



Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir

Answer Key Assessment 2

SOCIOLOGY (Code:039)

Class: XI

Date:05/12/2023

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 39 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-22 of 1 mark each.
4. Section B includes question No.23-30. 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. 31-36. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 250 words.
6. Section D includes question No. 37-39. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 450 words each. There's an internal choice in this section. Answer any 3 questions from this section.

SECTION A		
1.	<p>Assertion (A): In democratic societies there is nothing to legally stop an individual from the most deprived class and caste from reaching the highest position. Reason (R): Social inequality or stratification is an unconsciously evolved device by which societies ensure that the most important positions are deliberately filled by the most qualified persons.</p> <p>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 A is false but R is true</p>	1
2.	<p>When a culture is transformed rapidly and its values and meaning systems undergo a radical change then _____ change takes place.</p> <p>a. Evolutionary b. Traditional c. Revolutionary d. customary</p>	1
3.	<p>Assertion (A): It is not possible to apply Max Weber's distinction of two types of solidarities to modern societies. Reason (R): Organic solidarity characterises modern society and is based on heterogeneity of its members.</p>	1

	<p>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</p>	
4.	<p>Features of transformation of 'work' in relation to economic institutions are: a. Demand of wholesale market b. Use of automatic machines c. Globalization of markets d. All of the above</p>	1
5.	<p>Structural changes refer to transformations in the structure of society, to its institutions or the rules by which these institutions are run. In this context, _____ is a good example of such change: a. The French Revolution b. Changes in South Indian communities due to tsunami c. Urbanization d. The emergence of paper money as currency</p>	1
6.	<p>Assertion (A): 'Evolution' - a term made famous by Darwin is the name given to a kind of change that takes place slowly over a long period of time. Reason (R): Although Darwin's theory referred to natural processes, it was soon adapted to the social world, and was termed 'Social Darwinism'.</p> <p>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</p>	1
7.	<p>_____ comprises of the cultural traits or traditions which are written and widely accepted by the elites of a society who are educated and learned. a. Little Tradition b. Small Tradition c. Great Tradition d. Elite Tradition</p>	1
8.	<p>In the Marxian analysis of a capitalist society, the labourers/working class were called _____ and the owners of factories were called _____.</p> <p>a. Bourgeoise/ proletariats b. Proletariats/ Bourgeoise c. Labourers/industrialists d. Industrial workers/entrepreneurs</p>	1
9.	<p>Assertion (A): Among the Kolams, a tribal community in south- eastern Maharashtra and Northern Andhra Pradesh, a female headed household is an accepted norm.</p>	1

	Reason (R): There are different types of families based on form of residence, line of descent and the kind of power exerted by a particular gender. 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	
10.	_____ is a mode of reward or punishment that reinforce socially expected forms of behaviour. (a) Identity (b) Conflict (c) Sanctions (d) Control	1
11.	What is not an example of technological change a. Textile industry in Great Britain b. Steam engine c. Russian revolution d. Discovery of gunpowder	1
12.	Assertion (A): The Indian culture is very different from the American culture Reason (R): Emergence of diverse ways of life or culture is because of different life styles of people, not because of their different settings 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
13.	According to Marx people who occupy the same position in the social production process will eventually form a _____. a. Secondary group b. Caste group c. Primary group d. Social class	1
14.	Which type of thinker sees the state as representing the interests of all sections of society? a. Functionalist b. Nationalist c. Conflict d. Communalist	1
15.	Assertion (A): The caste system in India has undergone considerable changes over the years. Reason (R): Endogamy and ritual avoidance of contact with lower castes were considered critical for maintaining purity by the upper castes.	1

	<p>a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</p> <p>b) Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>c) A is true but R is false</p> <p>d) A is false but R is true</p>	
16.	<p>What is not an example of an environmental cause for social change?</p> <p>a. Earthquakes</p> <p>b. Forest fires</p> <p>c. Tsunami</p> <p>d. COVID vaccination</p>	1
17.	<p>The _____ aspect of culture refers to how we learn to process what we hear or see, so as to give it meaning.</p> <p>a. Material</p> <p>b. Normative</p> <p>c. Cognitive</p> <p>d. Analytic</p>	1
18.	<p>According to _____ the overall objective of the social sciences was to develop an ‘interpretive understanding of social action’.</p> <p>a. Max Weber</p> <p>b. Emile Durkheim</p> <p>c. August Comte</p> <p>d. Karl Marx</p>	1
19.	<p>Assertion (A): It is a common place assumption that men do not face role conflict. Reason (R): A stateless society is one in which has absence of rules and regulations and lacks formal institution of government.</p> <p>a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</p> <p>b) Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>c) A is true but R is false</p> <p>d) A is false but R is true</p>	1
20.	<p>The prestige of a doctor may be high in comparison to that of a shopkeeper, even if the doctor may earn less. This phenomenon can be explained on the basis of the following concept/term:</p> <p>a. Status</p> <p>b. Role</p> <p>c. Authority</p> <p>d. Social stratification</p>	1

SECTION B		
21.	Ans: 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- or change- slowly over several centuries or even millennia, by adapting themselves to natural circumstances.	2
22.	Answer: Cultural diversity is a term which implies recognition that the members of different cultures, ethnic groups, socio-economic groups and genders are socialized to behave in ways that are considered ‘culturally correct’ for those groups of people. Recognizing the importance of cultural diversity in sociology is vital to understand the complexities in society.	2
23.	Answer: The term ‘surplus value’ refers to the quality of value produced by the worker beyond the necessary labour time, i.e., the marking time required to produce a value equal to the one he has received in the form of wages.	2
24.	Answer: In joint family, husband, wife, children and close relations live together and contribute to family income as per their capabilities whereas nuclear family is basically a small family in which husband, wife and their unmarried children live.	2
25.	Answer: The sacred is that which is considered holy and dreaded. It includes religious beliefs and rites, duties or anything related to religious treatment par excellence. The profane relates to the ordinary, utilitarian aspects of life, dull or routine, full of impurity.	2
26.	Answer: State is an association or a group of people having a definite territory, own population, government and sovereignty. Its main institutions are law and the right to administer, through which it can maintain control in a definite territory.	2
27.	Social stratification refers to division of members of a society into different social categories or strata which are ranked into hierarchy, according to their relative power, prestige and wealth. It is not an individual fact, it is rather a social fact.	2
28.	Answer: It is a complex whole which includes our life styles, behaviour patterns, religion, education, customs, traditions, beliefs, art etc. that an individual acquires as a member of the society.	2
29.	Ans: ‘Universal adult franchise’ means ‘one person, one vote’ principle. It is probably the single biggest political change in history.	2
SECTION C		

30.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social change is a general term that refers to almost any kind of change not qualified by some other terms, such as economic or political change. • Social change refers to changes that are significant, changes which alter the underlying structure of an object or situation over a period of time. • Social change does not include any and all changes, but only changes which transform things fundamentally. • Social change remains a very broad term. Attempts to further qualify it by its sources or causes: by its nature, or the kind of impact it has on society; and by its pace or speed. 	
31.	<p>Marriage can be defined as a socially acknowledged and approved sexual union between two adult individuals. When two people marry they become kin to one another. The marriage bond however, also connects together to wider range of people.</p> <p>Objectives of marriage are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fulfilment of biological needs of procreation and sexual satisfaction. • Fulfilment of economic needs. • Legitimization of children. • Two families enter into kinship bonds and a complex web of social relationship develops. <p>Explain concept of authority. Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authority is legitimate power. It is the exercise of will which is voluntarily accepted. • As legitimate power, authority is socially recognized and justified. It is, therefore, based on consent. <p>There are three main types of authorities or three main sources of legitimization of power.</p> <p>1. Traditional authority: It is accepted by people out of habit. People accept the power of someone simply because it has been done so in the past. Traditional authority, therefore, rests on customs. It is not based on written laws. This authority is irrational and personal. For example, the authority of a king in a monarchy.</p>	4

	<p>2. Charisma and authority: Here people accept the authority of a person due to extraordinary qualities of that individual. For example, Gandhi ji. This authority is neither customary nor is it based on written laws. It is both irrational and personal.</p> <p>3. Legal rational authority: Here the power and privileges are clearly defined and limited by written rules or law. The actual power lies not in the person who wields it, but in the position that he/ she occupies. Eg. the authority of the Prime Minister in democracy.</p>	
32.	<p>Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officials have fixed areas of official jurisdiction governed by rules, laws and administrative regulations. • Commands are issued by higher authorities for implementation by subordinates in a stable way, but the responsibilities of officials are strictly delimited by the authority available to them. • Official positions in a bureaucracy are independent. • Authority and office are placed on a graded hierarchy where the higher officials supervise the lower ones. • Management of a bureaucratic organization is carried out on the basis of written documents (the files) which are preserved as records. • Full time attention of officials irrespective of her/his delimited hours in office, hence an official's conduct in office is governed by exhaustive rules and regulations. 	4
33.	<p>Answer: Laws may be formal and written exercised by institutions e.g.; Parliament, police. Laws are explicit-very clear on paper and are the same for everybody in that society. They also provide severe, specific, unchangeable punishment. Rewards in forms of citations, medal, honor, cash prize, Bharat Ratna. Formal laws are the same everywhere and depend upon societal requirement. Norms: Norms are informal and unwritten. They are exercised by the primary group which includes family and friends. Laws are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implicit: Ambiguity can be there, depends upon the people and situations. • Punishment given in indifferent contexts. • Informal reward like pat on back etc. hug etc. • Differs from person to person, place to place, based on values/cultures of society. 	4
34.	<p>Social status refers to the position that a person occupies in the social structure, such as a teacher or priest. It is often combined with the motion of social role. In its</p>	4

	<p>stranger and more specific meaning it refers to a form of social stratification in which social positions are ranked and organised by legal, political and cultural criteria into status groups.</p> <p>Status, which an individual gets by birth or due to nominations is known as ‘Ascribed Status.’ e.g. Brahmins higher status in Hindu society is simply ‘ascribed’. Ascribed status is determined by age, sex, birth, caste, kinship, race, class etc. The bases of ascribed status is usually fixed and the sources of ‘Ascribed Status’ are the customs, traditions, values and norms of the society.</p> <p>An individual acquires ‘Achieved Status’ because of his intelligence, aptitude, efforts, diligence, skills and personality characterization. The sources of ‘Achieved Status’ are individual’s own personality traits and his/her ability to make best use of his/her potentials.</p>	
35.	<p>Answer:</p> <p>-Population growth, its size and composition cause social change. When population starts multiplying, unemployment, housing, cleanliness and hygiene, poor economic condition, severe stress due to competition.</p> <p>Education is one of the core factors which has far reaching consequences on the evolution and progress of individual and society by and large. Modern educational system aims at imparting empirical knowledge. Education enables the members to participate effectively in social domains.</p> <p>-Education can bring radical changes in the status of women. Modern education has brought significant changes in customs, traditions, superstitions and beliefs of people in the society.</p> <p>-Social legislation has brought significant changes in society if it is supported by social opinion.</p> <p>-After independence in India many legislations have been passed. Of the many, a few could bring about significant changes e.g. legislation related to SCs and STs. But there are many which are implemented. It could not bring about significant changes particularly in the rural society like ‘Sharda Act’ related to child marriage.</p> <p>It is in all these ways that social change is brought about due to demographic factors, education and social legislation.</p>	4
SECTION D		

36.	<p>Question 1: What are some kinds of changes brought about by technology and the economy?</p> <p>Answer: 1. The combination of technological and economic change has been responsible for immense social changes, especially in the modern period.</p> <p>2. 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. In combination with the very powerful institution of the market, technological change can be as impressive in its social impact as natural factors like a tsunami or the discovery of oil.</p> <p>3. The discovery of steam power allowed emerging forms of large-scale industry to make use of a source of energy that was not only far stronger than animals or human beings, but was also capable of continuous operation without the need for rest.</p> <p>4. Modes of transport like the steam, ship and the railways transformed the economy and social geography of the world.</p> <p>5. The rail, road enabled the westward expansion of industry and trade on the American continent and in Asia. In India too, the railways have played a very important role in shaping the economy, especially in the first century after their introduction in 1853.</p> <p>6. Steamships made ocean voyages much faster and much more reliable, thereby changing the dynamics of international trade and migration. Both these developments created gigantic ripples of change which affected not only the economy but also the social, cultural and demographic dimensions of world 3 society.</p> <p>7. Sometimes, the social impact of technological changes become visible only retrospectively. A technological invention or discovery may produce limited immediate effects, as though it were lying dormant. Some later change in the economic context may suddenly change the social significance of the same invention and give it recognition as a historic event. Examples of this are the discovery of gunpowder and writing paper in China, which had only limited impact for centuries until they were inserted into the context of modernizing Western Europe.</p> <p>8. From that vantage point, given the advantage of enabling circumstances, gunpowder helped to transform the technology of warfare and the paper-print revolution changed society forever.</p>	6

	<p>9. Sometimes changes in economic organization that are not directly technological can also change society. In a well-known historical example, plantation agriculture, that is, the growing of single cash crops like sugarcane, tea or cotton on a large scale created a heavy demand for labour.</p> <p>10. In India, too, the tea plantations of Assam involved the forced migration of labour from Eastern India (specially the Adivasi areas of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh).</p>	
37.	<p>Answer: Socialization agents of society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of people who relate to us possess power to socialize us. Such people are called “socialization agents”. • Parents and family members are the most significant socialization agents. • Legal responsibility of child care, too, lies with parents. Their task is to nurture children in such a manner that their natural potentials are maximized and negative behaviour tendencies are minimized or controlled. <p>Parents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents have most direct and significant impact on children’s development. Children respond in different ways to parents in different situations. • Parents encourage certain behaviours by rewarding them verbally (e.g., praising) or in other tangible ways (e.g., buying chocolates or objects of child’s desire). They also discourage certain behaviours through non-approving behaviours. • They also arrange to put children in a variety of positive experiences, learning opportunities, and challenges. While interacting with children parents adopt different strategies, which are generally known as parenting styles. • A distinction is made between authoritative, authoritarian and democratic or permissive parenting styles. • Studies indicate that parents vary enormously in the treatment of children in terms of their degree of acceptance and degree of control. • The conditions of life in which parents live (poverty, illness, job stress, nature of family) also influence the styles they adopt in socializing children. 	6

	<p>School</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School is another important socializing agent. Since children spend a long time in schools, which provide them with a fairly organized set up for interaction with teachers and peers. • Nowadays school is being viewed as a more important agent of child socialisation than parents and family. Children learn not only cognitive skills (e.g., reading, writing, doing mathematics) but also many social skills (e.g., ways of behaving with elders and age mates, accepting roles, fulfilling responsibilities). • They also learn and internalize the norms and rules of society. • Several other positive qualities, such as self-initiative, self-control, responsibility and creativity are encouraged in schools. <p>Peer Groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friendship acquires great significance in this respect. • It provides children not only with a good opportunity to be in company of others, but also for organizing various activities (e.g., play) collectively with the members of their own age. • Question qualities like sharing, trust, mutual understanding, role acceptance and fulfilment develop in interaction with peers. • Children also learn to assert their own point of view and accept and adapt to those of others. • Development of self-identity is greatly facilitated by the peer group. Since communication of children with peer groups is direct, process of socialisation is generally smooth. <p>Mass Media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In recent years media has also become the medium of socialisation. • Through television, newspapers, books and cinema the external world has made/ is making its way into our home and our lives. • While children learn about many things from these sources, adolescents and young adults often derive their models from them, particularly from television and cinema. • There is a need to use this agent of socialisation in a better way in order to prevent children from developing undesirable behaviours. 	
38.	<p>Answer:</p> <p>Durkheim says that in every society some values, ideas, beliefs, ways of behaviour, institutions and laws are there which binds the society in a single knot. Because of the presence of these elements, the relations and unity or solidarity exist in society.</p>	6

	<p>He classified a society by the nature of social solidarity which existed in the society which are as follows:</p> <p>Mechanical Solidarity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is predominant in less advanced societies.• It is segmental in nature.• In these social bonds are relatively weak.• It exists more where population is less.• In it, collective authority is absolute.• It is highly religious.• It is concrete and specific. <p>Organic Solidarity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is predominant in more advanced societies.• It is organized in nature.• In this, the social bonds are strong.• It exists where population is more.• In this, there is more room for individual initiative.• It is highly secular.• It is abstract and general.	
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