BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA

Final Examination (28 February 2024)

Class XI (Humanities) Subject - SOCIOLOGY (Set-A)

Time: 3hrs.

M.M. 80

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 No. 1-20. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
- 4. Section B includes question No.21-29. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed30 words.
- 5. Section C includes question No. 30-35. They are short answer type questions carrying 4marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- 6. Section D includes question No. 36-38. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each. Question no. 36 is to be answered with the help of the given graphics. Question no. 37 is to be answered with the help of the given passage.

		SECTION	A			
1. Which of these is	an example of a quasi g	group:				
(a) classmates	(b) office colleague	es (c) cinema au	ıdience	(d) relatives		
2group	os are relatively large in	size, maintain for	mal and impers	onal relationships.		
(a) primary	(b) secondary	(c) quasi	(d) reference	e		
3. In which form or	type of family women p	lay a major role in	decision maki	ng?		
(a) nuclear family	(b) matriarchal fam	ily (c) patrilinea	l family	(d) extended family		
4. The study of social relations and primary concerned with social groups is called:						
(a) Sociology	(b) biology (c) history	(d) physics			
5. A sanction is:						
(a) only a mode of reward		(b) only a mo	(b) only a mode of punishment			
(c) a mode of reward and punishment		(d) none of th	(d) none of the above			
6. No other social ins	stitutions appear more u	niversal and in cha	anging form as	;		
(a) family	(b) kinship	(c) marriage	(d)	none of these		
7. In ancient India the	e most common form of	family of the Ind	ian sub contine	ent was:		
(a) nuclear family	(b) joint family	(c) matrilocal	family	(d) none of the above		
8. A family in which a	n person is married is ca	lled a family of				
(a) orientation	(b) procreation	(c) family of	difference	(d) none of the above		

9. The most important agent of socialization is							
(a) family	(b) peer group	(c) school	(d) mass media				
10. Learning is related to dimension of culture.							
(a) normative	(b) cognitive	(c) practical	(d) material				
11 Which of the following is the important means of cultural change?							
(a) authority	(b) domination	(c) law	(d) legitimacy				
12. Lack of proper housing facilities results in							
(a) homelessness	(b) slums	(c) communal rivalry	(d) both (a) & (b)				
13.Technology helps u	s in						
(a) bringing revolutions		(b) resisting, controlling and harnessing the nature					
(c) reducing distance between societies (d) all the above							
14 refers to landowning intermediate castes that are numerically large in number and thus enjoy political dominance in he given region.							
(a) dominant caste	(b)upper caste	(c) lower caste	(d) intermediate caste				
15. Learning is import	ant because:						
(a) It prepares us for c	arrying out our roles and	responsibilities in the soc	ciety				
(b) because without it	we cannot live						
(c) learning is a proces	ss which teaches us only	to sacrifice					
(d) none of above							
16. The French Revolu	ution included the values	of:					
(a) fraternity	(b)equality	(c) liberty	(d) all the above				
17. The full name of A	.R. Desai is:						
(a)Akshay Ramanlal Desai		(b) Akshay Ram Desai					
(c)Arayn Ram Desai		(d) Aakshah Ramanlal Desai					
18. Which of the following is true for caste system?							
l. Hierarchy	II. Achieved status	III. Segmental division					
(a) Only I (b) I an	d II (c) I and III	(d) I, II and III					
19. Which of the following makes dominant caste dominant?							
(a) Land rights granted by land reforms (b) Intermediate caste identity							
(c) Large numbers converting to political power (d) All of the above							
20. Which concept is critical to the understanding of political institution?							
(a) power (b) au	thority (c) bo	th (a) and (b)	(d) none of the above				

SECTION B

- 21. Define peer group.
- 22. What is a religion?
- 23. Discuss the normative aspect of culture.
- 24. What do you mean by socialization?
- 25. What is role conflict?
- 26. Elaborate village exogamy.
- 27. Differentiate between achieved and ascribed status.
- 28. What is meant by social order? How is it maintained?
- 29. Name four agencies of socialization.

SECTION C

- 30. Differentiate between in-group and out-group.
- 31. What do you understand by marriage? Explain different forms of marriages.
- 32. What is kinship? Explain its types.
- 33. Define the concept of education. Discuss the importance and its types.
- 34. Differentiate between law and norm.
- 35. List four features of Cities.

SECTION D

36. Read the given paragraph and answer the following questions.

Evolution is the name given to a kind of change that takes place slowly over a long period of time. This term was made famous by the natural scientist Charles Darwin, who proposed a theory of how living organisms evolve change slowly over several centuries or even millenia, by adapting themselves to natural circumstances. Darwin's theory emphasized the idea of the survival of the fittest'-only those life forms manage to survive who are best to their environment: those that are unable to adapt or are too slow to do so die out in the long run. Darwin suggested that human beings evolved from sea-borne life forms (or varieties of fish) to land-based mammals, passing through various stages the highest of which were the various varieties of monkeys and chimpanzees until finally the homo sapiens or human form was evolved. Although Darwin's theory referred to natural processes, it was soon adapted to the social world and was termed 'Social Darwinism', a theory that emphasised the importance of adaptive change.

Questions:

- (i) Who was Charles Darwin? Why is he famous?
- (ii) Explain the term 'Social Darwinism'.
- (iii)Explain the "Theory of survival of fittest."

37. Read the given passage and	answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option
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GS Ghurye can be considered the founder of institutionalised sociology in India. He headed india's very first post-graduate teaching department of Sociology at Bombay University for thirty-five years. He guided a large number of research scholars, many of whom went on to occupy prominent positions in the discipline. He also founded the Indian Sociological Society as well as its journal Sociological Bulletin. His academic writings were not only prolific, but very wide-ranging in the subjects they covered. At a time when financial and institutional support for university research was very limited, Ghurye managed to nurture sociology as an increasingly Indian discipline.

(i) is widely reg	garded as India's pioneer	of institutionalized socie	ology.	(1)
(-) DD3 ((b) GS Ghurye	4 > 4 = =	(d) DN Majum	
(ii) GS Ghurye founded	the as well a			(1)
(a) Social Anthropology	(b) The Asiatic Societ	y (c) My Days with Gar	ndhi (d) Indian	
(iii) He headed India's v	ery first post-graduate te	aching department of So	ciology at	······ (1)
(a) Calcutta University	(b) Bombay University	(c) Madras University	(d) None of the	above
(iv) Name one of the ac				(1)
(v) How did Ghurye no	urture sociology as an Inc	dian discipline?		(2)
38. Write some importan	nt features of caste in Ind	ia.		(6)