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**CBSE Class 11 Sociology**  
**Sample Paper 02**

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**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. Do you think that social inequality is universal in nature? Support your answer.
2. What is the difference between in group and Out group?
3. Explain the role of mass media on youth?
4. Mention any two examples of tasks that demand cooperation with reference to agricultural or industrial operations.
5. What is meant by social order and how is it maintained?
6. Why is enlightenment important for development of sociology?
7. Mention any two features of caste system given by Ghurye.
8. Why peer pressure is considered as social pressure?
9. What is the difference between ethnocentrism and cosmopolitan outlook?
10. Mention any two advantages which privileged groups enjoy in our society.
11. What changes are brought by technology and economy?
12. What is the difference between mechanical and organic solidarity?
13. What does D.P Mukherjee mean by "living tradition"?
14. What do you mean by structural change? Give examples.
15. Why sociology and social anthropology is considered as "sister disciplines"?
16. Explain how multiple status leads to role conflict?
17. "Institution of marriage is considered universal in nature." Justify.
18. Explain any four causes that bring social change.

**Or**

Explain how social change and order differs from urban to rural society.

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19. Explain why environmental problems are simultaneously social problems.
  20. Define Bureaucracy. Mention any three basic feature of bureaucracy. or According to Karl Marx, "Capitalism is a way to socialism." Comment.
  21. What is welfare state? Why is A.R. Desai critical of claims made on its behalf?
  22. Explain the different forms of family.
  23. What do you understand by Socialization? Explain any four agencies of socialization?

**Or**

What do you understand by Culture? Explain the various dimensions of culture?

24. Explain social process of Cooperation, competition and conflict.
  25. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below:- A jaundiced view of the Taj 19 January 2015-The Taj Mahal is in the news again and - as can be expected-for all the wrong reasons. American and Indian researchers released a study last month which establishes and identifies the pollutants that are being deposited on the marble facade of "the miracle in marble", turning it from luminous white to brownish-yellow. It is as if the Taj, over the last four decades, is suffering from a prolonged - and possibly fatal-attack of jaundice. This finding has hit the headlines the world over. In experiments lasting over a year, the team, led by Dr Mike Bergin of the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, collected airborne particulate matter (PM) in air filters at the site. These were "found to contain relatively high concentrations of light absorbing particles that could potentially discolour the Taj Mahal marble surfaces, that include black carbon (BC), light absorbing organic carbon (brown carbon, BrC), and dust". Their analysis of particles deposited on marble "surrogate" samples suspended from the top of the Taj indicate that a large proportion of the surface is covered with particles that contain both carbon components and dust. The team developed a novel approach that estimated the impact of these particles on the reflectance of visible light. This in turn was used to estimate the perceived colour by the human eye.
    - a. a) Which form of environmental hazard has affected the glory of Taj Mahal? Why is environment management a complex and huge task for society?
    - b. Why ecology is not limited only to forces of nature?
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#### Answers

1.
    - a. Yes
    - b. In ancient society-on the basis of caste  
In modern society-on the basis of class,gender and to some extent caste also.
  2. In group
    - It refers to 'we' group
    - For any individual 'In group' is the group to which he belongs**Out group**
    - It refers to 'they' or 'other group'.
    - 'Out group' is the one to which members of 'ingroup' do not belong.
  3. Role of mass media on youth is very effective as it helps in moulding their opinion and also exposes them to outside World.
  4.
    - a. Transportation for sending manufactured goods and agricultural products to the market.
    - b. Communication
    - c. Banking (any 2 relevant examples)
  5. The notion of social order is restricted to the idea of resistance to change. Social order is maintained by transmitting from one generation to another through two important factors
    - a. Socialization
    - b. Dominant institutions
  6.
    - a. People started thinking scientifically and rationally
    - b. This period helped to develop attitudes of mind that we refer to today as secular, scientific and humanistic.
  7. Ghurye's study on caste (any 2)
    - 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.
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- 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.
8. Peer pressure is a social pressure as it influences its peers or an individual on what one ought to do or not. It encourages others to change their attitudes, values, or behaviours to conform to those of the influencing group or individual.
9. Ethnocentrism-it is application of one's own cultural values in educating the behavior and belief of people from other cultures. Cosmopolitan Outlook-Ethnocentrism is the opposite of Cosmopolitanism, which values other cultures for their differences. It does not seek to evaluate the value and belief of other people according to one's own.
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. Discovery of steam engine led to establishment of large scale industries.
  - b. Steamships and railways led to easy movement of people and goods.
  - c. Discovery of gunpowder writing paper in China also brought modernization.
  - d. New Spinning and weaving machines destroyed the handloom industry. (Any 2 points)
12. **MECHANIC SOLIDARITY (any 2)**
- a. Existed in pre-industrial society
  - b. Agriculture was the main occupation and all the work. Was labour intensive
  - c. Existed in small population
  - d. There was more of Cooperation
  - e. Social relationships are more personal
  - f. The society is person oriented
  - g. Relationship between members is intimate, close and direct.
  - h. The people have common interest
  - i. No formal code of conduct
- ORGANIC (any 2)**
- a. It existed in industrial society
  - b. Many other occupations are taken up and work is done by machines
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- c. Existing in large population
  - d. There was more or conflict and competition
  - e. Social relationships are more impersonal
  - f. The society is goal oriented
  - g. Relationships are neither intimate nor close but formal
  - h. The people have selfish aims
  - i. There is detailed Code of Conduct

**13. LIVING TRADITION**

- a. According to him the first duty of an Indian sociologist to study and to know the social tradition of India.
- b. For him the study of tradition was not oriented only towards the past, but also included sensibility to change
- c. Thus tradition was a "living tradition" maintaining its links with the past, but also adopting to the present and thus evolving with time

**14. Structural Change:-** Change which led to the Overall change in the structure of society.  
E.g. Industrialization and Urbanization.

**15. Sociology and social Anthropology are considered as "sister disciplines" because:-**

- a. Sociology is the study of existing Society whereas social anthropology tends to study small and simple societies, which are relatively unchanging and lacking in historical records.
- b. For social anthropologist the field is small whereas for sociologist field can be large.
- c. Social anthropologist generally lives in the community that they study in order to record what they see.
- d. On the other hand, sociologists rely on what they see.
- e. In spite of obvious differences between the two, in 19<sup>th</sup> century, there had been a great deal of convergence between the two disciplines because with rapid development the area of study of anthropologist is shrinking.

**16. 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

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17.
  - Marriage has got religious sanctity as it is prescribed in Our Vedas and puranas as one of the most important ashrams of life (Grihastha ashram)
  - Marriage helps in taking the family name forward.
  - Validity is given to procreation after marriage
18. Causes of social changes are (any 4)
- a. Environment (Explain)
  - b. Technology (Explain)
  - c. Education (Explain)
  - d. Politics (Explain)
  - e. Economics (Explain)
  - f. Culture (Explain)

**Or**

Social order and social change in rural area (any 4)

- 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.

19. "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.
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- 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.
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:
- a. Functioning of officials
  - b. Hierarchical ordering of positions
  - c. Reliance on written documents
  - d. Office management
  - e. Conduct in office.

**OR**

According to Karl Marx, "Capitalism is a way to socialism." Karl Marx classified people into Social groups with reference to production process. He talks mainly about two classes

- a. Proletariats (working class) (Explanation)
- b. Bourgeoisie (capitalist class) (Explanation)

**CLASS STRUGGLE (EXPLANATION)**

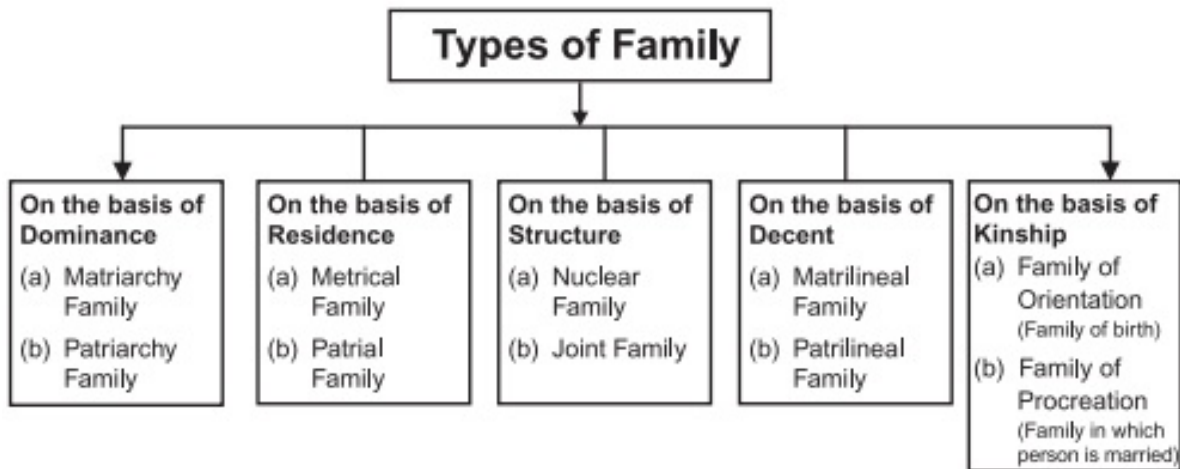
21. a. The Welfare state actively uses its power to design and implement social policies for betterment of society.
- b. Welfare state is a democratic state (c) A welfare state involves a mixed economy.

**Example of USA and EUROPE**

- a. Fails to provide minimum level of economic and social security to all their citizens
  - b. Unable to reduce economic in equality
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- c. No stable development
- d. High level of unemployment

22. Discuss the different forms of family.



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

**OR**

According to Taylor, "Culture is a complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, art, morals, laws, Customs and any other habit acquired by men as member of society"

Dimensions of culture are:-

- a. Materialistic aspect  
Tangible or concrete products of human Creation are called materialistic aspect.  
For example-clothes, jewellery etc.
- b. Non-materialistic Aspect Non tangible or abstract things.\*Cognitive aspect"Normative Aspect

24. a. The concept of competition, cooperation and conflict (explain)



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- 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.

### **A jaundiced view of the Taj**

19 January 2015-

The Taj Mahal is in the news again and - as can be expected-for all the wrong reasons. American and Indian researchers released a study last month which establishes and identifies the pollutants that are being deposited on the marble facade of "the miracle in marble", turning it from luminous white to brownish-yellow. It is as if the Taj, over the last four decades, is suffering from a prolonged - and possibly fatal-attack of jaundice. This finding has hit the headlines the World over.

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- a.
    - i. Over usage of resources
    - ii. Over population
    - iii. Lack of planning leading to exploitation of non-renewable resources.
  - b. Ecology is not limited only to forces of nature as in this industrialized World a lot of things are modified by human action also.
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