
CBSE Class 11 Sociology
Sample Paper 03

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. Why sociology is considered as a scientific study?
- 2. What is the difference between social and quasi group?
- 3. How mass media makes access to information more democratic?
- 4. What is the benefit or importance of cooperation in society?
- 5. How is education a factor of social change?
- 6. Define the term alienation given by Karl Marx.
- 7. What is a welfare state according to A.R Desai?
- 8. How do multiple status lead to role conflict?
- 9. What is the role of primary agency of socialization in moulding the life of an individual?
- 10. What are chief characteristics of social structure?
- 11. State the three types of authority as referred by Max Weber.
- 12. Who is considered as father of sociology & why?
- 13. What so you understand by the term "Living tradition"?
- 14. Briefly state how social order gets disturbed?
- 15. How is sociology and economics interrelated?
- 16. Define social groups. Explain any two types of social groups.
- 17. "Institution of marriage is considered universal in nature." Justify.
- 18. Explain how social change and social order differs in rural and urban areas?
- 19. Describe the two way process by which the "social environments" emerge.
- 20. Define Bureaucracy. Explain the chief characteristic of bureaucratic authority.

OR

Why sociology is considered as child of "age of revolution"?

21. Explain G.S Ghurye's study on caste?
22. "Religion affects the economic development of a country." Justify the statement.
23. "Environmental problems are considered as social problem." Comment.

OR

State Karl Marx's theory of class conflict and class struggle.

24. "Competition, cooperation and conflict co-exist in modern society." Justify.
25. **Read the following passage and answer the questions below.**

Educating girls will solve social problems: CM

Vithika Salomi, TNN Nov 12, 2013, 04:28AM 1ST

PATNA. Stressing on the importance of girl education, CM Nitish Kumar on Monday said it would help reduce population, stop female foeticide and end child marriage. Inaugurating the three-day Shiksha Diwas, Kumar said the state government was emphasizing on educating women as they, in turn, would educate the whole family. In fact, in a bid to pacify disgruntled 'tola sewaks' who raised voices of protest during his Speech, Kumar said their post, if regularized, would also be open for general category and not just for the reserved categories. "While the same number of posts is created, reservation rules would be applicable and only a few of you would get appointed," the CM told them. He, however, said the state would consider increasing their salary. Kumar said the salary of librarians would be fixed at Rs 11,000.

- a. "Emphasis should be on educating women as they, in turn, would educate the whole family." Justify the statement.
 - b. Suggest any four measures that can be taken for empowering women of our country.
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Answers

1.
 - a. Based on experimentation
 - b. Value neutrality
 - c. Based on social reality and hence can be proved. (Any 2 points)
 2. **QUASI GROUP**
 - a. lacks structure and Organization.
 - b. they don't share common Culture and value**SOCIAL GROUP**
 - c. Collection of continuously interacting people.
 - d. They share common Culture, value, norm and interest.
 3. Mass media makes access to information more democratic as it takes the information beyond boundaries without any type of distinction.
 4. Benefit or importance of cooperation in Society are
 - a. Makes work easy
 - b. Develops feeling of unity
 - c. economically beneficial
 - d. Sharing information increases knowledge (Any 2 points)
 5. Education as a factor of social change
 - a. Education has far reaching consequences, not only for the individual but also for the society.
 - b. A literate society paves the way for a progressive society, while illiteracy in the society give rise to unemployment, poverty, low standard of living etc.
 - c. Role of education as an agent of social change is well recognized in society
 - d. It can initiate social change by bringing about a change in the outlook and attitude of people. (Any 2 points)
 6. 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.
 7.
 - 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
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- c. A Welfare state involves a mixed economy.
8.
 - 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
 9. Primary Socialization of a child takes place in infancy and childhood by family.
 - Family is the first cradle of learning.
 - This initial learning shapes the overall personality of the child (Any other relevant point)
 10. Chief characteristics of social structure are
 - a. It reflects the outer form of society
 - b. Social structure is abstract
 - c. The units have their own structure
 - d. Social structure is not same in all societies
 11. The three types of authority as referred by Max Weber.
 - a. Rational-Legal Authority
 - b. Charismatic Authority
 - c. Traditional Authority
 12. Auguste Comte is considered as the father of sociology as he not only coined this term but was responsible for establishing sociology as a separate a social science.
 13. According to D.P Mukherjee this is a tradition which maintains links with the past by retaining something from it and at the same time incorporating new things.
 14.
 - a. The existence of domination, power, authority and law does not imply that they always meet with obedience
 - b. Contestation is the biggest enemy of social order
 - c. Contestation results into Crime
 - d. Crime results into violence and thus conflict arise in society and results in breaking of social norms and Order.
 15.
 - a. Economics is social science which deals with wealth in terms of production, Consumption and distribution of goods and services.
 - b. Sociological approach looks at economic behavior in a broader context of social
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norms, values, practices and interest.

- c. The large investment in advertisement industry is directly linked to the need to reshape lifestyles consumption patterns.
- d. Economist known for the precision of their terminology and exactness of their measures whereas sociology encourages questioning and critical perspective and exactness of their measures.

16. **Social Groups** refers to collection of continuously interacting person who shares common culture, values, interest and norms.

Types of social groups:-

- a. Primary and secondary group (explanation)
 - b. Community and society group (explanation)
 - c. Peer group (explanation)
 - d. Reference group (explanation)
 - e. In-group and out-group (explanation) (Any 2)
17. a. Marriage is apart of Indian Vedas. It is one of the essential Ashrams of life.
- b. to carry one's family name forward
 - c. partner's support for old age
 - d. partner stays in good and bad times
18. Social order and social change in rural area
- a. Social order in rural areas is quite rigid as compared to social change.
 - b. Villages are small in size
 - c. So there exist more personalized relationships
 - d. The power of dominant sections in rural area is much more because they control most of their resources.
 - e. People in rural areas are illiterate and thus are unaware of their rights.
 - f. Therefore social order remains rigid.
 - g. Changes are slow because villagers are Scared of powerful section. Moreover there is lack of unity as they are not well connected with rest of the World.
- Social order and social change in urban area
- a. City life and modernity go hand in hand
 - b. Social change in urban area is very prominent as compared to social order.
 - c. People are educated
 - d. People unite themselves together and struggle for their rights.
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19. 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"
- 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.
 - Society affects nature: Society affects nature through urbanization and industrialization Explain giving an example.
20. Bureaucracy is a concept in sociology that the administrative execution and enforcement of legal rules are socially organized. It is a well defined division of administrative labour among persons and officials. Characteristics of bureaucratic authority areas follows:
- Functioning of officials
 - Hierarchical ordering of positions
 - Reliance on written documents
 - Office management
 - Conduct in office.

OR

Sociology is considered as child of "age of revolution" as its origin lies in the revolution that took place in Europe in 19th century. These revolutions changed the structure of society as well as mindset up of people.

- French Revolution
(Explanation)
 - Industrial Revolution
(Explanation)
 - Enlightenment
(Explanation)
21. G.S. Ghurye's study on caste
- Caste as an institution based on segmental division
 - Caste is also based on hierarchical division
 - Institution of caste involves restrictions on social interaction.
 - Caste also involves differential rights and duties for different castes.
 - Caste restricts the choice of occupation.
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- f. Caste involves strict restrictions on marriage.
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 that any work in this world has to be done for His glory, making even mundane works acts of glory.
- 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. "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.

OR

According to Karl Marx, "Capitalism is away to socialism."

Karl Marx classified people into social groups with reference to production process.

He talks mainly about two classes

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1. Proletariats (working class) (Explanation)
 2. Bourgeoisie(capital is t class) (Explanation)
 3. According to him these two classes are always in conflict with each other. The aim of the capitalism is to extract maximum profit for which they exploit the labour class.
 4. CLASS STRUGGLE (EXPLANATION)
24. a. The concept of competition, cooperation and conflict (explain)
- b. Features of competition, cooperation and conflict (Explain)
- c. As modern society is based on capitalism, therefore competition is at its peak which gives rise to conflict. Cooperation is just for show Case.

25. **Educating girls will solve social problems: CM**

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