

CBSE Class 11 Sociology
Sample Paper 01

Max. Marks 80. Time: 3 hrs.

General Instructions

- i. Question No. 1-14 are of 2 marks each and are to be answered in about 30 words each.
 - ii. Question No. 15-21 are of 4 marks each and are to be answered in about 80 Words each.
 - iii. Question No. 22-25 are of 6 marks each and are to be answered in about 200 Words each.
 - iv. Question No.25 carries 6 marks, and is to be answered with the help of the passage given
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1. What led to the growth of sociology in India?
2. Define: Sanction and Deviance
3. Mention one positive and one negative effect of intermixing of cultural groups.
4. Why ideology of Competition is considered as a dominant ideology in capitalism.
5. What is authority?
6. Why is environmental management a complex and huge task for society?
7. Explain the concept of alienation given by Karl Marx.
8. Mention any two main features of welfare state as predicted by A.R Desai.
9. Mention the various dimensions of culture.
10. Mention any two basic forms of advantages which privileged group enjoys over unprivileged?
11. Mention any two factors that facilitate conformity to social norms.
12. Explain "social solidarity" as given by Emile Durkheim.
13. Mention any two chief characteristic of caste system given by G.S Ghurye.
14. How is environment a cause of social change?
15. Mention the intellectual ideas that went into making of sociology?
16. Define modern state. Explain the chief characteristics of modern state.

Or

- Explain how transformation of work took place from pre-industrial to industrial society.
17. Explain how social change and social order differs in rural and urban areas?

18. Describe the two way process by which the "social environments" emerge.
19. Define Bureaucracy. Explain the chief characteristic of bureaucratic authority.
20. Give a brief bio sketch of Sarat Chandra Roy.

Or

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

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

Or

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

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 Indrallooyi 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 - 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 return slate 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.
 - ii. Explain how multiple status leads to role conflict.
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Answers

1. 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, folk lores and culture to carry out their activities.(any 2)

2. **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. Positive effects of intermixing of cultural groups are

- a. leads to homogeneous Culture
- b. Leads to respect and tolerance towards other cultures.

Two negative effects of intermixing of cultural groups are

- c. Creates friction between two groups disturbing harmony and peace in society
- d. erosion of unique Cultural identity

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

6. 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 ecosystem.

- d. Complex industrial technologies and modes of organization require sophisticated management system which is often fragile and vulnerable to error.
7. 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.
 - 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.
 - 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. There are three basic forms of advantages which privileged groups may enjoy-
 - a. Life chances
 - b. Social status
 - c. Political influence (any 2)
11.
 - a. Socialization
 - b. Social Control
 - c. Hierarchy of norms
12.
 - o The idea of social solidarity emerges from shared feelings and beliefs.
 - o It is the common moral force of society rather than rational self interest of individual
 - o The purpose of social solidarity is to bind the society together (any 2)
13. 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)
14. 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.
15. 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. 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

PREINDUSTRIAL 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

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

- 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. 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

19. 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 areas 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.

- 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

PROTECTIONIST

- British anthropologist were interested in studying the tribal culture of India
- 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

- Believe in unity of India and the need for modernizing Indian society and culture

- 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."**

- 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 ecosystem.
- 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.

- 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 predestination which meant whether one will go to heaven or hell was preordained.
- e. The money earned was not to be used for worldly consumption rather the ethics of Calvinism was to live frugally.

23. **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 workplace (Explain these agencies)

24.

- **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 nonmaterial goods.
- **Conflict:-** It implies clash of interest. The basis of Conflict may vary but it is always apart 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 showcase.

OR

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

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generation of trailblazer women journalists who initially had to fight just to get main stream reporting assignments-naively believed that talent, rebellion and grit were enough to "have it all". The truth, 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 away 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 return slate 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 cliches that persist about being a woman at the workplace.-Barkha Dutt July 04, 2014

i. Define Stereotypes and role incompatibility.

- 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.

- 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.