures for their differences. It does not seek to evaluate the value and belief of other people according to one's own. 2

10. Mention any two advantages which privileged groups enjoy in our society. 2

There are three basic forms of advantages which privileged groups may enjoy —

- (a) Life chances
- (b) Social status
- (c) Political influence (any 2)

11. What changes are brought by technology and economy? 2

- (a) Discovery of steam engine led to establishment of large scale industries.
- (b) Steamships and railways led to easy movement of people and goods.
- (c) Discovery of gunpowder writing paper in China also brought modernization.
- (d) New Spinning and weaving machines destroyed the handloom industry. (Any 2 points)

12. What is the difference between mechanical and organic solidarity? MECHANIC SOLIDARITY (any 2) 2

- (a) Existed in pre-industrial society
- (b) Agriculture was the main occupation and all the work was labour intensive
- (c) Existed in small population
- (d) There was more of cooperation
- (e) Social relationships are more personal
- (f) The society is person oriented

- (g) Relationship between members is intimate, close and direct.
- (h) The people have common interest
- (i) No formal code of conduct

ORGANIC Solidarity (any 2)

- (a) It existed in industrial society
- (b) Many other occupations are taken up and work is done by machines
- (c) Existing in large population
- (d) There was more or conflict and competition
- (e) Social relationships are more impersonal
- (f) The society is goal oriented
- (g) Relationships are neither intimate nor close but formal
- (h) The people have selfish aims
- (i) There is detailed code of conduct

13. What does D.P Mukherjee mean by "living tradition"? **LIVING TRADITION** **2**

- (a) According to him the first duty of an Indian sociologist to study and to know the social tradition of India.
- (b) For him the study of tradition was not oriented only towards the past, but also included sensibility to change
- (c) Thus tradition was a "living tradition" maintaining its links with the past, but also adopting to the present and thus evolving with time

14. What do you mean by Structural Change? Give examples. **2**

Structural Change:- Change which led to the overall change in the structure of society. E.g. Industrialization and Urbanization.

15. Why sociology and social anthropology is considered as "sister disciplines"? **4**

Sociology and social Anthropology are considered as "sister disciplines" because:-

- (a) Sociology is the study of existing society whereas social anthropology tends to study small and simple societies, which are relatively unchanging and lacking in historical records.
- (b) For social anthropologist the field is small whereas for sociologist field can be large.
- (c) Social anthropologist generally lives in the community that they study in order to record what they see.
- (d) On the other hand, sociologists rely on what they see.
- (e) In spite of obvious differences between the two, in 19th century, there had been a great deal of convergence between the two disciplines because with rapid development the area of study of anthropologist is shrinking.

- 16. Explain how multiple status leads to role conflict? 4**
- (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
- 17. "Institution of marriage is considered universal in nature." Justify. 4**
- Marriage has got religious sanctity as it is prescribed in our Vedas and puranas as one of the most important ashrams of life (Grihastha ashram)
 - Marriage helps in taking the family name forward.
 - Validity is given to procreation after marriage 4
- 18. Explain any four causes that bring social change. Causes of social changes are (any 4)**
- (a) Environment (Explain)
 - (b) Technology (Explain)
 - (c) Education (Explain)
 - (d) Politics (Explain)
 - (e) Economics (Explain)
 - (f) Culture (Explain)

OR

Explain how social change and order differs from urban to rural society.

Social order and social change in rural area (any 4)

- (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.

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. 4

19. Explain why environmental problems are simultaneously social problems.

"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.

20. Define Bureaucracy. Mention any three basic feature of bureaucracy. **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

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

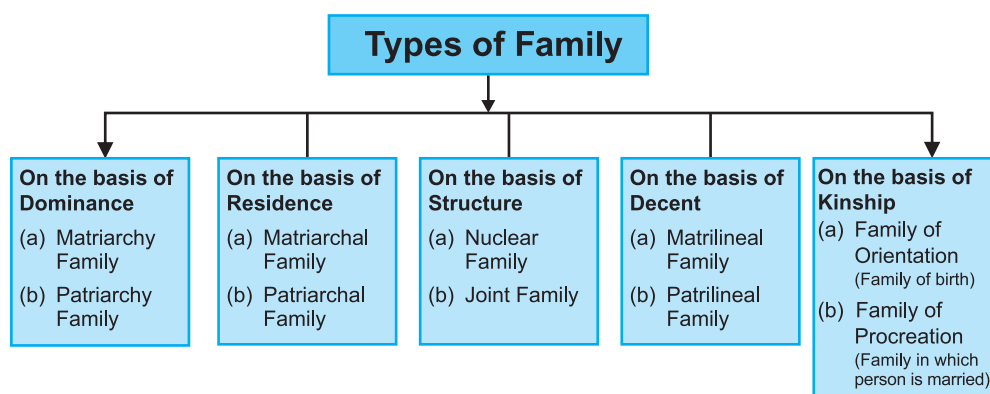
According to Karl Marx, "Capitalism is a way to socialism." Karl Marx classified people into social groups with reference to production process. He talks mainly about two classes

- (a) Proletariats (working class) (Explanation)
 - (b) Bourgeoisie (capitalist class) (Explanation)
- CLASS STRUGGLE (EXPLANATION)**

21. What is welfare state? Why is A.R. Desai critical of claims made on its behalf? 4

- I. (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.
- II. Example of USA and EUROPE
- (a) Fails to provide minimum level of economic and social security to all their citizens
- (b) Unable to reduce economic inequality
- (c) No stable development d) High level of unemployment

22. Discuss the different forms of family.



23. What do you understand by socialization? Explain any four agencies of socialization?

SOCIALISATION

It can be defined as the process whereby the helpless infant gradually becomes self-aware, knowledgeable person, skilled in the way of the culture into which he or she is born.

AGENCIES OF SOCIALISATION

- (a) Family
- (b) Peer Groups
- (c) School
- (d) Mass Media
- (e) Other socializing agencies like work place

(2+4=6)

OR

What do you understand by culture? Explain the various dimensions of culture?

According to Taylor, "Culture is a complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, art, morals, laws, customs and any other habit acquired by men as member of society." (2)

Dimensions of culture are:-

(a) Materialistic aspect

Tangible or concrete products of human creation are called materialistic aspect.

For example- clothes, jewellery etc.

(b) Non-materialistic Aspect Non tangible or abstract things. *Cognitive aspect *Normative Aspect (4)

24. Explain the social processes of Cooperation, competition and conflict. 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 carefully and answer the questions given below:- 6

A jaundiced view of the Taj

19 January 2015 -

The Taj Mahal is in the news again and — as can be expected — for all the wrong reasons. American and Indian researchers released a study last month which establishes and identifies the pollutants that are being deposited on the marble facade of "the miracle in marble", turning it from luminous white to brownish-yellow. It is as if the Taj, over the last four decades, is suffering from a prolonged -- and possibly fatal — attack of jaundice. This finding has hit the headlines the world over.

In experiments lasting over a year, the team, led by Dr Mike Bergin of the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, collected airborne particulate matter (PM) in air filters at the site. These were "found to contain relatively high concentrations of light-absorbing particles that could potentially discolour the Taj Mahal marble surfaces, that include black carbon (BC), light absorbing organic carbon (brown carbon, BrC), and dust".

Their analysis of particles deposited on marble "surrogate" samples suspended from the top of the Taj indicate that a large proportion of the surface is covered with particles that contain both carbon components

and dust. The team developed a novel approach that estimated the impact of these particles on the reflectance of visible light. This in turn was used to estimate the perceived colour by the human eye.

- (a) Which form of environmental hazard has affected the glory of Taj Mahal? Why is environment management a complex and huge task for society? (1+3)
- (b) Why ecology is not limited only to forces of nature? (2)
 - (i) Air pollution (1)

Environmental management is a complex task because of

- (a) (i) Over usage of resources
 - (ii) Over population
 - (iii) Lack of planning leading to exploitation of non-renewable resources.
- (b) Ecology is not limited only to forces of nature as in this industrialized world a lot of things are modified by human action also. (2)

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.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 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? 2**
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+1.5+1.5)**
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

Educating girls will solve social problems: CM

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 4
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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Who is regarded as the father of sociology? Why? | 2 |
| 2. What are quasi groups? | 2 |
| 3. What do you understand by role conflict? | 2 |
| 4. State the rules of marriages. | 2 |
| 5. What is education? Name its types. | 2 |
| 6. How is ethnocentrism different from cosmopolitan outlook? | 2 |
| 7. Define cultural lag. | 2 |
| 8. Name the three basic forms of advantages enjoyed by privileged groups. | 2 |
| 9. What is the difference between overt and covert conflict? | 2 |
| 10. What is the difference between law and authority? | 2 |
| 11. What is counter culture? | 2 |
| 12. What are the sources of social change? | 2 |
| 13. Define alienation. | 2 |
| 14. State Marx's view on class struggle. | 2 |
| 15. Explain the relation between sociology and social anthropology. | 4 |
| 16. Explain the types of social control with the help of example. | 4 |
| 17. Explain the functionalist and conflict perspective of social processes. | 4 |
| 18. Explain the nature of social order and social change in rural society. | 4 |

OR

Explain the nature of social order and social change in urban society. 4

- | | |
|--|---|
| 19. Explain how society shapes nature and nature shapes society. | 4 |
|--|---|

20. Explain the difference between organic solidarity and mechanical solidarity. 4
- 21 Give a brief bio sketch of M. N. Srinivas.
OR
Give a brief bio sketch of D.P Mukherjee. 4
- 22 Define modern state. Explain the chief characteristics of modern state.
OR
Explain the different forms of family. 1+5
- 23 What do you understand by socialization? Mention the various agencies of socialization. 2+4
- 24 State the features of caste system as given by Ghurye. 6
- 25 Read the passage given below and answer the following questions-
Environment of the state capital has degraded ever further. Almost all parameters describing the status of pollution, Concentration of Sulphur-di—oxide, oxides of nitrogen, suspended particulate matter (SPM) have registered an increase over the year. Even the noise pollution levels have registered an increase. According to the environment status report of Industrial Toxicology Research Centre released here on Thursday, all major commercial areas excepting that of Charbagh and Aminabad there is an increase in the pollution load.
- (a) Name the areas where there is less or no pollution. (2)
- (b) What are the causes of environmental degradation? Also suggest some steps to minimize this degradation. (2+2=4) 6

SAMPLE PAPER 5
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

1. What is the difference between micro and macro sociology? 2
2. State any two differences between ascribed and achieved status 2
3. What is a reference group? 2
4. What do you mean by stateless society? 2
5. Define socialization. 2
6. Name the sociologists belonging to functionalist and conflict school of thought. (1+1)
7. What do you understand by conflict and competition? (1+1)
8. Distinguish between village, town and cities. (1+1)
9. Define ghettoisation. 2
10. Who proposed the theory of "survival of fittest"? 2
11. Define global warming. 2
12. Define in your own words what do you understand by the term ecology. 2
13. Name any two important works of Karl Marx. (1+1)
14. Define bureaucracy. 2
15. Explain with the help of example the difference between primary and secondary group? (2+2)
16. State the intellectual ideas that went into making of sociology. 4

OR

State the material issues that went into making of sociology.

17. Marriage as a social institution is universal in nature. Comment. 4
18. Mention the causes behind the disintegration of joint family system in India. 4

OR

How protestant ethics and spirit of capitalism is related to socio-economic behavior? Comment.

19. Explain the various dimensions of culture. 4
20. Explain the difference between revolutionary and evolutionary change with the help of examples. 4
21. Explain the causes of social change. 4
22. Enlist the different tasks that demand cooperation with reference to agricultural and industrial tasks. (3+3)
23. Highlight the contribution of D.P Mukherjee on tradition and change. Or What is the criterion of measuring the performance of welfare state according to A.R Desai? 6
24. Explain why environment problems are also considered as social problems. 6
25. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions-We boys used the streets for so many different things as a place to stand around watching, to run around and play, try out the maneuverability of our bikes. Not so for girls. As we noticed all the time, for girls the street was simply a means to get straight home from school. And even for this limited use of the street, they always went in clusters, perhaps because behind their purposeful demeanor they carried the worst fears of being assaulted. (Kumar 1986)
 - (a) What does the passage convey about the society where the above observation has been made? 2
 - (b) Is the socialization process gendered? Justify with reference to the above passage. 4

SAMPLE PAPER 6
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

1. How is 'Quantitative' method of research different from 'Qualitative' method of research? 2
2. What is assembly line production? 2
3. What is division of labour? 2
4. Define 'Capitalism'? 2
5. Mention any two challenges to social order in urban areas. 1+1
6. What factors determine the choice of (research) method? 2
7. What is contestation? 2
8. Explain a 'slum'. 2
9. What is 'Urban Agglomeration'. 2
10. Define Dominant Castes. 1+1
11. What is Mono-culture? 2
12. Define the concept of 'Ideal Type'. 2
13. What are 'Gated Communities'? 2
14. Define Kinship and its types. 2
15. Explain Ethnocentrism. How different is it from Cosmopolitanism? 4
16. Define Socialization. Explain 'Mass Media' as an agency of socialization. 1+3
17. Define Objective. What are the problems for objectivity in social science/ sociology? 2+2
18. Explain the role of Enlightenment in the emergence of sociology? 4
19. What were the features of work in Pre-Modern Societies? 4
20. Differentiate between mechanical and organic solidarity. 2+2

OR

Differentiate between power and authority.

21. Why are environment problems also social problems? 4

OR

Explain the social changes brought about due to industrial revolution.

22. Differentiate between competition and conflict. Give examples. 3+3
23. Define alienation. Explain Marxian concept of class struggle. 2+4
24. Differentiate between participant and non-participant observation. 3+3
25. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:-

When men migrate to urban areas, women have to plough and manage the agricultural fields. Many a time they become the sole providers of their families. Such households are known as female headed households. Widowhood too might create such familial arrangement. Or it may happen when men get remarried and stop sending remittance to their wives, children and other dependents. In such a situation, women have to ensure the maintenance of the family. Among the Kolams, a tribal community in south-eastern Maharashtra and northern Andhra Pradesh, a female headed household is an accepted norm.

- (i) What is understood by 'feminisation of agriculture'? 2
(ii) State any two causes of 'feminisation'. Name the states where this norm is practised. 2+2

SAMPLE PAPER 7
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

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Write briefly about the pluralities present in the society? | 2 |
| 2. Define the term reference groups with examples. | 2 |
| 3. List out two differences between the villages and cities. | 2 |
| 4. What is the difference between authority and law? | 2 |
| 5. Differentiate between material and non-material culture. | 2 |
| 6. What do you understand by the term 'ethnocentrism'? | 2 |
| 7. Are gated communities present in most of the cities as well as villages? | 2 |
| 8. What are the challenges to social order in the cities? | 2 |
| 9. What do you understand by anomie? | 2 |
| 10. List out main means of mass transit in the cities? | 2 |
| 11. Has any gentrification or upscaling taken place in your neighbourhood? | 2 |
| 12. Define the term assimilation. | 2 |
| 13. What are social constraints? Are they necessary? | 2 |
| 14. Is laissez faire liberalism present in modern India? | 2 |
| 15. Bring out the differences between Sociology and Economics. | 4 |
| 16. Bring out the basic differences in the types of social control prevalent in the society. | 4 |
| 17. Bring out the basic differences between Castes and Class. | 4 |
| 18. Imagine a society without competition. Is it possible? Discuss. | 4 |
| 19. What are the major environmental problems faced by the society today? | 4 |
| 20. State the basic features of Bureaucracy. | 4 |
| 21. Explain the concept of female headed households. | 4 |
-

- 22. Define culture. Discuss in detail about its various dimensions. 6
- 23. What were the viewpoints of A R Desai on the concept of state? 6
- 24. Define the term family and what are its types. 6
- 25. Read the passage and answer the given questions.

On the night of 3rd December 1984, a deadly gas spread through Bhopal, killing about 400 people and leaving 200,000 permanently disabled. The gas was later identified as MIC, accidentally released by Union Carbide pesticide factory. In its State of India's Environment: The Second Citizen's Report the Centre for Science and Environment analyzed the reasons behind the disaster.

- a) Name the type of disaster that struck Bhopal in 1984? Was it a natural one? 2
- b) Why is it said that we live in high risk societies? Elaborate in points. 2

SAMPLE PAPER 8
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

1. Why is sociology considered as a scientific discipline? Based on experimentation/Value neutrality/Based on social reality and hence can be proved. 2
2. Differentiate between social group and quasi group. 2
3. Mention any two features of caste system given by G.S. Ghurye. 2
4. What is authority? 2
5. Do you think social inequality is universal in nature? Support your answer. 2
6. Explain the concept of alienation as stated by Marx. 2
7. Mention one positive and one negative effects of intermixing of cultural groups. 2
8. Why is peer pressure considered as social pressure? 2
9. What is the difference between ethnocentrism and cosmopolitanism?2
10. Explain the difference between evolutionary and revolutionary change with the help of examples. 2
11. Why is the ideology of competition considered as a dominant ideology in capitalism? 2
12. Explain social 'solidarity' as given by Emile Durkheim. 2
13. Why is enlightenment important for the development of sociology? 2
14. What do you mean by structural change? Give an example. 2
15. Explain the intellectual ideas that went into the making of sociology?4
16. Define a modern state. Explain the chief characteristics of a modern state.

OR

Explain how the transformation of workplace took place from a pre-industrial to industrial society.

4

17. Describe the two-way process by which the “social environments” emerge. 4
18. Define Bureaucracy. Explain the chief characteristic of bureaucratic authority. 4
19. Discuss the Protectionists and Nationalists debate on tribal culture. 4
20. Mention the causes behind the disintegration of joint family system in India. 4
21. Explain the various dimension of culture. 4
22. Discuss Karl Marx’s theory of class conflict and class struggle. 6
23. Analyse the arguments given for and against the village as a subject of sociological research. (M.N. Srinivas) 6
24. What is ‘risk based societies’? “The resources we use, or misuse today leaves the coming generations with nothing in their hands”. - comment with regard to sustainable development. 2+4
25. Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

Environment of the state capital has degraded further. Almost all parameters describing the status of pollution, concentration of Sulphur-dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, suspended particulate matter (SPM) has registered an increase over the years. Even the noise pollution levels have registered an increase. According to the environment status report of Industrial Toxicology Research Centre released here on Thursday, all major commercial areas exception that of Charbagh and Aminabad, there is an increase in pollution load.

 - a) Name the areas where there is less or no pollution. 2
 - b) What are the causes of environmental degradation? Suggest two steps to minimize this degradation. 1+3

SAMPLE PAPER 9
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

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 Giddiens are the four major Classes of the World? 2
 7. What do you understand by Calvinism? 2
 8. How do Functionalists refer to Social Control? 2
 9. What is Cumulative knowledge in Sociology? 2
 10. What is the difference between Matrilocal Families & Patri local Families? 2
 11. What is a Consanguineal 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 organism 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 Ascribed & Achieved Status. 4
 19. What do you understand by informal means of Social Control? 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 August 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. Read the given Passage & answer the following questions :

Passage :

The jajmani system in India was a Caste-Based System, meant to cater to Rural India, where people professed hereditary occupations. Since most 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

Answer the following questions based on the above passage :

25. (a) What according to you is the Jajmani System? What do you understand by hereditary occupations? 1+1
25. (b) Sociologists believe that the Jajmani System denotes, Bonded Labour which is kind of Slavery. Do you agree or disagree? Analyse the statement and explain it in the context of Indian Caste system. 4

SAMPLE PROJECT TOPICS

1. Correlational Study between Violent Cartoons and Anti-social Behaviour of Children.
2. Indecent Dressing among Undergraduates.
3. The Effect of Rural Poverty on Environmental Degradation.
4. Influence of Parenting Style on Self-esteem of Children.
5. The career aspirations of girls studying in government schools.
6. Apprehensions about the high cut offs in Delhi University.
7. The emotional status of people staying in Old Age Homes.
8. The interest of youth towards politics.
9. Are the teenagers indulging in self-harm nowadays?
10. Is grass root politics the need of the hour?
11. Should children have access to licensed guns?
12. Should LGBT culture be legalized in India?
13. Does the emergence of Gated communities lead to disconnected society?
14. Problems and tribulations of slum dwellers.
15. Crime against children should be subverted.

EXAMPLE 1

Broad Research Topic: Cycle rickshaws and rickshaw-walas in cities and towns

1. Research Question:

From the topic given above, the student must select and refine a specific research question like the ones shown in the following examples.

Example 1 A: Occupational mobility and the occupation of rickshaw-walas.

What are some of the previous occupations of those who are currently rickshaw pullers? What other occupations are rickshaw pullers aspiring to or considering? Where is rickshaw pulling placed in terms of downward as different from upward occupational mobility?

Example 1 B: Occupational hazards as perceived by rickshaw pullers.

What, according to rickshaw-walas, are the main professional hazards or problems they face?

Example 1 C : Factors determining choice of neighborhood.

How do rickshaw pullers choose the particular neighborhood in which they will ply their rickshaws? What are the factors that influence their decision?

Example 1 D: How educated are rickshaw-walas?

Are they mostly illiterate or are they among the lower levels of the educated unemployed who have been unable to find better jobs?

Similar research questions (as mentioned above)

Example 1 D is picked as the research question for the following stages

Brief Justification or rationale for the research question:

The general impression is that rickshaw-pullers are all illiterate. But is this true? Why is it obvious that they are not highly educated & literate and we do not know what is their average level of schooling. Having occasionally seen some rickshaw-pullers reading newspapers, it would be very interesting to know how educated they are and why did they leave school.

2. Research Method:

The survey method based on a questionnaire can be used. A short questionnaire asking rickshaw-pullers about level of education and reasons for leaving the school could be prepared. Since most of the Rickshaw-Pullers

may not be able to read or write, the interviewer might need to fill in the answers while interviewing. Oral answers are best in this situation. A structured pre-prepared questionnaire will ensure that the same questions are asked to all. Keeping the questionnaire short and simple will let the survey cover more respondents: preferably a sample size of more than 30 respondents would be preferable.

3. Research Site:

Since no list of Rickshaw-pullers exists, it will be difficult to draw a random sample. So a snowball sampling approach can be implemented. beginning with some Rickshaw-pullers available handy in the neighborhood and then requesting them to introduce me to their friends and acquaintances and so on. Try to aim for a representative mix of respondents in terms of age groups and different localities in which they work.

4. Steps for Implementation:

Begin with some initial enquiries with Rickshaw-pullers in neighborhood. A few would be happy to help and this set could be used for the validation of questionnaire. After initial enquiries with selected rickshaw-walas, make the necessary changes in the questionnaire and make enough copies of it. Each questionnaire needs to be numbered so that it can be identified. Maintain a master sheet to keep a record of the respondents so that it can be ensured that enough persons in different age groups and localities are covered. After the questionnaires are filled, start the process of compiling the data. This needs a tabulation sheet where answers to a question given by different respondents can be entered in one place. Then the overall results of the survey will be prepared. Based on these results, prepare the section on the findings and conclusions.

5. Expected Outcomes:

It is hoped to find out the general level of education among rickshaw-vwalas in my town. This will let one know whether it is correct to think of them an educated unemployed, or whether they belong to category of uneducated unskilled labour. If it turns out that most of them have some years of schooling, then this might be useful to know if any social policy with respect to the occupation is being planned. One possible limitation of the study is that rickshaw-walas may become apprehensive about' answering the questionnaire specially if their answers are being written down by someone. Asc. respondents may want to hide their actual years of education (both if they have more. and If they have less education) because they may be embarrassed to admit this in front of others.

EXAMPLE 2

Bread Research Topic : Gendered differences in the socialization of girls and boys.

1. **Research Question :** Are young girls socialized differently from boys when it comes to activities of choice, such as play? What kinds of toys/games are girls encouraged or discouraged to play compared with boys, in the age group of 3 to 6? Rationale : It is well known that girls and boys are socialized differently. But how precisely this happens is still important to know, specially in areas where adults do not necessarily control what children do. areas where children are supposed to have autonomy. is there a lot of resistance on the part of children that needs to be overcome by adults or peer pressure etc. or is this a relatively consensual process?
2. **Research Method :** Observations (including participant observation where possible). This is probably the best method of understanding the qualitative interactions that are the necessary medium for socialization. By observing children and participating in their play wherever possible, interviewer will have an opportunity to find out the concrete ways in which socialization takes place, and the responses of children to this process.
3. **Specific Site :** In this case the site is defined by the particular children of that age group who are available to me for doing a study. This would effectively mean the households and families to which interviewer has easy access, in other words, neighbors, relatives and other friends or family friends.
4. **Steps for Implementation:** First identify children of this age group who are accessible. Preferably look for instances where both girls and boys of this age group are present in the same family or household, but failing that try to identify a set of two or more households where (taken together) both girls and boys are present. Next seek permission for doing the study, and after getting permission, get the preliminary details of the household and of the children involved. (Parental occupation, type of household environment, what is the children's usual routing, how are their usual playmates etc.) Having done this, spend as much time as possible with these children in whatever forms possible. Thus, arrange to visit them regularly at different times, and keep up these visits for a long enough period to develop rapport with them. One can then observe the pattern of

their play, the types of toys they have, and the kinds of games they play with these toys etc. What instructions adults give, how they are responded to by children, and an overall outcome of this interaction are all important data for the study. For example, are "gender inappropriate" toys present in the environment? If so, how is their presence responded to by children, and by the adults around them? Do other children (playmates) play a significant role in regulating gender appropriate/inappropriate play? interviewer should not intervene in the situation as far as possible but try to observe the spontaneous reactions of all involved. Try to keep a regular diary where detailed descriptions of each 'field work' session is recorded.

5. **Expected Outcomes** : A better understanding of the concrete ways in which socialization occurs in children of a particular social group or class. The chief limitation of the study is that it is relevant only for the particular social and economic group to which the families belong. Other children in other contexts may be socialized differently, so that the conclusions may not be correctly mapped on to other set of population that come from different social and economic group. Even within the specific group, it is possible that the particular cases studied are not typical but unusual. This should be factored in the study and an attempt to keep conclusions as generic as possible should be made by consulting relevant sources.

EXAMPLE 3

Broad Research Topic : The mass media and their changing role in social life.

1. **Research Question :** How has the growing importance of television affected advertisements in newspapers?

How has newspaper advertising tried to adapt - by emphasizing different products, by using different types of ads etc.? Rationale: Most people feel that television is now the dominant mass communication medium: however, newspapers have not done badly either. In fact they have been growing at a phenomenal rate, especially in local Indian languages. It would be interesting to know if the chief source of revenue for a newspaper - advertising - has undergone any change due to the emergence of TV.

2. **Research Method :** Archival method. based on content analysis of a sample of Newspapers. This is the most direct method of answering the research questions and quantifying the effect of cable and satellite television on volumes or quality of newspaper advertisements. Interviewing people for this maybe misleading as it will be prone to subjective errors. Observation does not seem to be a feasible method for this question.

However one limitation of the archival method is that it depends on the availability and access to the 'archive'.

3. **Specific Site :** In this case site is actually a sample of issues of specific newspapers that have been in existence for a long time . After deciding on a date (year) from when television became prominent in my town city, a sample of newspapers can be picked from before and after that date. The number of newspapers could vary from one (if there is only one in my city/town) to four. This way of selecting Issues of the newspaper will eliminate possible biases and ensure a wide enough selection of time points.
4. **Steps for Implementation:** First select a sample of newspaper issues. A selection set spanning over three years before TV became popular and three years after TV gained phenomenal inroads to audience could be sufficient representative set. These three years could be chosen according to some fixed principles (e.g: one year before/after TV, three years before/after TV, and six years before/after TV), or according to availability of back issues of the newspaper. In these three years, randomly choose two issues (actual, issue of a daily newspaper for a particular day) per year, by taking random numbers between 1 - 365 (or

366 for leap years) from a random number table, or by getting random numbers from a calculator or computer program. Alternatively, one could use a draw of lots by first choosing the month (12 folded chits with numbers 1 to 12 written on them shuffled and selected blindly) and then the date (28, 30 or 31 chits depending on the month selected). Thus a total of 12 issues of the chosen newspaper(s) from six different years (three before TV, three after) will be the working set.

If all the back issues of newspapers are not available, they can be replaced by the available set using the same method of sample selection as above. Then collect detailed data on the advertisements shown in these selected issues and organize in the form of tables for easy interpretation and summary.

For example, one would like to know about any change in the number of advertisements in different categories of products -services, food items, clothing, .appliances, etc. To do this, one has to prepare a tally sheet where these categories are entered and prepare one such sheet for each year. Then go through each issue of the newspaper and count the number of advertisements for each category of product. After doing this for every issue, add up for each year and prepare a consolidated chart where the final figures are given. A table could then be prepared to highlight the major changes (if any) or lack of change before and after TV.

The type of advertising strategy adopted in the ads can as well be explored i.e., is there any change in the number of ads that emphasize product quality, lower cost, glamour of product, celebrity endorsement etc. etc. This change could then be presented in another table showing any changes in these strategies before and after TV.

Finally, based on this data, conclusions can be drawn about changes in the overall number and/or nature of advertisements before and after television. This would help to determine what effect, if any, television has had on the print medium.

5. **Expected Outcomes :** A better sense of changes in newspaper advertising before and after TV. Possible limitations: Old issues of newspapers may not include the advertising supplements and similar pages, whereas more recent issues may have them. This means we cannot get a full sense of what was advertised in the past. Moreover, changes in newspaper ads could have come about for reasons other than the coming of television, but which happened roughly at the same time. It will be hard for the study to be able to differentiate and accord these effects properly.

SOCIOLOGY (039)
CLASS XI
PRACTICE QUESTION PAPER
(2021-22)

Max. Marks 80

Time: 3 hrs.

General Instructions

1. The question paper is divided into Four Sections.
2. There are 38 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question nos. 1-20. Learning Checks (very short answer type) question carrying 1 mark each. You are required to answer them as directed
4. Section B includes question nos. 21-29. Very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
5. Section C includes question nos. 30-35. They are short answer type question carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
6. Section D includes question nos. 36-37. They are long answer type question carrying 6 marks each Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.
7. Question no 38 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

SECTION-A

A. Choose the right one out.

- Q.1 Identify the primary agency of socialization
- (a) media (b) family
- (c) school (d) Work Place
- Q.2 A social group is characterized by
- (a) Lack of sense of belongingness
- (b) Lack of face to face interaction
- (c) Impersonal Relationship
- (d) Stable pattern of interaction
- Q.3 "Panchamas" are known as:
- (a) Out caste (b) In caste
- (c) Primary Cast (d) none of the above
- Q.4 Which rule derives its authority from the state?
- (a) Mores (b) Norms
- (c) Laws (d) Folkways
-

- Q.5. Who wrote the book "Sociological imagination"?
- (a) C.W. Mills (b) August comte
(c) Max Weber (d) Karl Marx

B. Fill in the blanks

Q.6 The term sociology was coined by Auguste Comte in the year

Q.7 Who wrote "Caste and race" book in India?

Or

A welfare state does not seek to eliminate themarket.

Q.8 Social Facts arewhich emerge from the association of people.

Or

The foundation of modern industry was laid by the industrial revolution which began first in

Q.9 Green house is also called a

Q.10 InState chipko movement was started in India.

C. True/false

Q.11 Caste restricts the choice of occupation.

Q.12 Sociology as a 'Western Discipline emerged in Africa.

Q.13 A modern society is not appreciative of cultural influences from abroad.

Q.14 A Quantitative research includes Questionnaire method.

Q.15. The Sub-Culture groups are marked by style, taste and association.

C. Correct the statement

Q.16 The very disadvantage of interview method is the flexibility of its format.

Q.17 Sociology is the study of state while political science is a special science.

Q.18 A Class of students is an example of Quasi group.

Q.19 A little tradition is found in urban society.

Q.20 The mechanical solidarity concept was given by Max Weber.

SECTION-B

- Q. 21 Write a note on tradition.
Q. 22 Write a short note on division of labour.
Q. 23 What is Capitalism?

Or

- Q. 23 List any two consequences of urbanization.
Q. 24 Marriage is a social institution. Describe it.
Q. 25 Define Reference Group.

Or

What do you understand by role conflict?

- Q. 26 Write a note on social constraint.
Q. 27 What were Louis Dumont's views regarding Indian Villages?

Or

What do you understand by welfare state?

- Q. 28 Write the three dimensions of culture.
Q. 29 Write Karl Marx's views of Cooperation.

SECTION-C

- Q. 30 What is social stratification? Discuss the major characteristics of social stratification.

Or

What do you understand by social control? Explain the types of social control.

- Q. 31 Compare and contrast the functionalist and conflict views to understand social institutions.

Or

Write a note on diverse family forms that exist in different societies.

- Q. 32 Why were village studies an important part of India sociology?
Q. 33 What is the role of politics in bringing about social change?

- Q 34. Differentiate between organic solidarity and mechanical solidarity. What are the characteristics of society based on mechanical solidarity?
- Q.35 Describe the position of Herbert Risley and G.S. Ghurye on the relationship between caste and race in India.

SECTION-D

- Q. 36 How is authority related to domination and the law? Explain the different types of authority with suitable examples.
- Q.37 Explain with suitable examples the relationship between conflict, involuntary cooperation and resistance.

Or

What are the three basic forms of advantages which privileged groups enjoy?

- Q. 38 Read the given Passage & answer the following question:

A. Passage:

When men migrate to urban areas, women have to plough and manage the agricultural fields. Many a time they become the sole providers of their families. Such households are known as female headed households. Widowhood too might create such familial arrangement. Or it may happen when men get remarried and stop sending remittance to their wives, children and other dependents. In such a situation, women have to ensure the maintenance of the family. Among the Kolams, a tribal community in south-eastern Maharashtra and northern Andhara Pradesh, a female headed household is an accepted norm.

1. Name two states where female headed household is an accepted norms. 2
2. Enumerate the different factors that give to female headed house hold in the rural areas. 4

ANSWER KEY
SOCIOLOGY CLASS-XI

Section A

A Marks **(1)**

1. b. Family
2. d. Stable pattern of interaction
3. a. Out caste
4. C. Laws
5. a. C.W Mills
6. 1838
7. G.S. Ghurye

Or

Capitalist

8. Collective pattern of behavior and belief or Britain
9. Hot house
10. Uttarakhand
11. True
12. False
13. False
14. True
15. True
16. Chief advantage of interview is flexibility of its format
17. Sociology is the study of society and political science is study of state and government.
18. Class of students is an example of peer group
19. Little tradition found in rural society
20. Mechanical solidarity is given by EMILE DURKHEIM.

B. Marks **(2)**

21. Tradition

A Tradition is a belief of behavior (old custom) passed down within a group or society with symbolic meaning or special significance with origins in the past.

-An Example of tradition is eating turkey on thanksgiving or putting up a tree on Christmas

22. Division of labour, the separation of work process into a number of tasks, with each task performed by a separate person or group of persons....-It is most often applied to systems of mass production and is one of the basic organizing principles of the assembly line.
23. Capitalism is often thought of as an economic system in which private actors own and control property in accord with their interests, and demand and supply freely set prices in markets in a way that can serve the best interests of society.

-The essential feature of capitalism is the motive to make a profit

Or

Rapid increase in population is affecting the suburbs also.

They are facing problems of an urban centre ranging from traffic congestion to poverty, increasing crime rates, especially theft

-Vandalism, air pollution, despoliation of the physical environment, housing problems and financial problem are also the result of rapid urbanization.

24. Marriage is one of the universal social institutions established to control and regulate the life of mankind. It is closely associated with the institution of family.

-both the institutions are complementary to each other. It is an institution with different implications. in different cultures.

25. A reference group is a group to which an individual or another group is compared, used by sociologists in reference to any group that is used by an individual as a standard for evaluating themselves and their own behaviour.

Examples of your normative reference groups include your parents, siblings, teachers, peers, associates and friends.

A comparative reference group is a group of individuals whom you compare yourself against and may strive to be like ex. heroes and actors.

OR

Role conflict occurs when there are incompatible demands placed upon a person relating to their job or position.

People experience role conflict when they find themselves pulled in

various directions as they try to respond to the many statuses they hold

26. Social constraints are the external controls on individual freedom maintained by the society.

The government, as a part of the society, controls individual freedom through laws that embodies the power of the government and are legitimatised Constraints on freedom are also a result of social inequality.

27. The welfare state is a way of governing in which the state or an established group of social institutions provides basic economic security for its citizens. By definition, in a welfare state, the government is responsible for the individual and social welfare of its citizens.

28. There are three dimensions of culture cognitive, normative and material that comprise a whole.

- Cognitive aspect of culture: It refers to how we learn to process what we hear, so as to give it a proper meaning
- Normative aspect of culture: It refers to rule of conduct like not opening other people's letters, performing rituals at death.
- Material It refers to the tangible, concrete products that members of society possess and make use of; e.g.- machines, buildings, jewellery, modes of transportation, technological gadgets.

29. He believed that no economic class-wage workers, land owners, etc. should have power over another.

Marx believed that everyone should contribute what they can, and everyone should get what they need.

His most famous book was the Communist Manifesto in which he shares some views on cooperation.

SECTION C

30. Social Stratification : Social stratification refers to the existence of structured inequalities between groups in society, in terms of their access to material or symbolic rewards.

Four basic systems of stratification have existed in human societies: Stratification on the basis of slavery:

It is an extreme form of inequality in which individuals are literally owned by others. Stratification on the basis of Estate System :

Estates characterized feudal Europe. The estates comprised of three strata's, i.e. Clergy, Nobility and Common man.

Stratification on the basis of Caste:

In a caste stratification system, an individual's position totally depends on the status attributes ascribed by birth rather than achieved.

Stratification on the basis of class: Stratification on the basis of class is not dependent on birth, but it depends on profession, ability, skill, education, science etc.

OR

Social Control: It refers to the various means used by a society to bring its unruly members back into line. Social control is considered essential because its main objective is to maintain balance in social system and to develop cooperative attitude in the individuals.

Types of Social Control:

- (1) Formal Social Control: It includes control by state, law, police, bureaucracy, army power, education etc. The state exercises legal power to control the individual and an behaviour. It should be codified and systematic.
- (2) Informal Social Control: It includes control by religion, custom, tradition, mores, conve. etc.
31. Functionalist perspective on social institution: Social institutions a complex set of social norms, beliefs, values and role relationship that arise in response to the needs of society.

In other words social institution exists to satisfy social needs.

Conflict perspective on social institution:

All individuals are not placed equally in society. All social institutions will operate in the interest of dominant sections of society.

The dominant social section not only dominates political and economic institutions but also ensures that the ruling class idea become the ruling ideas of a society.

OR

Family is a group of persons directly linked by kin connections, the adult members of which assume responsibility of caring for

children. Diverse family forms are found in different societies.

On the basis of Dominance (a) Matriarchy Family (b) Patriarchy Family

On the basis of Residence (a) Matrilocal Family (b) Patrilocal Family

On the basis of descent (a) Matrilineal Family (b) Patrilineal Family

On the basis of structure (a) Matriarchal Family (b) Patriarchal Family

32.

- (a) In Indian Sociology, an important way in which fieldwork was used was in village studies.
- (b) The village acted as the equivalent of the tribal community studied by the earlier anthropologists. It was a bounded community, and was small enough to be studied by a single person i.e. the sociologist could get to know almost everyone in the village, and observe life there.
- (c) Anthropology was not very popular with nationalists in colonial India because of its excessive concern with the primitive. Many educated Indians felt that disciplines like anthropology carried a colonial bias because they emphasised the non-modern aspects of colonised societies rather than their progressive side.
- (d) Village studies were important also because they provided Indian sociology with a subject that was of great interest in newly independent India. The government was interested in developing rural India. The national movement and specially Gandhi had been actively involved in 'village uplift programmes'.

33. Politics : Political forces have been the most important causes of social change, for e.g., history of warfare.

- India's struggle for Independence.
- Nepal's rejections of monarchy.
- Biggest political change of history: universal adult franchise.

34. Mechanical Solidarity

- It existed in preindustrial society.
- Agriculture is the main occupation
- Exists in society with less population
- There is more of cooperation. Organic solidarity

- It exists in industrial society
- work is done by machines
- Many other occupations are taken & all the work is labour intensive.
- Existing in large population - There is more of conflict & competition Traditional cultures with a low division of labour are characterised by mechanical solidarity. Because most members are occupied in similar occupation, they are bound together by common experience and shared beliefs.

35.

- Herbert Risley thought humans can be divided into separate races on the basis of physical characteristics (length of nose, size of skull etc.)
- He believed India was a 'Lab' for studying evolution of racial types because inter-caste marriage is prohibited.
- He argued caste originated in race because different caste groups seemed to belong to distinct racial types.
- He suggested that lower castes were original inhabitants and subjugated by Aryans.
- Ghurye believed Risley's theory was true only for north India. In other parts of India, intergroup differences were not very large.
- Thus 'racial purity' was preserved only in north India and in rest of the country, endogamy was introduced into already racially varied groups.

SECTION D

36. Authority - Power is exercised through authority. Authority is that form of power which is accepted as legitimate.

Law : is an explicitly codified norm or rule. It is usually written down, and there are laws that specify how laws are to be made or changed. Laws apply to all citizens of a country. The three types of authority as referred by Max Weber.

- Rational- Legal Authority
- Charismatic Authority
- Traditional Authority

37. Cooperation:- It means working together for common interest and goals. It is associative social process which is opposite to competition and conflict.

Competition. It is a form of social action in which we strive against each other for possession, or use of limited material or non material goods.

Conflict:

- It implies clash of interest. The basis of conflict may vary but it is always a part of a society.
- Basis of conflict - Personal, Racial, Class, Caste, Political and international

Example - A study conducted among different sections of society to understand the attitude towards taking natal property shows that significant number of women emphasized apprehension rather than affection by saying they would not claim full or any share of natal property because they were afraid this would sour relations with their brothers or cause brothers' wives to hate them, and that they would no longer be welcome to their natal homes. A woman demanding her share is considered to be a greedy shrew. When such conflicts are not properly expressed they are termed as covert conflicts.

OR

There are three basic forms of advantages which privileged groups may enjoy

- (a) Life chances
- (b) Social status
- (c) Political influence

38.

- (a) Maharashtra & Andhra Pradesh

(b)

- (i) Migration of men in the family, women left as sole bread earners
- (ii) widowhood
- (ii) men get remarried and stop sending remittance to their wives, children and other dependents

PRACTICE PAPER
SOCIOLOGY 039 CLASS-XI

Max.Marks 80

Time : 3 Hour

General Instructions

1. This question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 38 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question Nos. 1-20 carrying 1 marks each.
4. Section B includes question Nos 21-29 carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
5. Section C includes question Nos. 30-35 carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each questions should not exceed 80 words.
6. Section D includes question Nos 36-38 carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.

Section-A

1. Where did 'Chipko Movement' took place:
 - (a) Punjab
 - (b) Uttrakhand
 - (c) Haryana
 - (d) Gujarat
2. implies clash of interest.
 - (a) Unity
 - (b) Conflict
 - (c) Cooperation
 - (d) None of the above
3. Which of the following is the subject matter of sociology :-
 - (a) Social groups
 - (b) Social institutions
 - (c) Social relations
 - (d) All of the above

4. Due to achieved status, increases in modern society.
 - (a) Harmony
 - (b) Assimilation
 - (c) Cooperation
 - (d) competition
5. Who wrote the book 'The Protestant Ethics and the Spirit of Capitalism'?
 - (a) August Comte
 - (b) Emile Durkheim
 - (c) Max Weber
 - (d) Karl Marx

B. State true or false for question nos. 6-10

6. City life discourages individuality. (True /False)
7. Matching of material and non-material culture give rise to cultural lag. (True /False)

OR

'Internet chatting' reflects the normative aspect of culture. (True /False)

8. Occurrence of nuclear disaster show that we live in Risk Society. (True /False)

OR

Social ecology points out that social relations, in particular the organisation of property and production, shape environment perceptions and practices. (True /False)

9. The smaller the size of sample the greater possibility to represents populations. (True /False)
10. Solidarity is a character of industrial society. (True /False)
11. Herbert Risley argued that caste must have originated in
12. Change that occurs comparatively quickly even suddenly and when power structure changes through the overthrow of a former ruling class is called
13. means collecting data unbiased and neutrally.

14. Social control may be or.....
15. Marx believed that will be replaced by socialism.

Correct the statement

16. India was centre of Industrial Revolution.
17. When one applies one's own cultural values in evaluating the behaviour and beliefs of people from other culture, it is called cosmopolitonsim.
18. Conflict perspective sees state as representing the interests of all section of society.
19. According to Durkheim modern societies are based on Mechanical Solidarity.
20. According to Ghurye "racial Purity had been preserved due to prohibition on exogamy in North India.

SECTION B

21. What are the two changes brought about by technology and economy?
22. What do you understand by global warming? 2
23. Discuss two characteristics of bureaucratic authority.

OR

- What do you understand by discussion of labour? 2
24. What is macro sociology?
25. What is the need of social control?

OR

- Distinguish between primary and secondary social group. 2
26. What do you mean by participant observation? 2
27. Define material culture.

OR

- What do you mean by sub-culture 2
28. Give two characteristics of social change. 2
29. Discuss the concept of enforced cooperation. 2

SECTION-C

30. How is sociology a science? Give details 4
31. Why do we need to use special terms and concepts in sociology? 4

OR

Write any four functions of social control. 4

32. Discuss role of family in process of socialisation 4

OR

Explain the characteristics of culture.

33. What are the main steps of social survey? 4
34. How does crime cause social dissolution? 4
35. How was the industrial revolution responsible for giving rise to sociology?

OR

Why do classes come into conflict, according to Marx? 4

SECTION-D

36. Explain the recent trends in religion. 6
37. What are the main arguments on either side of the debate about how to relate to tribal communities?

OR

Discuss the features of the caste system as given by G.S. Ghurye. 6

38. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The ideology of competition is the dominant ideology in capitalisation. The logic of this ideology is that the market operates in a manner that ensures greatest efficiency. For example competition ensures that the most efficient firm survives. Competition ensures that the students with higher marks or best studies get admission into prestigious colleges. And then get best jobs. In all cases the best material rewards.

- (a) What is competition? 2
- (b) Explain the difference between competition and conflict. 4

Section-A

1. D.P. pointed out that the root meaning of the word tradition is to transmit. Its Sanskrit equivalents are either Parampara, that is, succession; or aitihiyam, which comes from the same root as itihas or history. Traditions are thus strongly rooted in the past that is kept alive through the repeated recalling and retelling of stories and myths.

Read the source and answer the following question.

Define tradition with examples.

2. Ghurye believed that Risley's thesis of the upper castes being Aryan and the lower castes being non-Aryan was broadly true only for northern India. In other parts of India, the inter-group differences in the anthropometric measurements were not very large or systematic.

Read the source and answer the following question.

Who are the original inhabitants of India?

Section-B

3. **Children were often helping their families at work from the age of five or six; the early factory system depended on the labour of children. It was during the 19th and early 20th centuries that ideas about childhood as a special stage of life gained influence. It then became unthinkable for small children to be at work, and many countries passed laws banning child labour. At the same time, there emerged ideas about compulsory education, and children were supposed to be in school rather than at work, and many laws were passed for this as well.**

Read the source and answer the following question.

(a) What do you mean by Compulsory Education?

(b) Define 'Child Labour'.

4. Changes in mode of mass transport may also bring about significant social change in cities. Affordable, efficient and safe public transport makes a huge difference to city life and shape the social character of a city apart from influencing its economic fortunes. Many scholars have written on the difference between cities based on public transport like London or New York and cities that depend mainly on individualised car-based transport like Los Angeles.

Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

(a) What is 'Mass Transport'?

- (b) How does mass transport effect the economic condition of a city?
5. What do you mean by Proletarian Class?
 6. How is traditional authority different from charismatic authority?
 7. What is 'Social Fact'?
 8. What do you understand by structural change.
- or
- What is 'Evolution'?
9. What principles did the French Revolution leave for the modern world?

Section-C

10. **Differentiate between Organic Solidarity and Mechanic Solidarity?**
 11. What is the significance of village studies in the History of Indian Sociology? What role did M.N. Srinivas Play in promoting village studies?
- or
- What are the specifities of Indian Culture and society, and how do they affect the pattern of change?
12. How was the Industrial Revolution responsible for giving rise to Sociology?

Section-D

13. **What is meant by social order and how is it maintanied?**
- or
- How are a village, town and city distinguished from each other?
14. What is a Welfare State? Why is A.R. Desai critical of the claims made on its behalf?

PRACTICE PAPER
SOCIOLOGY 039 CLASS-XI

Max.Marks 40

Time : 2 Hour

General Instructions

- 1. The paper has 14 questions.**
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A – Questions number 1 to 2 are One-mark source based questions. The answer to these questions must not exceed 10-15 words.
4. Section B – Questions number 3 to 9 are Two-mark questions. The answer very short answer type questions. The answer to these questions should not exceed 30 words.
5. Section C – Questions number 10 to 12 are Four-mark questions. The answer are short answer type questions should not exceed 80 words.
6. Section D – Questions number 13 and 14 are Six-mark questions. The answer are long answer type questions. The answer to these questions should not exceed 200 words.

Section-A

1. Social change does not include any and all changes, but only big ones, changes which transform things fundamentally.

Read the above source and answer the question:

What is meant by social change.

2. Sudden fluctuation in agricultural prices, droughts or floods can cause havoc in rural society. The recent spate of farmer suicides in India is an example of this. On the other hand large scale development programmes aimed at the rural poor can also have an enormous impact.

Read the above source and answer the question:

Write down the name of a large scale development programme which is run keeping in mind the poor villagers.

Section-B

3. **According to Karl Mark capitalist society was marked by an ever intensifying process of alienation operating at serveral levels.**

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

- (a) By which class capitalist society would be transformed?
 - (b) According to Karl Marx, write the classification of the society.
4. Caste is an institution based on segmental division. This means that caste is divided into a number of closed; mutually exclusive segments or compartments. Each caste is one such compartment.

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

- (a) What determines caste?
 - (b) Castke is a closed group. Explain.
5. What is meant by means of Production in Capitalist system?
6. What is 'Counter-Cultures' among youth or 'Youth Rebelliion'?
7. What are some of the challenges to social order in urban areas?
8. Who are 'dominant castes'? This term was attributed byi whom?

or

Changes in modes of mass transport may also bring about significant social change in cities.

Explain this statement.

9. What is meant by 'Evolution'? This term was given by which natural scientiest?

Section-C

10. **Discuss the social change in Rural Areas.**

11. Why is the enlightenment important for the development of Sociology?

or

What is meant by 'Ideal Type'? Explain the types of authority given by Max Weber.

12. What should be the duties of an Indian Sociologist?

Section-D

13. What is meant by 'Living Tradition'? There were three principles of change recognized in Indian Traditions. Write in details by giving an example.

or

Ghurye is also known for offering a comprehensive definition of caste. His definition emphasises six features. Discuss.

14. What are the basic features of bureaucracy?

Notes

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