SOCIOLOGY SMART SKILLS

2021-22

GRADE XI

INDEX

SYLLABUS

THEORY (80 MARKS)

Term 1
Book 1- Introducing Sociology

1. Sociology and Society
2. Terms, Concepts and their Use in Sociology
3. Understanding Social Institutions
4. Culture and Socialisation
5. Doing Sociology: Research Methods

Term 2
Book 2- Understanding Society

1. Social Structure, Stratification and Social Processes in Society
2. Social Change and Social Order in Rural and Urban Society
3. Environment and Society
4. Introducing Western Sociologists
5. Indian Sociologists
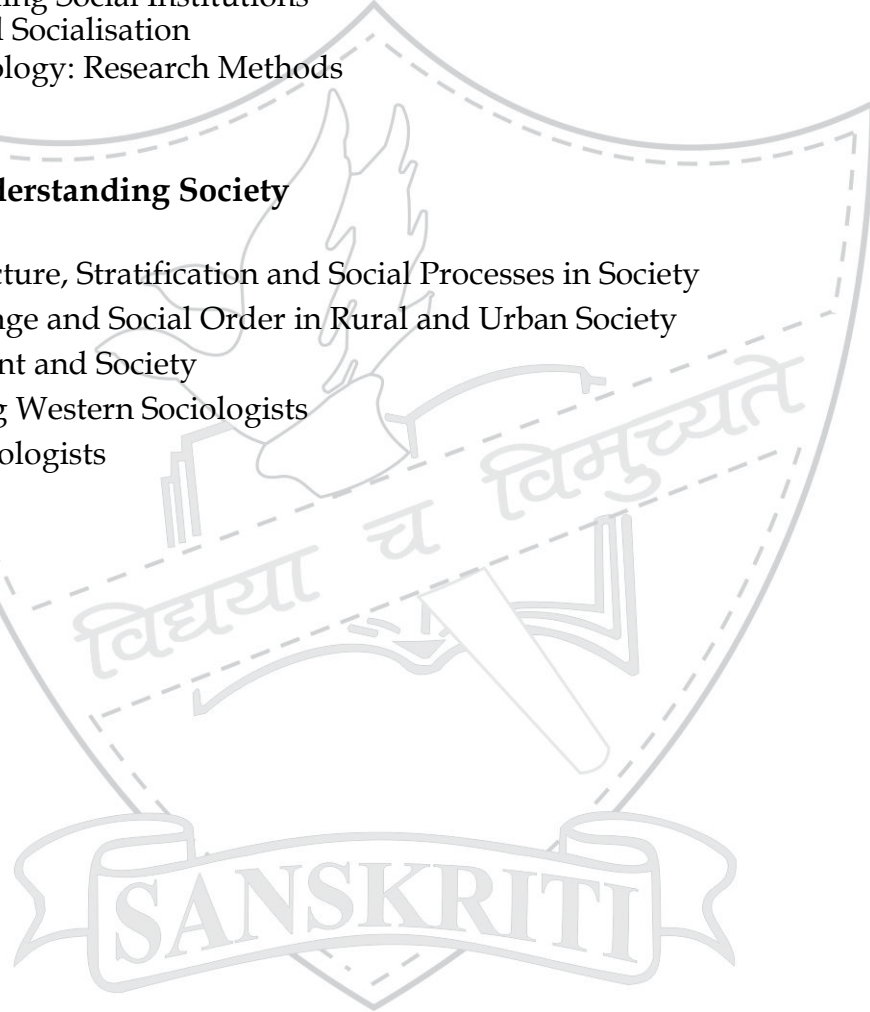
DETAILS OF THE PRACTICAL COMPONENT
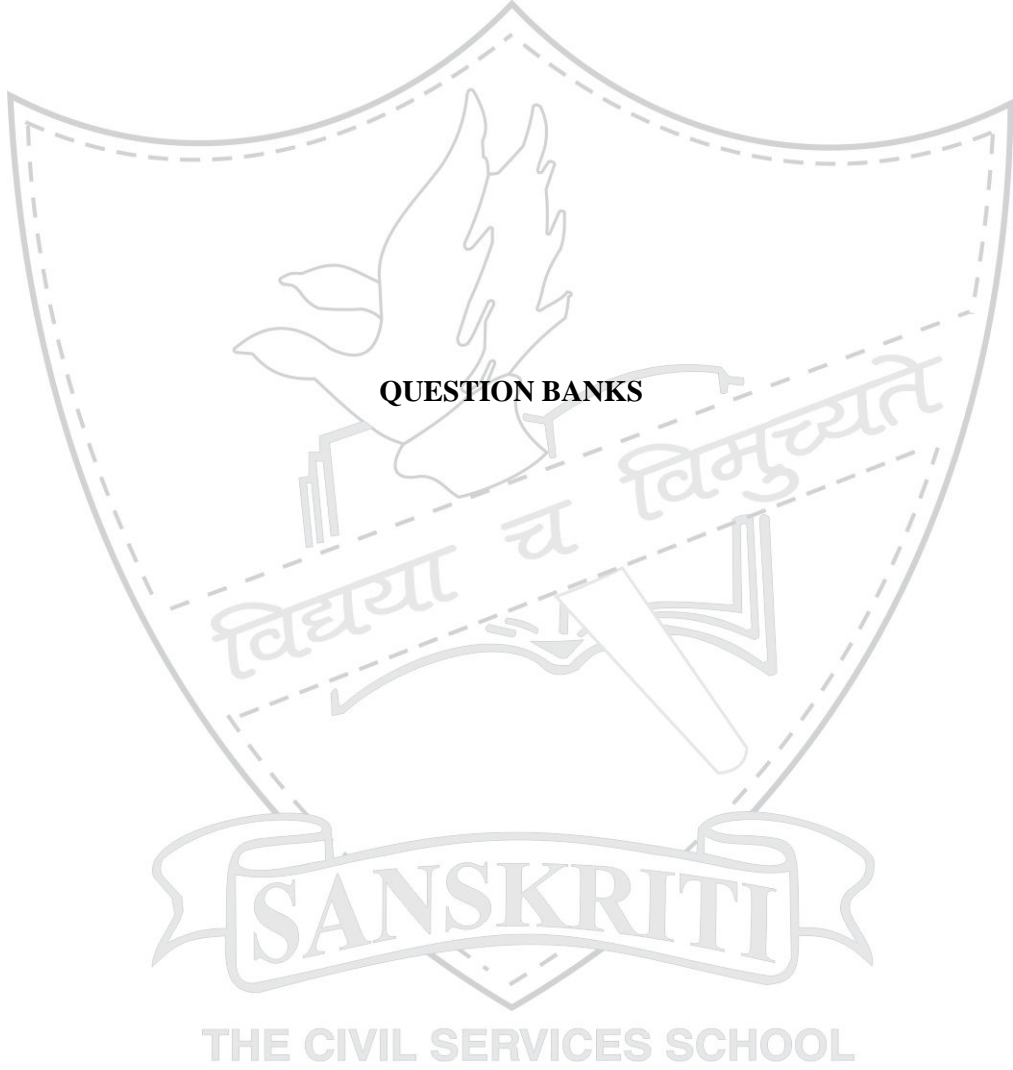
PRACTICAL (20 MARKS)

A. Project (undertaken during the academic year at school level)   15marks
1. Introduction -2 Marks
2. Statement of Purpose – 2 Marks
3. Research Question – 2 Marks
4. Methodology – 3 Marks
5. Data Analysis – 4 Marks
6. Conclusion – 2 Marks

Viva based on the project   **5 marks**

QUESTION BANKS

Assignment No.1-SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIETY

LEARNING OUTCOMES

1. Identify and be able to apply sociological imagination to understand lived reality.
2. Trace and describe the journey of the establishment of Sociology as a discipline in India and the need for the same.
3. Identify and further explore the relation between sociology and other disciplines.

1. What is sociological imagination? Exemplify.
2. How can you say that 'we belong to more than one society'?
3. How are sociological reflections different from philosophical and common-sense reflections?
4. 'Sociology from its beginnings understood itself as a science.' Justify.
5. What is the difference between sociological understanding and common - sense understanding?
6. What are the intellectual ideas that went into the making of sociology?
7. Describe the material issues that went into the making of sociology.
8. Discuss the journey of sociology in India.
9. Why should we study the beginning and growth of sociology in Europe?
10. Describe the relation sociology has with the following-

   - economics
   - psychology
   - political science
   - anthropology
   - history

11. India's unemployment rate rises to 27.11% amid COVID-19 crisis: CMIE (PTI)

   As per CMIE's data, the monthly unemployment rate in April stood at 23.52%, up from March's 8.74%.
   The coronavirus (COVID-19) crisis has led to a spike in the country's unemployment rate to 27.11% for the week ended May 3, up from the under 7% level before the start of the pandemic in mid-March, the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) has said. The Mumbai-based think tank said the rate of unemployment was the highest in the urban areas, which constitute the most number of the red zones due to the coronavirus cases, at 29.22%, as against 26.69% for the rural areas.

   Analysts have been warning about the spectre of unemployment ever since the country was put under a lockdown on March 25 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi to arrest the spread of the coronavirus infections.

Scenes of migrants fleeing urban centres including Delhi and Mumbai only confirmed the long-held concerns on their employment as the economic activity came to a grinding halt.

The government has so far announced income and food support to the vulnerable people as part of a ₹1.70 lakh crore fiscal stimulus to the economic-, financial- and possibly humanitarian crisis, and is also mulling a second round of measures soon.

The U.S. has seen a huge spike in unemployment as over 26 million people have claimed for State support because of losing their jobs. Experts often rue the absence of a good gauge of jobs in India, which is predominantly an unorganised-sector led economy.

CMIE's weekly series of data pointed to a steady increase in unemployment since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in India, with the week to March 29 showing the sharpest spike to 23.81%.
As per CMIE's data, the monthly unemployment rate in April stood at 23.52%, up from March's 8.74%.

As of the end of April, Puducherry in South India had the highest number of unemployment at 75.8%, followed by neighbouring Tamil Nadu 49.8%, Jharkhand 47.1% and Bihar 46.6%.

Maharashtra's unemployment rate was pegged at 20.9% by the CMIE, while the same for Haryana stood at 43.2%, Uttar Pradesh at 21.5% and Karnataka at 29.8%.

Hilly States had the lowest incidence of unemployment as of April, the think tank said, pointing out that the rate in Himachal Pradesh stood at 2.2%, Sikkim at 2.3% and Uttarakhand at 6.5%.

Read the above newspaper article and describe the elements of Sociological Imagination using the article.

12. In a country such as India, with its size and diversity, regional, linguistic,religious, sectarian, ethnic (including caste), and between rural and urban areas, there are a myriad 'others'... In a culture and society such as India's 'the other' can be encountered literally next door... (Srinivas 1966:205).
   a. We only have a single identity i.e., the identities we receive at birth. Mark the statement as true or false.
   b. The 'other' here implies-
      1. One belonging to a religion other than one's self.
      2. One belonging to linguistic group other than one's self.
      3. One belonging to caste group other than one's self.
      4. All of the above.
   c. The so-called 'others' were the subject matter of Sociology. Mark the statement as true or false.
   d. Does a rigid divide exist in India between Sociology and Social Anthropology?

13. Give an example to show how an issue can be explained in a naturalistic and in a sociological way. (do not use the example given in the book)

14. What effect did industrial revolution have on the economy and workers in India?

15. Using an example, show how political science and sociology interact and mutually influence each other.

16. Sociology has from its beginnings understood itself as a _____.

17. Mark the statement as true or false. In the contemporary world we belong, in a sense, to more than one 'society'.

18. Industrial Revolution was characterised by ....
    a. migration to cities
    b. emergence of clock time
    c. bad sanitation and general squalor
    d. all of the above

19. Sociology unlike _____usually does not provide technical solutions.

20. Sociology's concern is with the way societies ought to function. Mark the statement as true or false.
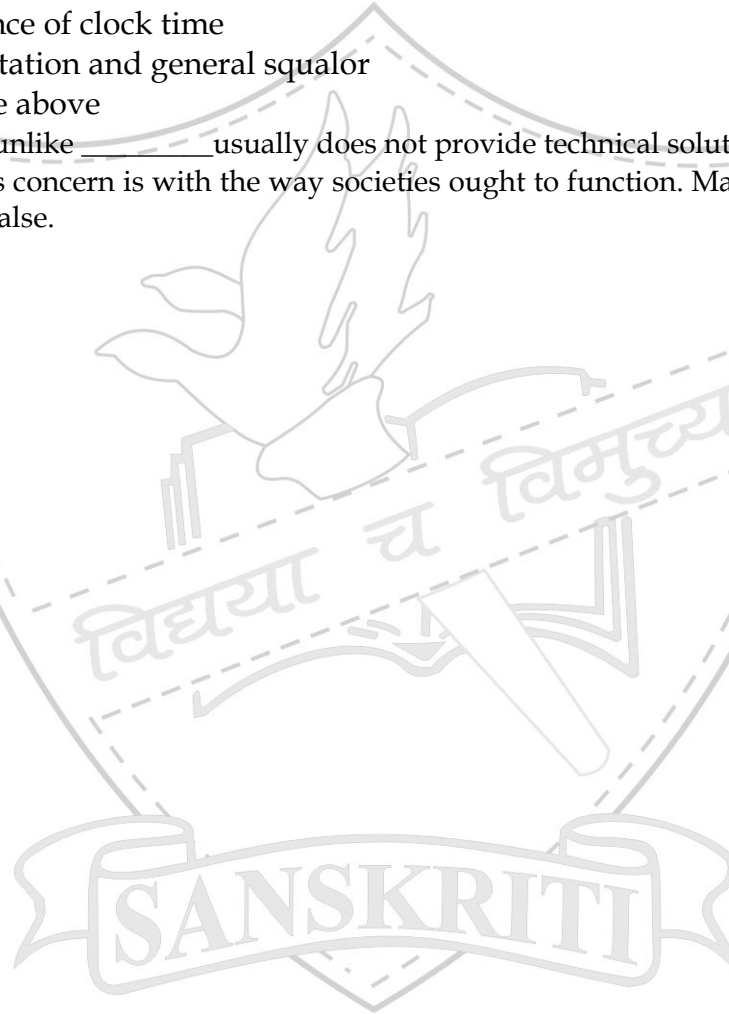
<u>**Assignment No.2-TERMS, CONCEPTS AND THEIR USE IN SOCIOLOGY**</u>

LEARNING OUTCOME

1. identify the social groups one is part of and identify their meaning and relevance.
2. Understand and be able to apply concepts such as social order, deviance, marriage and so on to describe one's own existence in the social system.

1. The classifications and types that we discuss in sociology help us…… How do concepts and terms in sociology help us?
2. Define the following-
   a) social groups,
   b) quasi groups,
   c) Aggregates,
   d) Primary group,
   e) Secondary group,
   f) community,
   g) Society,
   h) In-groups,
   i) out-groups,
   j) reference group,
   k) peer group,
   l) social stratification,
   m) status,
   n) role,
   o) prestige,
   p) deviance,
   q)sanction
3. Describe the institution of caste using the varna classification.
4. What are the features of a group?
5. As per A.R.Desai, what are the social consequences of urbanisation?
6. Differentiate between Marx and Weber's idea of Class.
7. 'The two concepts status and role are often seen as twin concepts.' What do you mean by twin? Justify.
8. What are ascribed and achieved status? In which type of societies would they be found and why?
9. Using the example of Khasi matriliny, describe the concept of role-conflict.
10. What do you understand by role stereotyping? Have you experienced it?
11. How do we ensure order in society?
12. What are the different perspectives to understand social control? Using them, explain social order.
13. What are the types of social order? Define each of them.
14. Mark the statement as true or false. Ideas of deviance are never challenged in society.
15. Asocial group is characterised by …………………………
    a. Lack of sense of belongingness
    b. Lack of face-to-face interaction

    c. impersonal relationship

    d. stable pattern of interaction.

16. Passengers waiting at a bus stop form a social group. Mark the statement as true or false.

17. Consider the duties of a parent: cooking, cleaning, driving, problem-solving, acting as a source of moral guidance—the list goes on. Similarly, a person can experience **role conflict** when one or more roles are contradictory. A parent who also has a full-time career can experience role conflict on a daily basis. When there is a deadline at the office but a sick child needs to be picked up from school, which comes first? When you are working toward a promotion but your children want you to come to their school play, which do you choose? Being a college student can conflict with being an employee, being an athlete, or even being a friend. Our roles in life powerfully affect our decisions and help to shape our identities.

    a. Can role stereotyping and role conflict be connected with each other? Answer in yes or no.

    b. Through _____, individuals internalise social roles and learn internalise social roles and learn how to carry them out.

    c. Mark the statement true or false. Individuals simply take on roles, rather than creating or negotiating them.

    d. Roles and status are not given and fixed. Mark the statement as true or false.

18. . ... reinforces socially accepted forms of behaviour.

19. .... is an extreme form of inequality in which a person is completely owned by another person.

20. The term .... is used to refer to a small group of people connected by face-to-face interaction.

Assignment No.3-UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

LEARNING OUTCOME

1. Identify and understand the social institutions that define and govern our lives.
2. Explore and understand the relation between different social institutions.

1. Differentiate between conflict and functional view to understand social institutions.
2. What are social institutions? Give example.
3. According to the functionalist perspective, family has a very important function. What is it?
4. Why is nuclear family considered to be best equipped to handle the demands of industrial society?
5. What are female headed households?
6. Define the following-
   a) matrilocal family,
   b) patrilocal family,
   c) patriarchal family,
   d) matriarchal family,
   e) family,
   f) Kinship,
   g) Marriage,
   h) affinal relations,
   i) consanguinal relations,
   j) family of orientation,
   k) family of procreation,
   l) informal economy,
   m) work,
   n) sovereignty
7. 'The family, the household, its structure and norms are closely linked to the rest of the society.' Explain using an example.
8. How can you say that in India, family is gendered?
9. What are the various forms of marriage? Define them.
10. In case of arranged marriages, there are some rules regarding mate selection. What are these rules? Describe them.
11. Differentiate between pre-modern and modern forms of work.
12. Describe how work has transformed?
13. What is the difference between power and authority?
14. How did the stateless societies ensure order? Explain using the case study of Nuers.
15. Describe the concept of state. How does the government get support? Use the functionalist and conflict view describing state.
16. What are the features of modern state?
17. What does citizenship rights include? Describe each component.
18. What do you understand by nationalism?
19. Identify the structure of the family where men exercise authority and dominance -

    a. Patriarchy
    b. Matriarchy
    c. Polygamy
    d. Patrilineal

20. The rule of........................ requires an individual to marry within a culturally defined group.

21. Simple societies are characterised by _____ division of labour.

22. The industry is essentially part of a long supply chain, and the freedom of manufacturers is to that extent extremely limited. There are, in fact more than a hundred operations between the designer and the final consumer. In this chain, only 15 are in the hands of the manufacturer. Any serious agitation for a rise in wages would lead manufacturers to shift their operations to other localities, beyond the reach of unionists... whether it is the payment of the existing minimum wage, or its substantial revision upwards, what is important is to enlist the support of the retailer in order to create the necessary pressure upon the government and local agencies for a higher wage structure and its effective implementation. Thus the vision here is that of the creation of an international opinion forum (Roy Choudhury 2005:2254).

    a. Flexible production and decentralisation are a result of _____.

    b. What does decentralisation of work? Answer in line using the given excerpt.

    c. One of the most significant innovations industrial processes is _____.

    w. In modern societies, work remains centralised. Mark the statement as true or false.

Assignment No.4-CULTURE AND SOCIALISATION

LEARNING OUTCOME

1. Identify the meaning of culture from the various elements that make up one's everyday lived reality.
2. Understand and identify the various dimensions of culture.
3. Differentiate between ethnocentrism and cosmopolitanism.
4. Identify the agencies that play the role of socialisation agents and apply the same to understand one's own experience of socialisation.

1. What is culture?
2. Can we rate cultures as being inferior or superior? Give reasons for your answer.
3. What are the 3 dimensions of culture?
4. Describe each dimension of culture.
5. What does Pierre Bourdieu say about interpreting alien cultures or other cultures?
6. What is the difference between law and norm?
7. 'Identities are not inherited but fashioned by the individual and the group through their relationship with others.' Justify.
8. How do roles get acknowledged and recognised?
9. How can sub-cultural groups function as cohesive units and provide identity to its members?
10. Describe ethnocentrism. How is it different from cosmopolitanism?
11. What is cultural change? What are the types of change that a society can experience? Give examples.
12. What is socialisation? What are the agencies of socialisation? How do they carry out the process of socialisation?
13. Does socialisation reduce individual freedom? Give reasons for your answer.
14. Culture comprises of inherited artifacts, goods, technical process, ideas, habits and values.' Identify the sociologist who stated this-
    a. Clifford Geertz
    b. Malinowski
    c. Edward Tylor
    d. Walter Ong
15. Schools socialize the child through a formal curriculum only. Mark the statement as true or false.
16. Identify the source of external cultural change-
    a. New methods of farming
    b. Westernization
    c. Sanskritisation
    d. Land reforms
17. Which rule derives its authority from the state?
    a. Mores
    b. Norms
    c. Laws
    d. Folkways

18. 'Hinglish' may soon conquer the world Some of the Hinglish words in vogue include airdash (travel by air), chaddis (underpants), chai (Indian tea), crore (10 million), dacoit (thief), desi (local), dicky (boot), gora (white person), jungli (uncouth), lakh (100,000), lampat (thug), optical (spectacles), prepone (bring forward), stepney (spare tyre) and would-be (fiancé or fiancée). Hinglish contains many words and phrases that Britons or Americans may not easily understand, according to a report... Some are archaic, relics of the Raj, such as 'pukka'. Others are newly coined, such as 'time-pass', meaning an activity that helps kill time. India's success in attracting business has recently produced a new verb. Those whose jobs are outsourced to India are said to have been 'Bangalored'.

    a. Is this an example of cosmopolitanism or ethnocentrism?
    b. Mark the statement as true or false. Cultures can be hierarchised.
    c. A _____ society is appreciative of cultural difference.
    d. _____ can occur through changes in the natural environment, contact with other cultures or processes of adaptation.

19. Use of machines, tools, internet and art forms are all forms of .... aspect of culture.

20. Enacting roles without recognizing and acknowledging them is sufficient. Correct the incorrect statement.
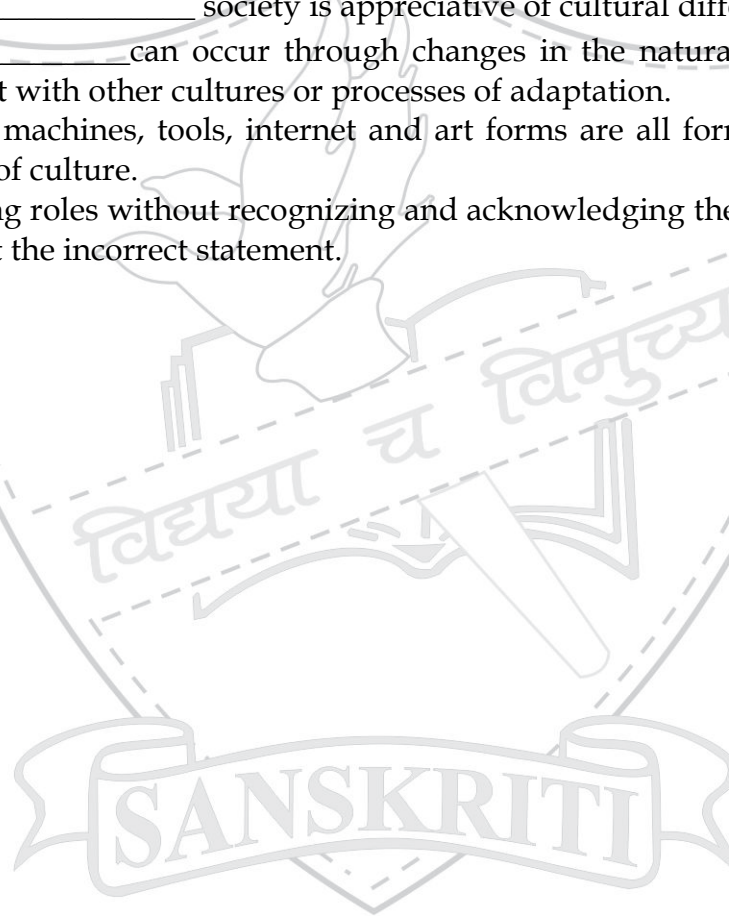
<u>**Assignment No.5-DOING SOCIOLOGY: RESEARCH METHODS**</u>

LEARNING OUTCOME
1. Understand and be able to apply the difference between objectivity and subjectivity.
2. Identify and understand the various ways in which data collection can be carried out.
3. Critically examine all the research methods.

1. What is 'methodology'?
2. What is objectivity? How is it different from subjectivity?
3. 'Social scientists study the social world of human relations. This creates problems for objectivity in a social science like sociology.' What are these problems? How can they be corrected?
4. What are the types of methods used in sociological research?
5. How will a social researcher choose his/her research method?
6. Why is it futile to argue about the inferiority or superiority of different methods?
7. Describe, in detail, the participation observation method.
8. What were the early anthropologists interested to study? Who are armchair scholars? How do they conduct their research? Give an example.
9. What did the social anthropologists actually do when doing fieldwork? Give a detailed answer in points.
10. Who are principal informants?
11. How is sociologists' fieldwork different from anthropological fieldwork?
12. Who was William Foote Whyte? What was he famous for?
13. As per William Foote Whyte, he encountered some difficulties carrying out field work in sociology? What are these difficulties?
14. Why was anthropology infamous among the nationalists in colonial India?
15. What are the different ways in which village studies has been carried out?
16. Elucidate on the limitations of participant observation method.
17. Define surveys. What is sample survey?
18. What is the process of selecting a sample for survey?
19. What are the different ways in which responses can be received from respondents in a survey?
20. What are the advantages of survey method?
21. How does the Census and National Sample Survey Organisation carry out survey?
22. What is understood by 'margin of error'?
23. What are the disadvantages of the survey method?
24. Describe, in detail, the interview method.
25. Field Work in Sociology – Some Difficulties

Compared to the anthropologist who studies a primitive tribe in a remote part of the world, the student of a modern American community faces distinctly different problems. In the first place, he is dealing with a literate people. It is certain that some of these people, and perhaps many of them, will read his research report. If he disguises the name of the district as I have done, many outsiders apparently will not discover where the study

was actually located... The people in the district, of course, know it is about them, and even the changed names do not disguise the individuals for them. They remember the researcher and know the people with whom he associated and know enough about the various groups to place the individuals with little chance of error. In such a situation the researcher carries a heavy responsibility. He would like his book to be of some help to the people of the district; at least, he wants to take steps to minimise the chances of it doing any harm, fully recognising the possibility that certain individuals may suffer through the publication. — William Foote Whyte, Street Corner Society, p.342

   a. Mark the statement as true or false.
      The Sociologist can treat the field and respondents like a geologist treats rocks in the laboratory.

   b. The difficulty mentioned in the given passage is faced by sociologists but not anthropologists. Why?

   c. Unlike the anthropologist who typically went to a remote tribal community to do field work, sociologists did their field work among_____.

   d. The publication of this research is mainly for the purpose of general knowledge. Correct the statement.

26. A comprehensive survey covering every single member of the population is known as:
   a. Survey
   b. Participant observation
   c. Census
   d. Case study

27. Self-reflexivity allows the researcher to solve the problem of unconscious bias. Correct the statement.

28. The study of method is known as ....

29. A quantitative research includes which of the following method?
   a. Interview
   b. Questionnaire
   c. Case Study
   d. Field work

30. Surveys are not truly representative in nature if the sample size is large. Correct the statement.

Assignment No.6- SOCIAL STRUCTURE, STRATIFICATION AND SOCIAL PROCESSES IN SOCIETY

LEARNING OUTCOME

1. Identify and understand social structure that we exist in.
2. Identify and be able to apply the stratification that defines social structure.
3. Describe the processes of competition, conflict and cooperation that govern interactions among people.

1. Define the following- a) social structure, b) stratification, c) accommodation and d) assimilation.
2. Durkheim stated that society exerts social constraint over the actions of their members. Explain.
3. What are the three forms of advantage which privileged groups enjoy?
4. Explain the meaning of social institutions from the conflict and functionalist perspective.
5. As per the functionalist perspective, what are the 'system requirements' of society?
6. 'The relationship between cooperation, competition and conflict is often complex and not easily separable.' Justify.
7. Durkheim speaks of two forms of cooperation or solidarity that characterise two types of society. What are these two types of solidarity? Describe each of them. Which two societies do they characterise?
8. Karl Marx differentiated between animal and human life. How?
9. In what context does Marx talk of forced cooperation?
10. How can capitalism be the underlying ideology behind competition? What are the underlying assumptions of capitalism?
11. When will conflict be acknowledged as conflict?
12. Explain a woman's forced cooperation in their families. This is related to one of the age-old discriminations that exists in India society. What is it?
13. Life Chances, Social Statuses and political influences are enjoyed by-
    a. Primary Groups
    b. tertiary Groups
    c. privilege Groups
    d. Interest Groups
14. Old members of a family or school may pass away and new members will enter, but the one aspect/feature that lives on is ....
15. Accommodation is seen as an effort to compromise and coexist despite conflict. Mark the statement as true or false.
16. A conflict perspective demands that human beings need to cooperate, produce and reproduce themselves and their world. Correct the statement.
17. Name the type of conflict in a situation where peasant movement exists, due to deep rooted conflict over land resources.
18. "Social structure constrains our activities to constructed frameworks and patterns of organisation and directs our behaviour" Name the thinker
    a. Max Weber
    b. Durkheim
    c. Bottomore
    d. K. Marx
19. For Durkheim _____, the moral force of society, is fundamental for

our understanding of cooperation and thereby the functioning of society.

20. This point of view is expressed by Durkheim in his famous statement: When I perform my duties as a brother, a husband or a citizen and carry out the commitments I have entered into, I fulfil my obligations which are defined in law and custom and which are external to myself and my actions…Similarly, the believer has discovered from birth, ready fashioned, the beliefs and practices of his religious life; if they existed before he did, it follows that they exist outside him. The systems of signs that I employ to express my thoughts, the monetary system I use to pay my debts, the credit instruments I utilise in my commercial relationships, the practices I follow in my profession, etc. all function independently of the use I make of them. Considering in turn each member of society, the following remarks could be made for every single one of them. Source: Durkheim, Emile,1933, The Division of Labour in Society, pp.50-1, A Free Press Paperback, The MacMillan Company, New York.

    a. Society exerts _____ over the actions of the individuals
    b. Mark the statement true or false. Society is flexible and changes readily.
    c. Deviation is not penalised. Mark the statement as true or false.
    d. Social structure is _____to us as the walls of the room are.
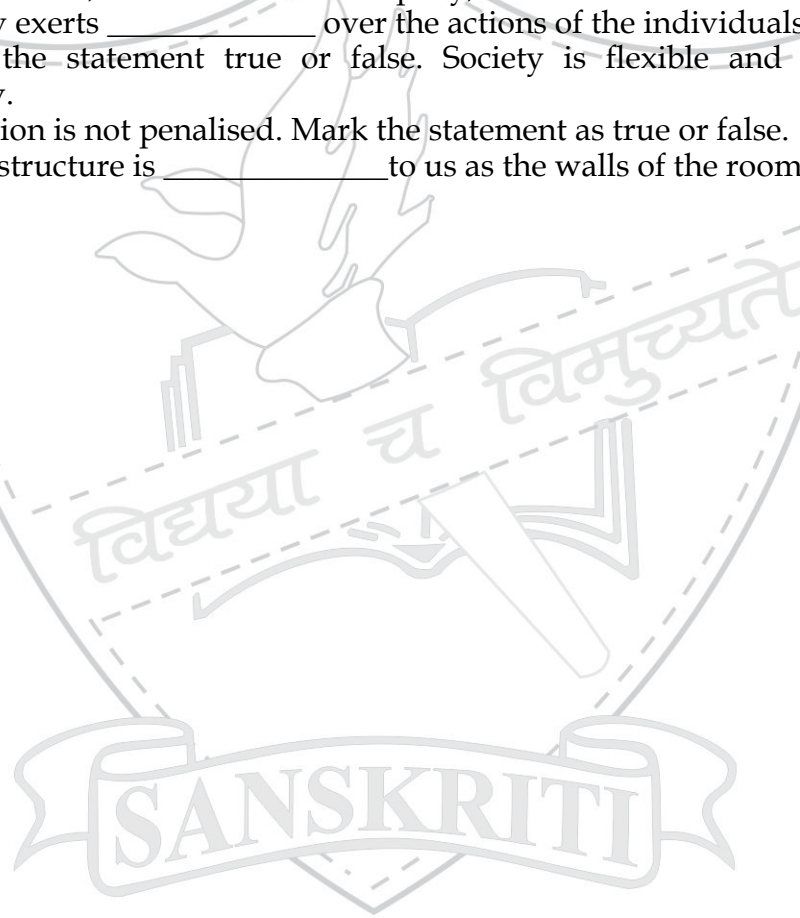
Assignment No.7- SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL ORDER IN RURAL AND URBAN SOCIETY

LEARNING OUTCOME
1. Understand the concepts of social order and social change in relation to each other.
2. Identify the various sources of social change.
3. Understand and be able to differentiate between the social order of rural and urban areas.
4. Apply the concepts of social order and change to understand the events occurring in society in the contemporary times.

1. What do you understand by social change?
2. How can the bigness of social change be measured?
3. What are the different types of social change?
4. Using the example of the process of human evolution, describe what kind of a change is it?
5. Name the different sources of change.
6. How can changes in the environment lead to change?
7. What are the technological changes that you have come across? How has it affected economy?
8. Describe change developing from change in the political scenario of India.
9. Using the example of Weber's work on religion, describe how culture can be a source of change.
10. Why must we understand social order in the backdrop of continuity or lack of change?
11. What is social order? Why is it important to for a society to maintain social order or resist social change?
12. There are two ways to view social order. Describe both the views.
13. Does social order mean producing programmed robots? Give reasons for your answer.
14. How does a society ensure social order?
15. Define-
    a) authority,
    b) domination,
    c) legitimation,
    d) contestation,
    e) violence,
    f) dominant caste,
    g) crime,
    h) agglomeration,
    i) metropolitan area,
    j) ghettoisation,
    k) gentrification
16. Using an example, describe the difference between legitimation and power.
17. 'The moral worth of an act is not determined solely by the fact that it violates an existing law.' Justify.
18. Why do you think the rate of social change in rural areas resist is slow?
19. How did the village emerge as a population settlement based on a particular form of social organisation?
20. What impact does technological innovation have on the rural society?

CLASS XI/SOCIOLOGY   19

21. What problems does urban housing or the lack of it bring with it?
22. Where and how people will live in cities is a question that is filtered through socio-cultural identities. How?
23. Describe the journey of the city centre in the cities.
24. Youth rebellion is an example of .... Culture.
25. Ruling families of Mewar, in Rajasthan India, is an example of ....
    authority.
    a. Bureaucratic
    b. charismatic.
    c. Traditional.
    d. None
26. The Clock of Human History

    Human beings have existed on earth for about half a million years. Agriculture, the necessary basis of fixed settlements, is only about twelve thousand years old. Civilisations date back no more than six thousand years or so. If we were to think of the entire span of human existence thus far as a day (stretching from midnight to midnight), agriculture would have come into existence at 11:56 pm and civilisations at 11:57. The development of modern societies would get underway only at 11:59 and 30 seconds! Yet perhaps as much change has taken place in the last thirty seconds of this human day as in all the time leading up to it. From: Anthony Giddens,2004 Sociology, 4th edition, p.40.

    a. Social change implies any or all changes. True or False.
    b. Changes which alter the _____ of an object or situation over a period of time' is termed as social change.
    c. Social Darwinism talks about social change. True or False.
    d. Which type of change does Darwin talk of?

Assignment No.8-ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY

LEARNING OUTCOME

1. Identify and understand the inequality of the social structure and its impact on environment.

1. Define the following-
   a) ecology,
   b) social environment,
   c) social organisation.
2. What are the various ways in which environment is being harmed?
3. 'Different relationships between environment and society also reflect different social values and norms.' Justify.
4. Discuss the different perspectives on environment and its relationship to society.
5. How can we say that we live in risk societies?
6. What are genetically modified organisms? How can they be a cause for environment degradation?
7. Why are environmental problems also social problems?
8. Why is environmental management a difficult task?
9. Social environments emerge from the interaction between .... and ....
10. Social Status and Power determine to what extent people can insulate themselves from environmental crises or overcome it. True or False.
11. The ecological effects of the Industrial Revolution in Britain were felt all over the world. Large areas of southern North America and the Caribbean were converted to plantations to meet the demand for cotton in the mills of Lancashire. Young West Africans were forcibly transported to America to work as slave labour on the plantations. The depopulation of West Africa caused its agricultural economy to decline, with fields reverting to fallow wastelands. In Britain, smoke from the coal-burning mills fouled the air. Displaced farmers and labourers from the countryside came to the cities for work and lived in wretched conditions. The ecological footprints of the cotton industry could be found all over urban and rural environments.
    a. The interaction between environment and society is shaped by_____.
    b. Different relationships between environment and society also reflect different _____.
    c. Socialist values support commodification of resources. True or false.
    d. Socialist values of equality and justice have led to the seizure of lands from large landlords and their redistribution among landless peasants in a number of countries. True or false.

Assignment No.9-INTRODUCING WESTERN SOCIOLOGISTS

LEARNING OUTCOME
1. Critically examine the contribution of western sociologists in developing theories that help us comprehend the social system we live in.

1. 'Sociology is sometimes called the child of revolution.' Justify.
2. Describe the concept of enlightenment.
3. What changes did French Revolution bring to society?
4. Explain industrial revolution and its consequences.
5. How has sociology helped in understanding society?
6. Karl Marx advocated an end to oppression and exploitation. To that end, what kind of research did he carry out and what did his research concluded?
7. How did Marx classify society? What were the classifications?
8. How does class consciousness develop?
9. 'The history of all hitherto existing societies is the history of class struggle.' Explain.
10. Durkheim treated society as a ……Complete the sentence and explain the phenomena that Durkheim talks about.
11. What is Durkheim's vision of sociology?
12. What is social fact?
13. He distinguishes societies on the basis of solidarity and the law they use. Name the forms of solidarity and the laws. Explain each of them.
14. How can individuals come out of the shadow of the community and establish their distinct identity in terms of the function they perform and the roles they play?
15. What is bureaucracy? What are its characteristic features?
16. Name and describe each of the type of authority given by Weber.
17. Explain Weber's concept of ideal type.
18. What kind of objectivity did Weber prescribe for the social sciences?
19. What does Weber mean by empathetic understanding?
20. Capitalist society is marked by an intensifying process of .... at several levels.
21. Does the group formed by you and your classmates form a class in the Marxian sense? Yes or No.
22. The scientific understanding of society that Durkheim sought to develop was based on the recognition of scientific facts. True or False.
23. .... is a logically consistent model of a social phenomenon that highlights its most significant characteristics.
24. .... refer to all the economic relationships and forms of labour organisation which are involved in production.
25. Sociology concerned itself exclusively with what he called the 'emergent' level, that is, the level of complex collective life where social phenomena can emerge. These phenomena — for example, social institutions like religion or the family, or social values like friendship or patriotism etc. — were only possible in a complex whole that was larger than (and different from) its constituent parts.
    a. Durkheim's vision of sociology was that sociology is an _____ discipline.

b. Social facts change from individual to individual. True or false.
c. Social facts are external to individuals. True or false.
d. The most famous example of his use of a new kind of empirical data is in his study of _____.

Assignment No.10-INDIAN SOCIOLOGISTS

LEARNING OUTCOME

1. Critically examine the contribution of India sociologists in developing theories that help us comprehend the social system we live in.

1. Name two accidental anthropologists of India. Describe the work they have done.
2. How did the British anthropologists differ from Ghurye in their understanding of tribes?
3. What was the disagreement between and Ghurye and Risley about?
4. What has been the contribution of Ghurye in the context of caste and race?
5. What are the 3 principles of change recognised in Indian traditions?
6. What did D.P.Mukherjee say about tradition and change?
7. How has conflict and rebellion in the Indian context affected traditions?
8. A.R.Desai criticised this type of state. Which state is being talked about and what are it characteristic features?
9. Explain the criteria for measuring the working of a welfare state. What do they say about the performance of welfare-states?
10. Srinivas focussed on villages for his research. Why does he criticise British administrator anthropologists' contention that villages are 'little republics'?
11. How does village as a site of research offer advantage to Indian sociology?
12. The .... believed that assimilation of tribes would result in the severe exploitation and cultural extinction of the tribals.
    a. Nationalists
    b. protectionists
    c. Integrationsists
    d. Evolutionists
13. Caste restricts the choice of occupation. True or false.
14. Sufis have stressed on .... and .... rather than holy texts and have been important in bringing about change.
15. As he wrote, "...it is not enough for the Indian sociologist to be a sociologist. He must be an Indian first, that is, he is to share in the folk-ways, mores, customs and traditions, for the purpose of understanding his social system and what lies beneath it and beyond it."
    a. Who wrote this?
    b. He stated that the _____ dimensions in India were over-developed.
    c. Indian society if individualistic. True or false.
    d. Correct the given statement. Tradition should be blindly ignored and modernity blindly adopted.
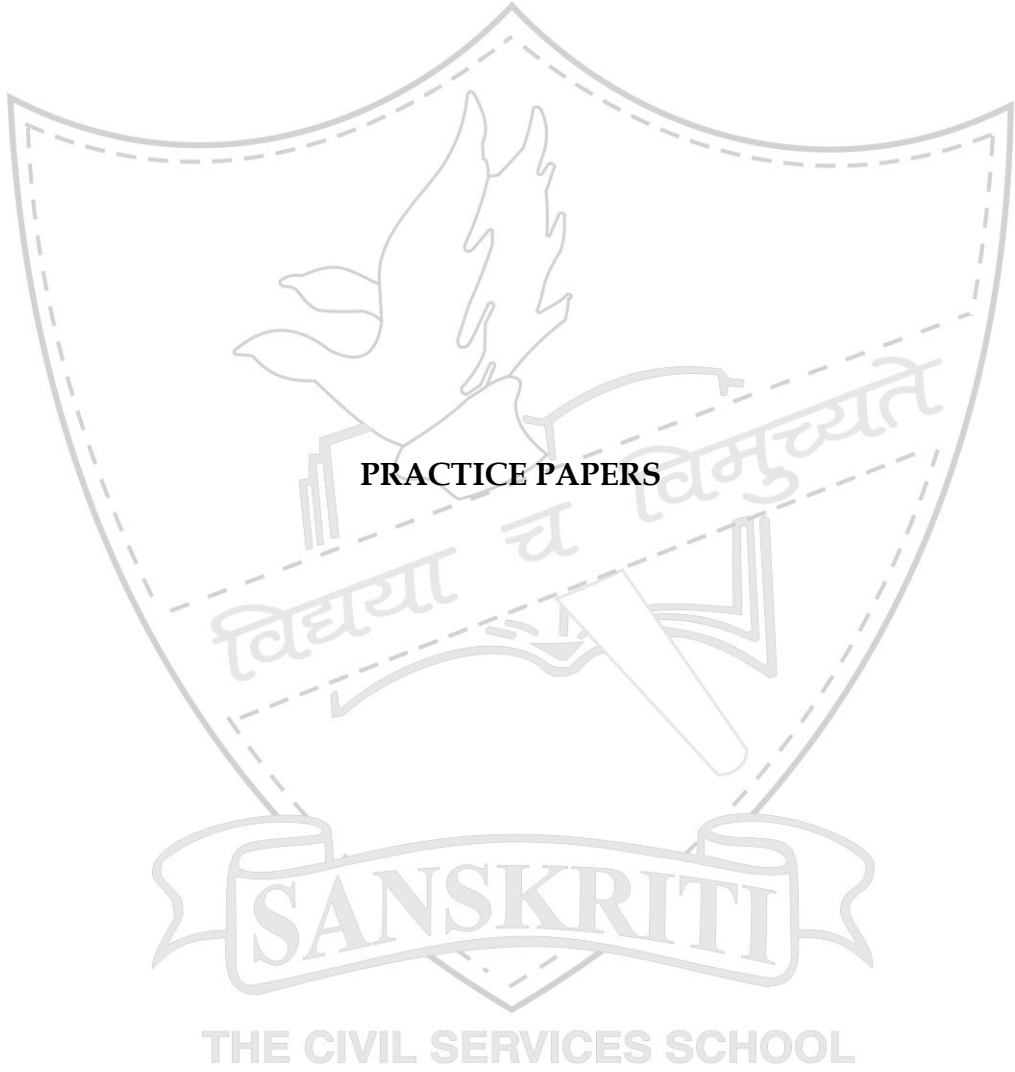
PRACTICE PAPERS

SOCIOLOGY
CLASS XI

Max. Marks 80   **Time: 3 hrs.**

General Instructions

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.

2. There are 38 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.

3. Section A includes question No. 1-20. These are objective type questions. As per the question,

there can be either one or two answers only.

4. Section B includes question No.21-29. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2

marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.

5. Section C includes question No. 30-35. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.

6. Section D includes question No. 36-38. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks

each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each. Question no 38 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

SECTION A

1. The term sociology was coined by August Comte in the year ....

2. A social group is characterized by ....
   a. Lack of sense of belongingness
   b. Lack of face to face interaction
   c. impersonal relationship
   d. stable pattern of interaction.

3. Laissez-faire is a political and economic approach based on the general principle of interference in the economy by the government. Is this statement true or false?

4. When the plant life in a locality or region is reduced to a single variety is known as
   a. monoculture
   b. sericulture
   c. multiculture
   d. dual culture

5. Self-reflexivity allows the researcher to solve the problem of unconscious bias. Correct the statement.

6. Sociology as a 'Western Discipline' emerged in ....
   a. Europe
   b. Africa
   c. America
   d. North India

7. Power and authority are not inter-related concepts. Correct the given statement.

8. Identify the source of external cultural change-
   • New methods of farming
   • Westernization
   • Sanskritisation
   • Land reforms

9. The central concepts to understanding the dialectical relationship between the society and individual are ....
   a. structure
   b. stratification
   c. social processes
   d. All the above

10. .... refers to the active maintenance and reproduction of particular pattern of social relations and of values and norms.

11. Social Status and Power determine to what extent people can insulate themselves from environmental crises or overcome it. Is this statement true or false?

12. The Communist Manifesto was written by, ... and ....

13. The branch of anthropology that studied human racial types by measuring the human body, particularly the volume of the cranium (skull), the circumference of the head, and the length of the nose is ....
    a. Biology
    b. Sociology.
    c. Botany
    d. Anthropometry

14. Social control brings .... to society.
    a) social order
    b) deviance
    c) disobedience
    d) violence

15. The principle of acting to benefit others with selfishness or self-interest is Altruism. Correct the statement.

16. Which thinker proposed a theory where living organisms evolve-or change slowly over several centuries or even millennia, by adapting themselves to natural circumstances.
    a. Spencer
    b. Darwin
    c. Einstein
    d. Comte

17. .... are Natural underground formations in the geology of a region where water gets stored.

18. The citizens of India enjoy Liberty, equality and fraternity, watch words of the modern state given by the .... revolution.

19. The word aithihya, comes from the root known as ....

20. Who wrote the pioneering work 'The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism'?
    • Karl Marx
    • Anthony Giddens
    • Max Weber
    • Emile Durkheim

SECTION B

21. Do you think that social inequality is universal in nature? Support your answer.

22. What is the difference between In group and Out group?

23. Explain the role of mass media on youth?

24. Mention any two examples of tasks that demand cooperation with reference to agricultural or industrial operations.

25. What is meant by social order and how is it maintained?
26. Why is enlightenment important for development of sociology?
27. Mention any two features of caste system given by Ghurye.
28. Why peer pressure is considered as social pressure?
29. What is the difference between ethnocentrism and cosmopolitan outlook?

SECTION C

30. Explain how multiple status leads to role conflict?
31. "Institution of marriage is considered universal in nature." Justify.
32. Explain any four causes that bring social change.

OR

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

33. Explain why environmental problems are simultaneously social problems.
34. Define Bureaucracy. Mention any three basic feature of bureaucracy.

OR

According to Karl Marx, "Capitalism is a way to socialism." Comment.

35. What is welfare state? Why is A.R. Desai critical of claims made on its behalf?

SECTION D

36. 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?

37. Explain social process of Cooperation, competition and conflict.
38. 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 fagade 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) Which form of environmental hazard has affected the glory of Taj Mahal? Why is environment management a complex and huge task for society? (1+3)

b) Why ecology is not limited only to forces of nature? (2)

SOCIOLOGY
CLASS XI

Max. Marks 80   Time: 3 hrs.

General Instructions

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.

2. There are 38 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.

3. Section A includes question No. 1-20. These are objective type questions. As per the question,

there can be either one or two answers only.

4. Section B includes question No.21-29. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2

marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.

5. Section C includes question No. 30-35. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.

6. Section D includes question No. 36-38. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks

each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each. Question no 38 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

SECTION A

1. .... arose in west out of the curiosity felt by European society to understand primitive cultures.

2. The .... believed that assimilation of tribes would result in the severe exploitation and cultural extinction of the tribals.

3. M. N. Srinivas founded the journal 'Man in India' in 1922. State (True or False)

4. It is estimated that human beings have existed on planet earth for approximately 500,000 (five lakh) years. but they have had a civilized existence for only about .... years.

5. D. P. Mukherjee believed that there were three principles of change recognised in Indian traditions, namely; -

a) shruti, smriti and anubhava

b) shruti, kriti, and anubhava

c) mriti, smriti and Anubhav

d) None of the above.

6. Correct the statement -

Revolution is a kind of change that takes place slowly over a long period of time.

7. Which thinker proposed a theory Where living organisms evolve – or change slowly over several centuries or even millennia, by adapting themselves to natural circumstances?

a) Spencer

b) Darwin

c) Einstein

d) Comte

8. Child labour is illegal and employers can be punished as ....

9. .... refers to landowning intermediate castes that are numerically large in number and thus enjoy political dominance in a given region.

10. Correct the statement-

A conflict perspective demands that human beings need to cooperate, produce and reproduce themselves and their World.

11. The new spinning and weaving machines destroyed the .... industry of the Indian subcontinent with technological innovations in the textile industry in Britain.
a) Transport
b) Handloom
c) Silk
d) Cotton

12. The choices an individual makes/has in life, in terms of the school s/he goes to, or ifs/he goes to school at all the clothes s/he gets to wear, the food s/he consumes etc. would depend on the .... that the individual belongs to.

13. When a society is made up of diverse economic, political, social, religious and cultural groups, the society is said to be.................... .
a)Diverse
b) stratified
c) disorganized
d) patterned

14. "Social structure constrains our activities to constructed frameworks and patterns of organisation and directs our behaviour" Name the thinker.
a) Max Weber
b) Durkheim
c) Bottomore
d) K. Marx

15. Old members of a family or school may pass away and new members will enter, but, the one aspect/feature that lives on is ....

16. Correct the statement-
Ecology has been modified by Social Action.

17. Life Chances, Social Statuses and political influences are enjoyed by
....
a) Primary groups
b) tertiary groups
c) privilege groups
d)Interest Groups

18. Social environments emerge from the interaction between .... and ....

19. Correct the statement -
The very disadvantage of the interview method is the flexibility of its format.

20. A comprehensive survey covering every single member of the population is known as -
a) Survey
b) Participant observation
c) Census
d) Case study

SECTION B

21. Why is important to study to beginning & growth of sociology in Europe?
22. What is meant by Role-Strain?
23. How does the functionalist perspective view the role of social control?

OR

Is the idea of deviance accepted in society?

24. What do you understand by Calvinism?

OR

What is the felt need of education?

25. Examine the importance of Socialization?

26. What is the difference between Matrilocal Families & Patrilocal Families?

27. State the advantages of an Interview Schedule?

28. What is observation method in social research? Give one reason to explain why this method would be most appropriate as a tool for data collection?

29. Why are genetic modification done? What impact does it have on the ecosystem?

OR

Highlight the features of the nature debate.

SECTION C

30. Discuss the characteristics of an In-Group and an Out-Group.

OR

Elaborate on the features of Class as a basis of Stratification.

31. Which are the two perspectives on understanding social processes in Sociology?

32. What were the defining features of the caste system as outlined by G. S. Ghurye?

OR

Bring out the points of debate on tribal communities as studied by Ghurye.

33. Explain Marx's critical analysis of capitalist society?

34. How does crime and violence come under the jurisdiction of the state?

35. 'The role of division of labour is to ensure cooperation in human society'.

Substantiate giving examples.

SECTION D

36. Write a note on the contributions of Auguste Comte to the field of Sociology.

37. Analyse the difference between state and stateless societies. Do the latter exist anywhere?

OR

How did Weber distinguish between Power and Authority? Explain his classification of the different types of authority.

38. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

A case of cultural differentiation

Conflict in the world is often caused by people's differences. Some people think that they are superior and others think that they are inferior. The "Slumdog Millionaire" story is set in impoverished but booming Mumbai, India. Jamal and his brother Salim are Muslims, but many Indians are Hindu. Conservative religious groups or fundamentalists tend to think that their religion is the only true religion and everyone else Will suffer eternal damnation for being in the wrong religion. Consequently, riots between Muslims and Hindus often take place in India, killing hundreds of people. As shown in the film, Jamal and Salim's mother was killed and they were forced to wander the streets as
homeless children.

As children they also studied English, since it is the language of choice internationally. In one scene in the film, the teacher, who was lecturing them about The Three Musketeers, hit Jamal on the head for not being able to answer a question about the book. In India, teachers, especially

those from the Brahmin caste, are considered superior to others. To disrespect them in anyway may lead to harm or punishment.

(*Source: World Press.com weblog)

Q1. Identify the cultural differentiation mentioned in the above passage. Give reasons. (2)

Q2. Do you consider the acceptance of English language in India as a process of cultural change'? What form of cultural change will this be? (2)

Q3. What all dimensions of culture are evident in the above passage? Explain. (2)

Academic Session: 2020-21
Annual Examination
Subject: Sociology
Class- XI

TIME: 3 HOURS   M.M.: 80
MARKS

General Instructions

- **The reading time is from 7:45 am to 8:00 am.**
- **The writing time is from 8:00 am to 11:00 am.**
- **By 11:20 am, the pdf file of the answer sheets needs to be created, attached and submitted. Once submitted, it can't be resubmitted.**
- **Children who avail extra time, may submit the answer sheets by 12:20 pm.**
- **All questions are compulsory/ if choice to be given.**
- **Question nos. 1-16 are learning checks and carry 1 mark each.**
- **Question nos. 17-25 are very short answer questions and carry 2 marks each.**
- **Question nos. 26-32 are short answer questions and carry 4 marks each. Question 26-30 are case based questions with 4 parts each carrying 1 mark, making the questions of 4 marks each.**
- **Question nos. 32-35 are long answer questions and carry 6 marks each.**
- **The Answer sheets need to be scanned and uploaded as a pdf file in portrait mode. Make sure that you turn in the work in the time frame assigned.**
- **No image to be uploaded.**
- **This paper has 6 printed sides.**

SECTION-A

1.   Spontaneous consent to social order derives ultimately from _____ and _____.   **1**

2.   Mark the statement as true or false.   **1**
     Aggregates can form social groups.

3.   Organic solidarity characterises modern society and is based on the _____ of its **1**
     members.

4.   **1**
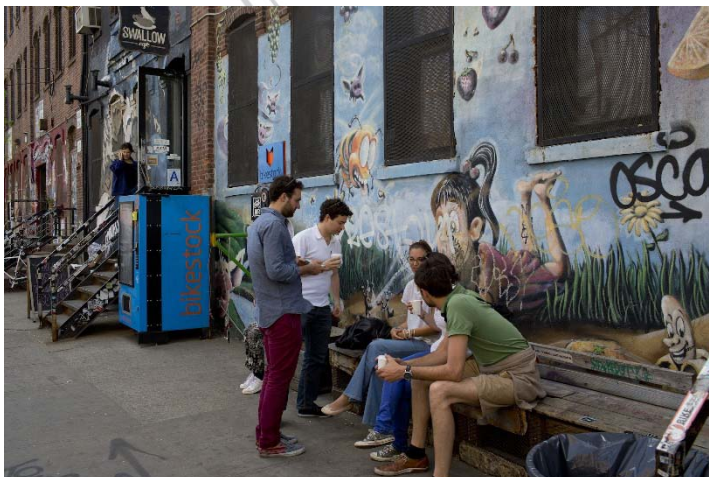
PHOTOGRAPH BY ANDREW LICHTENSTEIN/CORBIS VIA GETTY IMAGES
A process is underway in many U.S. neighbourhoods like Bushwick in Brooklyn, New York. This process can disrupt the traditional makeup of a neighbourhood with the influx of wealthier people moving into downtrodden, largely minority, urban neighbourhoods.

Which process is being talked about here?
(Courtesy: https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/)

5. Indian men wanted to dress and dine like the British men but wanted the Indian women to remain 'Indian' in their ways. **1**
   The British men were part of which social group?

6. The sociologist who has been credited with carrying out census in Rampura in 1948 .... **1**
   a) M.N. Srinivas
   b) Auguste Comte
   c) D.P. Mukherjee
   d) None of the above

7. Social structure refers to patterns of _____ and _____ interaction between individuals or groups. **1**

8. Mark the statement as true or false. Justify your answer. **1**
   Dominant groups extract cooperation in unequal relationships because of mutual cooperation.

9. D.P.Mukerji used Marxism as _____ than as a political programme for social action. **1**

10. Mark the statement as true or false. Justify your answer. **1**
    Female headed households are the same as matriarchal units.

11. Name any two factors that may lead to farmer suicide. **1**

12. Social anthropology was characterised by _____ . **1**

13. In keeping with contemporary-Victorian-evolutionary ideas, western writers saw in the Indian village a _____. **1**

14. Specific spatial pattern to communal violence whenever it erupts furthers the _____ process. **1**

15. Family of birth is called _____. **1**

16. Who differentiated between power and authority? **1**

SECTION-B

17. Kaizen (Continuous Improvement) is a strategy where employees at all levels of a company work together proactively to achieve regular, incremental improvements to the manufacturing process. In a sense, it combines the collective talents within a company to create a powerful engine for improvement. **2**
    Within the space of four decades, Japan had turned the tables on the United States, but through
    economic and technological means rather than warfare.

    Define social change and identify the source of social change stated here.

    Are sources of social change inter-related? Comment briefly.

18. The specificity of the Indian context for the discipline of Sociology raised many questions. Mention any two of them. **2**

19. Define sub-culture. **2**

20. How does Peter Berger explain objectivity? **2**

21. Using an example, explain culture lag. **2**

22. When comparing cultures, two opposing perspectives emerge. Identify and define them. **2**

23. How do the material issues explain the transformation of societies from simple to complex societies? **2**

24. What are twin concepts? Explain with the help of an example. **2**

25. Discuss two different approaches to studying cultural change.   **2**

SECTION-C

26. **NOT SO GREAT WALLS**   **4**
    Written by **Vandana Vasudevan** | February 17, 2017 12:24:25 am

We are surrounded by them in all our suburbs. They are so ubiquitous that we don't even think of them as a separate urban form. Big, private residential spaces, enclosed by a wall and tall gates, inside which are worlds unto themselves, containing a swimming pool, a club house and tennis court at least, and sometimes, restaurants, golf greens and spas. They have names like Nirvana, Garden City or Laburnum, that evoke luxury and exotic chic. Their ads describe them in florid prose, extolling their closeness to nature, exclusivity and promise of luxury.

Gated communities. The modern-day version of the fortresses that medieval nobility built to keep themselves safe and private. The trend for such dwellings picked up in southern California in the 1960s; these continue to form a major share of the real estate market in the US. But their most remarkable growth has been in countries like Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Turkey and, of course, India, where they have proliferated largely because of a lack of confidence in law enforcement.

In India, as the middle class grew more disappointed with the state's ability to assure personal safety or basic utilities like continuous power supply and clean water, it ran into the waiting arms of property developers, who offered walled residences where everything that the state failed to provide could be bought. A security industry, itself often dubious and ill-equipped, emerged in parallel. A fear of crime and the "outsider" have always been fundamental reasons for people moving into gated communities: But are we any safer here? In the US, when gated communities were growing rapidly in the 1990s, studies showed that the long-term crime rate altered very marginally. Some studies concluded that the crime gets pushed to low income, less secure neighbourhoods. In India too, there are frequent reports in the mass media about criminals who easily breach the porous security of a gated complex.

Eventually, every gated community dweller must engage with the city. A woman living in a complex in Gurgaon still has to go to work, possibly in Delhi. Even if she drives a car, lonely parking lots, possible harassment at traffic signals and the risk of provoking road rage in a driver by daring to overtake him are still a reality. There is only so much running away from the city that you can do because you cannot fortify yourself from the business of living. There are offices and schools to attend, markets to visit, people to meet. To not keep looking over your shoulder — which Indian women are instinctively used to doing — our streets and public transport need to be safe. Outside the gates of the posh complex, the reality of the city bites hard.

In fact, it becomes even more stark because of the wall around the complex. All the action, children in playgrounds, kids playing football, happens within the gates. At some distance is a slum or a village. In-between are streets on which only a few walk, fearful of any passing motorbike, wary of the silence. If the wall wasn't there, life would be conducted outside. Children would come to a public park to play, homemakers would walk to the neighbourhood market, retired people would stroll on the pavements. There would be more noise, more people out and therefore, greater social surveillance against petty crimes. That's how it was just about two decades ago when there were no urban islands inviting you to live in "another place, another world", to quote the taglines of a builder's advertisement.

The tall gates of the complex are a message to the poor that their world is separate from ours and we wish to safeguard ourselves from the "contamination" they represent. The separation of "us" and "them" is anathema to social harmony and can only foster resentment, laying the basis for more crime. Gated communities may have made rich Indians "feel" more secure — but they haven't made the streets any safer. That needs a different response altogether from the state. Hiding ourselves in private enclaves cannot be a solution to our unsafe cities.

I.   Through these gated communities, cities foster the development of _____ based on factors like _____ (name any two factors) (1)

II.   Does a gated community ensure safety? Answer briefly. (1)

III. What leads to the creation of gated communities? (1)

IV. Does a gated community ensure separation from the city? (1)

27. With the advent of progress and the influences of modernisation, attitudes have changed to religion and to the celebration of the many festivals. Rituals, procedures of ceremonies, taboos associated with these ceremonies, the value and amount of sacrifices to be made, are now all subjects of constant change, especially in the mushrooming urban areas. These new pressures on the concept of tribal identity have meant that traditional practices and their preservation have become almost a necessary expression of being tribal. Festivals have emerged as an emphatic projection of that sense of a unified tribe identity. It is as if the collective celebration of the festival has become a fitting response to the clarion call of 'Loss of Culture, Loss of Identity' that is doing the rounds in today's tribal society. It is currently a common practice for Festival Celebration Committees to be formed in place of the Traditionally loose-knit work gang for the celebration of the festival. Traditionally, seasonal cycles determined the days of the celebration; now dates for the celebration have been formalised with each marked on the official government calendar. At these festival celebrations, flags of no definite design, chief guests and speeches, and Miss Festival contests have become the new necessities. With rational concepts and worldviews infiltrating the minds of the tribal people, the practice and performance of the old faith is under due and undue scrutiny. **4**

As per the given passage,

I.   Are tradition and modernity fixed entities? Justify your answer briefly. (1)

II.   Identify the phenomenon discussed in the passage. (1)

III. Who talked about this phenomenon? (1)

IV. How did the scholar differentiate western and Indian culture? Exemplify using the passage. (1)

28. "If I do not submit to the conventions of society, if in my dress I do not conform to the customs observed in my country and in my class, the ridicule I provoke, the social isolation in which I am kept, produce, although in an attenuated form, the same effects as punishment" (Durkheim 1895) **4**

I.   What is Durkheim referring to? (1)

II.   According to Durkheim, _____ takes primacy over _____. (1)

III. Mark the statement as true or false. Justify your answer. (1)
Moral codes of a society are universally applicable across societies. (1)

IV. _____ was for Durkheim a _____.

MARKING SCHEME

1. Shared values and norms
2. True
3. interdependence/diversity/heterogeneity
4. Gentrification
5. Reference group
6. a) M.N.Srinivas
7. Regular and repetitive
8. False. Dominant groups extract cooperation in unequal relationships because of their power.
9. Method of social analysis
10. False. In a female headed household, women have to ensure the maintenance of the family in the absence of men. They don't necessarily have authority.
11. Sudden fluctuations in agricultural prices; droughts or floods
12. Long fieldwork tradition
13. Survival from the infancy of society
14. Ghettoisation
15. Family of Orientation
16. Max Weber
17. -Social change refers to changes that are significant i.e. changes which alter the underlying structure of an object or situation over a period of time. Politics leading to economic and technological change.
-Yes,as seen in the given passage, a political event i.e. the victory of the United States over Japan moved Japan towards industrial and technological reform.
18. -if western sociology emerged as an attempt to make sense of modernity, what would its role be in a country like India?
-if social anthropology in the west arose out of the curiosity felt by European society about primitive cultures, what role could it have in India, which was an ancient and advanced civilisation, but which also had 'primitive' societies within it?
-what useful role could sociology have in a sovereign, independent India, a nation about to begin its adventure with planned development and democracy?
19. Sub-cultures are marked by style, taste and association. Particular sub-cultures are identifiable by their speech, dress codes, preference for particular kinds of music or the manner in which they interact with their group members. Sub-cultural groups can also function as cohesive units which impart an identity to all group members.
20. The sociologist is a spy. His/her job is to report as accurately as he/she can about a certain terrain. The information becomes useless if it is reported in terms of one's ideology and ambitions.
21. When the material or technological dimensions change rapidly, the non-material aspects can lag behind in terms of values and norms. This can give rise to a situation of cultural lag when the non-material dimensions are unable to match the advances of technology. Any relevant example.
22. Ethnocentrism and cosmopolitanism
Ethnocentrism is the application of one's own cultural values in evaluating the behaviour and beliefs of people from other cultures. This means that the cultural

values projected as the standard or norm are considered superior to that of the beliefs and values of other cultures.

Cosmopolitanism values other cultures for their difference. A cosmopolitan outlook does not seek to evaluate the values and beliefs of other people according to one's own. It celebrates and accommodates different cultural propensities within its fold and promotes cultural exchange and borrowings to enrich one's own culture.

23. Capitalism involved new attitudes and institutions.

Urban centres grew; degradation of labour due to wrenching of work from the protective contexts of guild, village and family; clock-time which injected a new urgency to work; time was now money.

24. Twin concept implies one cannot be understood completely without the other. Status is occupied, but roles are played. We may say that a status is an institutionalised role. It is a role that has become regularised, standardised and formalised in the society at large or in any of the specific associations of society.

The two concepts 'status' and 'role' are often seen as twin concepts. A status is simply a position in society or in a group; Status thus refers to the social position with defined rights and duties assigned to these positions. A role is the dynamic or the behavioural aspect of status.

25. Evolutionary and revolutionary

Evolutionary changes occur slowly over a period of time through the process of adaptation.

Revolutionary change occurs when a culture is transformed rapidly and its values and meaning systems undergo a radical change. This can be initiated through political intervention.

26. I. group identities; factors like race, class, religion, ethnicity, caste, region (any two)

II. No, gated communities are not completely insulated from security breaches.

III. Lack of confidence in state's law enforcement; disappointment with the state's ability to assure personal safety or basic utilities like continuous power supply and clean water.

IV. No, every gated community dweller has to engage with the city-There are offices and schools to attend, markets to visit, people to meet.

27. I. No, tradition was not oriented only towards the past but also included sensitivity to change. Modernity was also not to be blindly adopted but critically looked at and adapted in such a way that undesirable practices are replaced with more progressive ones while modifying the existing traditions.

II. Living Tradition

III. D.P.Mukerji

IV. D.P. argued that Indian culture and society are not individualistic in the western sense. Indian social system is oriented towards group, sect; not voluntaristic social action.

28. I. Social fact

II. society; individual

III. False; moral codes were manifestations of particular social conditions.

IV. Society; social fact

29. I. Tribes of southern Sudan

II. feuds; Leopard Skin Chief

III. False; anthropologists
IV. any answer with relevant reasons.
30. I. Primary and secondary
II.Identities are not inherited but fashioned both by the individual and the group through their relationship with others.
III. C)
IV. D)
31.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SOCIOLOGY AND COMMON SENSE?

Based on people's immediate and often limited experiences leading to a distorted view of reality. Hence common sense knowledge is statement of the obvious which is simply based of assumption.	Sociological views are based on rigorous research (qualitative or quantitative or both) and therefore evidence based.
Reflect social traditions and conventions and therefore tend to reinforce the status quo and resist social change.	raise serious questions about the status quo and call for social change.
tend to be historically and culturally specific and are often based on stereotypical images.	social life is socially constructed and relative to time and place. It actively challenges stereotypes.
Common sense views lack validity and reliability.	Sociological views based on quantitative data are high in reliability and those based on qualitative data are high in validity.

32. Caste is a closed system of stratification as it doesn't allow for mobility and caste identities are ascribed by birth and hence can't be changed. This system also entails rules that prevent intermingling between castes such as endogamy, rules about commensality; hereditary occupation. It defines an individual's position more completely than class does. Class is an open system of stratification because it can change and is based on achievement rather than ascription.

33. Srinivas believed that the village was a relevant social entity. Historical evidence showed that villages had served as a unifying identity and that village unity was quite significant in rural social life. Srinivas also criticised the British administrator anthropologists who had put forward a picture of the Indian village as unchanging, self-sufficient, "little republics". Using historical and sociological evidence, Srinivas showed that the village had experienced considerable change. Moreover, villages were never self-sufficient, and had been involved in various kinds of economic, social and political relationships at the regional level. The village as a site of research offered many advantages to Indian sociology.
-It provided an opportunity to illustrate the importance of ethnographic research methods.
-It offered eye-witness accounts of the rapid social change that was taking place in the Indian countryside as the newly independent nation began a programme of planned development.

-These vivid descriptions of village India were greatly appreciated at the time as urban Indians as well as policy makers were able to form impressions of what was going on in the heartland of India.

-Village studies thus provided a new role for a discipline like sociology in the context of an independent nation. Rather than being restricted to the study of 'primitive' peoples, it could also be made relevant to a modernising society.

34. Karl Marx's work on class conflict; class formation; class consciousness; ideology; class conflict

35. I. Religion as a social institution is connected to other aspects of social life. In this case,after independence, new employment and educational opportunities grew in Nasik. Hence, the fortunes of people in a pilgrimage centre has been affected by the State.

Religion is inextricably connected with economy as it is the religious significance of the town that brings people to it and also encourages the local economy by giving opportunities to coppersmiths, craftsmen and so on.

II. An institution is something that works according to rules established or at least acknowledged by law or by custom. And whose regular and continuous operation cannot be understood without taking those rules into account. Institutions impose constraints on individuals. They also provide him/her with opportunities. An institution can also be viewed as an end in itself.

Religion creates economic opportunities for the craftsmen and coppersmiths; created supplementary centres around religious activities. Sense of community; rituals; faith; economic, political links.