

HS/XI/A/Sg/19

2019

SOCIOLOGY**(Theory)***Full Marks : 80**Time : 3 hours**The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions**General Instructions :*

- (i) Write all the answers in the Answer Script provided.
- (ii) Answer all Questions serially according to the 'Part' and 'Section'.
- (iii) Attempt all parts of a question together at one place.

PART — A

SECTION – I

(OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 10)

A. Write *True* or *False*

1 × 4 = 4

- 1. The study of large scale groups, organisations or social systems is known as microsociology.

- 2. Aggregates are often termed as secondary group.
- 3. Slavery is an extreme form of inequality in which some individuals are literally owned by others.
- 4. The Industrial Revolution began in Britain.

B. Choose the correct answer:

1 × 3 = 3

- 5. Right to equal justice before the law is a
 - (a) Political rights
 - (b) Civil rights
 - (c) Social rights
- 6. The methods which deal in countable or measurable variables is the
 - (a) micro method
 - (b) qualitative method
 - (c) quantitative method
- 7. Changes that take place slowly over a long period of time is known as
 - (a) evolutionary change
 - (b) revolutionary change
 - (c) structural change

(3)

C. Fill in the blanks : $1 \times 3 = 3$

8. _____ groups are friendship groups of children of a similar age.
9. _____ like society is a term used frequently and sometimes vaguely.
10. The kin who are related through blood are called _____.

SECTION – I I

(VERY SHORT ANSWER)

(Marks : 18)

Answer the following questions in not more than five sentences each.

$2 \times 9 = 18$

1. Define bureaucracy.
2. What are the characteristics that all religions seem to share?
3. What is serial monogamy?

(4)

4. What is the relationship between sociology and social anthropology?
5. Explain the term objectivity and subjectivity in sociology.
6. What is social change?
7. Define authority according to Max Weber.
8. What are the different stages of human society according to Karl Marx?
9. What is living tradition according to D.P. Mukherji?

SECTION – I I I

(SHORT ANSWER)

(Marks : 28)

Answer the following questions in not more than six sentences each.

$4 \times 7 = 28$

1. Why is sociology sometimes called the child of the age of revolution? 4
2. (a) What are the different uses of genetic modification? 4

Or

(5)

(b) What are the three basic forms of advantages which privileged people may enjoy. 4

3. What are the characteristics of a social group? 4

4. (a) What is the difference between ethnocentrism and cosmopolitanism? 4

Or

(b) Explain the two types of social control. 4

5. What are the two concepts which are critical to the understanding of political institution? 4

6. Differentiate between role conflict and role stereotyping. 4

7. (a) Explain the ideal type as a methodological tool for doing sociology according to Max Weber 4

Or

(b) Write a note on water pollution. 4

(6)

PART — B

(DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 24)

Answer the following questions : 6 × 4 = 24

1. (a) Explain the features of caste according to G.S. Ghurye. 6

Or

(b) Discuss the concept of village according to Srinivas. 6

2. (a) Explain the three dimensions of culture. 6

Or

(b) Explain Darwin's theory of social change. 6

3. (a) What are the weaknesses of participant observation? 6

Or

(b) What are the sources or causes of social change? Explain them. 6

4. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below:

6

The concept of competition often proceed with the idea that competition is universal and natural. In the contemporary world, however, competition is the dominant norm and practice. Classical social thinkers such as Emile Durkheim and Karl Marx have noted the growth of individualism and competition respectively in modern societies. Both developments are intrinsic to the way modern capitalist society functions. The stress is on greater efficiency and greater profit maximisation. The underlying assumption of capitalism are expansion of trade, division of labour, specialisation and hence rising productivity. And these processes of self-sustaining growth are fuelled by the central theme of capitalism : rational individuals in free competition in the market place, each striving to maximise profits. The ideology of competition is the dominant ideology in capitalism. The logic of this ideology is that the market operates in a manner that ensures greatest efficiency.

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|---|---|
| 1. What did Karl Marx note in the modern societies? | 1 |
| 2. What is the function of modern capitalist society? | 1 |
| 3. What are the underlying assumption of capitalism? | 1 |
| 4. What contributes to the processes of self - sustaining growth? | 1 |
| 5. What is the central theme of capitalism? | 1 |
| 6. What is the logic of capitalism? | 1 |

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