



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 us 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 important because:

- (a) It prepares us for carrying out our roles and responsibilities in the society  
(b) because without it we cannot live  
(c) learning is a process which teaches us only to sacrifice  
(d) none of above

16. The French Revolution 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?

- I. Hierarchy                      II. Achieved status                      III. Segmental division  
(a) Only I                      (b) I and 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) authority                      (c) both (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.**

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 regarded as India's pioneer of institutionalized sociology. (1)

(a) DP Mukerji (b) GS Ghurye (c) AR Desai (d) DN Majumdar

(ii) GS Ghurye founded the ..... as well as its journal Sociological Bulletin. (1)

(a) Social Anthropology (b) The Asiatic Society (c) My Days with Gandhi (d) Indian Sociological Society

(iii) He headed India's very first post-graduate teaching department of Sociology at..... (1)

(a) Calcutta University (b) Bombay University (c) Madras University (d) None of the above

(iv) Name one of the academic writing of Ghurye. (1)

(v) How did Ghurye nurture sociology as an Indian discipline? (2)

**38. Write some important features of caste in India. (6)**