



# Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir

## Final Exam

### SOCIOLOGY (Code:039)

Class: XI

Date:29/02/2024

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 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 of 1 mark each.
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 exceed 150 words.
5. Section C includes question No. 30-35. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 250 words. There's an internal choice in this section.
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 450 words each.

SECTION A		
1.	The branch of anthropology that studied 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. Social anthropology b. anthropometry c. anthology d. forensic science	1
2.	Assertion (A): Child labour is illegal and employers can be punished as criminals. Reason (R): Changes in the ideas and beliefs about children and childhood have brought about very important kinds of social changes.  a. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A c. A is true but R is false d. A is false but R is true	1
3.	The tendency to evaluate other cultures according to one's own cultural value is known as _____ a. heliocentrism b. ethnocentrism c. cosmopolitanism d. fundamentalism	1
4.	Who wrote the prominent work 'The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism'? a. Max Mueller b. Emile Durkheim c. Karl Marx d. Max Weber	1

5.	<p>Assertion (A): Counter cultures or youth rebellion are an example of conflict and involve anything from hairstyles, clothing, fashion or lifestyle. Reason (R): During contestation protests take the form of refusing conformity to existing social norms.</p> <p>a. Both A &amp; R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b. Both A &amp; R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A c. A is true but R is false d. A is false but R is true</p>	1
6.	<p>_____ is an extreme form of inequality in which a person is completely owned by another.</p> <p>a. feudalism b. slavery c. exploitation d. violence</p>	1
7.	<p>_____ is the study of large-scale groups and organization like the political system or the economic order.</p> <p>a. Macro Sociology b. Micro Sociology c. Urban Sociology d. Great Tradition</p>	1
8.	<p>Assertion (A): Ghurye believed Risley's theory was true only for north India. In other parts of India inter-group differences were not very large. Reason (R): Racial purity was preserved only in north India and in the rest of the country endogamy was introduced into already racially varied groups.</p> <p>a. Both A &amp; R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b. Both A &amp; R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A c. A is true but R is false d. A is false but R is true</p>	1
9.	<p>The term 'dominant caste' was coined by which sociologist?</p> <p>a. Andre Betielle b. G.S Ghurye c. M.N. Srinivas d. A.R. Desai</p>	1
10.	<p>_____ is a mode of reward or punishment that reinforce socially expected forms of behaviour.</p> <p>a. Identity b. Conflict c. Sanctions d. control</p>	1
11.	<p>Assertion (A): The value of a paper currency note has no relationship to the value of paper it is printed on or the cost of its printing. Reason (R): Paper money was a medium for facilitating the exchange of good and services and therefore need not be intrinsically valuable.</p>	1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Both A &amp; R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</li> <li>b. Both A &amp; R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</li> <li>c. A is true but R is false</li> <li>d. A is false but R is true</li> </ul>	
12.	<p>Identify the structure of the family where men exercise authority and dominance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Patriarchy</li> <li>b. Matriarchy</li> <li>c. Polygamy</li> <li>d. Patrilineal</li> </ul>	1
13.	<p>According to Marx people who occupy the same position in the social production process will eventually form a _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Secondary group</li> <li>b. Caste group</li> <li>c. Primary group</li> <li>d. Social class</li> </ul>	1
14.	<p>Assertion (A): The first experience of modernity in India was closely intertwined with the experience of colonial subjugation. Reason (R): Western Sociology emerged as an attempt to make sense of modernity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Both A &amp; R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</li> <li>b. Both A &amp; R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</li> <li>c. A is true but R is false</li> <li>d. A is false but R is true</li> </ul>	1
15.	<p>Which among these is not a principle of change recognized in Indian tradition according to D.P Mukherjee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Smriti</li> <li>b. Shruti</li> <li>c. Anubhava</li> <li>d. Samiksha</li> </ul>	1
16.	<p>Caste endogamy is marriage only _____ caste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. outside</li> <li>b. within</li> <li>c. across</li> <li>d. inter-caste</li> </ul>	1
17.	<p>Assertion (A): Norms did not allow Dalits from drinking water from the same vessel or women from moving freely in the public sphere Reason (R): Folkways are norms which derive from the authority of the state are the most formal definitions of acceptable behaviour.</p>	1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Both A &amp; R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</li> <li>b. Both A &amp; R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</li> <li>c. A is true but R is false</li> <li>d. A is false but R is true</li> </ul>	
18.	<p>According to _____ the overall objective of the social sciences was to develop an 'interpretive understanding of social action'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Max Weber</li> <li>b. Emile Durkheim</li> <li>c. August Comte</li> <li>d. Karl Marx</li> </ul>	1
19.	<p>The form of power considered legitimate is-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Authority</li> <li>b. Political party</li> <li>c. Welfare state</li> <li>d. Sovereignty</li> </ul>	1
20.	<p>Assertion (A): The protectionists believed that assimilation of tribes would result in the severe exploitation and cultural extinction of the tribals. Reason (R): Nationalist Indians believed that attempts to preserve tribal culture were misguided resulting in maintaining tribals in the backward stage as 'museums' of primitive culture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Both A &amp; R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</li> <li>b. Both A &amp; R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</li> <li>c. A is true but R is false</li> <li>d. A is false but R is true</li> </ul>	1
<b>SECTION B</b>		
21.	Who is considered the founding father of sociology in India and why?	2
22.	What is meant by social order?	2
23.	What is socialization?	2
24.	What according to Karl Marx is alienation?	2
25.	Differentiate between joint and nuclear family.	2
26.	Discuss any two differences between primary and secondary groups	2
27.	State any two points of difference between sociology and psychology	2
28.	Define gated communities	2
29.	What do you understand by 'revolutionary change'?	2

<b>SECTION C</b>		
30.	State any 4 features of social order and social change in rural areas.	4
31.	How can we demonstrate that the different dimensions of culture comprise a whole? OR Explain what is 'Culture Lag'.	4
32.	What is the difference between mechanic and organic solidarity?	4
33.	What is family? State any of its six characteristics. OR Discuss the different kinds of rights and the impact these have on the life of people in society.	4
34.	Explain the concept of 'Role conflict' with an example.	4
35.	What are some criteria that A.R Desai has suggested to check the performance of a welfare state?	4
<b>SECTION D</b>		
36.	What is the importance of socialization? Explain any two agencies of socialization in detail.	6
37.	On the basis of the article given below, answer the following questions.  <b><i>Case Studies of Gentrification in Indian metropolitan cities / Gentrification Prabhadevi, Mumbai:</i></b> <i>The area of Parel, Lower Parel, Dadar, Chinchpokli, Sewri and Prabhadevi together were known as Girangoan, meaning "the land of mills". Soon after de-industrialization, the mills were closed down and this central land became an attractive focal point for the builders in the city. Initially, the area surrounding the mills housed thousands of families in slums; but now it is currently home to international luxury brands and four-wheeler showrooms. This increased the land values of the neighbourhood, making it suitable to be occupied by the wealthier sections of the society.</i>  1. How do sociologists define cities? (1mk) 2. Explain the meaning of 'gentrification'? (1mk) 3. What are some features of social order in urban areas? List any 4 points (4mks)	6
38.	What were the defining features of the Caste system as explained by G.S. Ghurye.	6