

DEHRADHUN PUBLIC SCHOOL
ASSIGNMENT (2023-2024)
SUBJECT-SOCIOLOGY (039)
CLASS-XI

UNIT A: INTRODUCING SOCIOLOGY

CHAPTER 1: Sociology, Society and its relationship with other Social Science disciplines

Multiple Choice Questions

- Q1.** The contemporary History now also focusses on social patterns, gender, relations, customs, etc. the credit for it goes to_____.
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| a. Political Science | b. Sociology |
| c. Psychology | d. Social Anthropology |
- Q2.** Whose idea led to the comparison of the society with living organisms?
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a. Max Weber | b. Auguste Comte |
| c. Charles Darwin | d. Karl Marx |
- Q3.** Which among the following disciplines is characterised by long fieldwork tradition, living in the community studies and using ethnographic research methods?
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| a. Social Anthropology | b. Psychology |
| c. Sociology | d. History |

Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate options given below:

- a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
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- c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
- d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Q4. Assertion (A): Psychology is science of behaviour which involves itself primarily with the individual.

Reason (R): Sociology provides clearer or more adequate understanding of a social situation than existed before, either at the level of factual knowledge or through gaining an improved grasp of why something is happening.

Q5. Assertion (A): Types of Pre-modern societies such as, hunters and gatherers, pastoral and agrarian and non-industrial civilisations.

Reason (R): Types of Modern societies such as the industrial societies.

Very Short Answer Type

Q6. In which circumstances or conditions the science of sociology was born in Europe?

Short Answer Type

Q7. Is Sociology a Science? How?

Q8. Describe the main characteristics of society.

Long Answer Type

Q9. Sociology and History are closely related still they do not have differences. How?

Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

The individual student must study hard to do well. But how well he/she does is structured by a whole set of societal factors. The job market is defined by the needs of the economy. The needs of the economy are again determined by the economic and political policies pursued by the government. The chances of the individual student are affected both by these broader political and economic measures as well as by the social background of her/his family. This; gives us a preliminary sense of how sociology studies human society as an interconnected whole. And how society and the individual interact with each other. The problem of choosing subjects in the senior secondary school is a source of personal worry for the individual student. That this is a broader public issue, affecting students as a collective entity is self evident. One of the tasks of sociology is to unravel the connection between a personal problem and a public issue.

How does sociology study human society? How are the job market and the policy of the government interrelated?

Chapter 2: Terms, Concepts and their Use in Sociology

Multiple Choice Questions

Q1. Social solidarity and collective conscience were key terms for _____.

- a. Emile Durkheim
- b. Charles Darwin
- c. M. N. Srinivas
- d. August Comte

Q2. There is a feeling of sacrifice and cooperation among the members of this group. Identify the group from the following options.

- a. Out-group
- b. In-group
- c. Reference group
- d. Peer group

Q3. A _____ is an aggregation or mixture that lacks structure or organisation and whose members may be unaware of groupings presence. It includes social classes, status groups, age and gender groups, and crowds.

- a. primary group
- b. quasi group
- c. secondary group
- d. tertiary group

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- d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Q4. Assertion (A): A quasi group is an aggregate or combination which lacks structure or organisations. Its members may be unaware or less aware of the existence of groupings.

Reason (R): Peer groups are important sources of information about culture, lifestyle, aspiration and goal attainments.

Q5. Assertion (A): Social stratification is a trait of society, not simply a reflection of individual differences.

Reason (R): Social stratification carries over from generation to generation.

Very Short Answer Type

Q6. The Rig Vedic's Four Varna System lead to discrimination in today's India. How?

Short Answer Type

Q7. What are the similarities and disimilarities between society and a community?

Q8. Why social control is necessary for an orderly social life? Explain.

Long Answer Type

Q9. Clarify the difference between formal and informal social control

Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

An ascribed status is a social position, which a person occupies because of birth, or assumes involuntarily. The most common bases for ascribed status are age, caste, race and kinship. Simple and traditional societies are marked by ascribed status. An achieved status on the other hand refers to a social position that a person occupies voluntarily by personal ability, achievements, virtues and choices. The most common bases for achieved status are educational qualifications, income, and professional expertise. Modern societies are characterised by achievements. Its members are accorded prestige on the basis of their achievements. How often you would have heard the phrase "you have to prove yourself. In traditional societies your status was defined and ascribed at birth. However, even in modern achievement-based societies, ascribed status matters.

Explain ascribed status? What does the term achieved status teach you? Are you agree with this view? Write.

Chapter 3: Understanding Social Institutions

Multiple Choice Questions

Q1. Widow re-marriage was major issue for social reformer in India in _____.

- a. 13th century
- b. 21st century
- c. 14th century
- d. 19th century

Q2. The family of birth is called family of _____.

- a. Orientation
- b. Procreation
- c. Family of differences
- d. Family of similarities

Q3. Political institutions are concerned with distribution of _____.

- a. Power in society
- b. Education in society
- c. Division of labour in society
- d. Wealth in society

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- c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
- d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Q4. Assertion (A): Endogamy- It requires an individual to marry within a culturally defined group of which he or she is already a member. For example, caste.

Reason (R): Exogamy -It is the reverse of endogamy as it requires the individual to marry outside his/her own group.

Q5. Assertion (A): Power is the ability of individuals or groups to carry out their will even when opposed by others.

Reason (R): It implies that those who hold power do so at the cost of others, which means that some people hold power while others don't.

Very Short Answer Type

Q6. State the functionalist and conflict view of understanding social institutions.

Short Answer Type

Q7. What is kinship? How is the system of kinship determined?

Q8. How does family link with other social sphere?

Long Answer Type

Q9. Education is characterised by aspiration for progress and betterment of human being. How?

Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Religion cannot be studied as a separate entity. Social forces always and invariably influence religious institutions. Political debates, economic situations and gender norms will always influence religious behaviour. Conversely, religious norms influence and sometimes even determine social understanding. Women constitute half of the world's population. Sociologically therefore it becomes important to ask what relationship this vast segment of human population has with religion. Religion is an important part of society and is inextricably tied to other parts. The task of sociologists is to unravel these various interconnections. In traditional societies, religion usually plays a central part in social life. Religious symbols and rituals are often integrated with the material and artistic culture of society.

What is the importance of religious symbols and rituals? How can we understand religion?

Chapter 4: Culture and Socialisation

Multiple Choice Questions

Q1. Normative dimension of culture refers to _____.

- a. rules of conduct
- b. rules to operate
- c. how we learn to process
- d. any activity made possible by means of material

Q2. Tsunami affected some parts of Tamil Nadu and Kerla as well as Andaman and Nicobar Island in India on _____.

- a. 1st December, 2004
- b. 26 December, 2004
- c. 31 December, 2004
- d. 6 December, 2004

Q3. Culture is a term used frequently and sometimes vaguely like _____.

- a. Society
- b. Politics
- c. Media
- d. Family

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Q4. Assertion (A): While norms are implicit rules.

Reason (R): Laws are explicit rules.

Q5. Assertion (A): Ethnocentrism is the application of one's own cultural values in evaluating the behaviour and beliefs of code people from other cultures.

Reason (R): It is a sense of feeling of cultural superiority against the beliefs and values of other cultures.

Very Short Answer Type

Q6. Mention any two definitions of culture according to Alfred Kroeber and Clyde Kluckhohn.

Short Answer Type

Q7. Which ideas are included in cognitive aspects of culture?

Q8. Discuss the cognitive and normative dimension of culture.

Long Answer Type

Q9. Explain the role of Socialisation in personality formation.

Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Another socialising agency is the peer group. Peer groups are friendship groups of children of similar age. In some cultures, particularly small traditional societies, peer groups are formalised as age-grades. Even without formal age-grades, children over four or five usually spend a great deal of time in the company of friends of the same age. The word 'peer' means 'equal', and friendly relations established between young children do tend to be reasonably egalitarian. A forceful or physically strong child may to some extent try to dominate others. Yet there is a greater amount of give and take compared to the dependence inherent in the family situation. Because of their power, parents are able (in varying degrees) to enforce codes of conduct upon their children. In peer groups, by contrast, a child discovers a different kind of interaction, within which rules of behaviour can be tested out and explored.

What are peer groups? What person do children take from the peer group? What does the word 'peer' mean?

PART B
UNIT B: UNDERSTANDING SOCIETY
Chapter 7: Social Change and Social Order in Rural and Urban Society

Multiple Choice Questions

- Q1.** It is estimated that human beings have been existing on the earth for approximately.
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a. 50,000 years | b. 9,00,000 years. |
| c. 8,00,000 years. | d. 7,00,000 years. |
- Q2.** The Political French Revolution against the monarchy took place in France.
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a. 1789 | b. 1889 |
| c. 1689 | d. 1589 |
- Q3.** Gunpowder and writing paper were first of all were discovered in _____.
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a. India | b. China |
| c. Britain | d. Germany |

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Q4. Assertion (A): Structural Changes refers to transformations in the structure of society, to its institutions or the rules by which these institutions are run.

Reason (R): Earlier coins made of gold and silver were used as currency where the value of coin was directly linked to the value of gold and silver in the coin.

Q5. Assertion (A): Changes in the values and belief of people also leads to social change.

Reason (R): Changes in the ideas and beliefs about childhood are the example of cultural change.

Very Short Answer Type

Q6. "Carrying forward of culture took place in the society". Name the concept associated with it.

Short Answer Type

Q7. Technological changes do not always ensure a significant impact'. Justify.

Q8. Discuss briefly the technological factor responsible for social change.

Long Answer Type

Q9. Contestation, crime and violence are always present in a social order. Elaborate.

Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Evolution is the name given to a kind of change that takes place slowly over a long period of time. This term was made famous by the natural scientist Charles Darwin, who proposed a theory of

how living organisms evolve - or change slowly over several centuries or even millenia, by adapting themselves to natural circumstances. Darwin's theory emphasized the idea of 'the survival of the fittest'-only those life forms manage to survive who are best adapted to their environment: those that are unable to adapt or are too slow to do so die out in the long run. Darwin suggested that human beings evolved from sea-borne life forms (or varieties of fish) to land-based mammals, passing through various stages the highest of which were the various varieties of monkeys and chimpanzees until finally the homo sapiens or human form was evolved. Although Darwin's theory referred to natural processes, it was soon adapted to the social world and was termed 'Social Darwinism', a theory that emphasised the importance of adaptive change. Who was Charles Darwin? Why is he famous? Explain the term 'Social Darwinism'.

Chapter 9: Introducing Western Sociologists

Multiple Choice Questions

- Q1.** Sociology is sometimes called the child of the _____.
- a. Age of revolution
 - b. End of revolution
 - c. Industrial revolution
 - d. French Revolution
- Q2.** Before the French Revolution (1789) in France most of the landed estates were owned by _____.
- a. members of the aristocracy
 - b. members of the peasantry
 - c. members of the clergy
 - d. members of the middle class
- Q3.** Sociology was born in which part of the Europe?
- a. Eastern
 - b. Western
 - c. Southern
 - d. Northern

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- d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Q4. Assertion (A): The late period of 17th and 18th century saw new radical ways of thinking about the world. This was referred to as Enlightenment.

Reason (R): Enlightenment is the ability to think rationally and critically. It transformed the human beings into producer and user of knowledge.

Q5. Assertion (A): The French Revolution started in 1789 and announced the arrival of political sovereignty at the level of individuals and nation-states.

Reason (R): The Declaration of Human Rights asserted the equality of all citizens and questioned the legitimacy of privileges inherited by birth.

Very Short Answer Type

Q6. "Karl Marx has also given the concept of surplus value to define alienation in labours for their works." Define the concept.

Short Answer Type

Q7. According to Weber, what is the overall objective of social sciences?

Q8. Discuss the main features of the Marxian concept of social change.

Long Answer Type

Q9. What are the various causes of division of labour?

Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Marx's conception of the economy was based on the notion of a mode of production, which stood for a broad system of production associated with an epoch or historical period. Primitive communism, slavery, feudalism and capitalism were all modes of production. At this general level, the mode of production defines an entire way of life characteristic of an era. At a more specific level, we can think of the mode of production as being something like a building in the sense that it consists of a foundation or base, and a superstructure or something erected on top of the base. The base-or economic base-is primarily economic and includes the productive forces and production relations. Productive forces refer to all the means or factors of production such as land, labour, technology, sources of energy (such as electricity, coal, petroleum and so on). Production relations refer to all the economic relationships and forms of labour organisation which are involved in production. Production relations are also property relations, or relationships based on the ownership or control of the means of production.

What is the base of Marx's conception of economy? What does Marx mean by productive forces?

Chapter 10: Indian Sociologists

Multiple Choice Questions

Q1. In India formal university teaching of sociology only began in :

- a. 1819
- b. 1919
- c. 1719
- d. 1619

Q2. Out of the earlier Indian sociologists _____ is considered as the founder of institutionalized sociology in India.

- a. G.S. Ghurye
- b. D.P. Mukerji
- c. A.R. Desai
- d. M.N. Srinivas

Q3. G.S. Ghurye's dissertation 'Caste and Race in India', was published in _____.

- a. 1932
- b. 1952
- c. 1942
- d. 1962

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- d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Q4. Assertion (A): DP Mukerji believed that there were three principles of change recognised in Indian tradition namely shruti, smriti and anubhava.

Reason (R): Anubhava or personal experience is the revolutionary and most important principle.

Q5. Assertion (A): Welfare state should ensure freedom from poverty social discrimination and security for all its citizen.

Reason (R): Welfare state should remove inequalities of income through measures to redistribute income from the rich to the poor.

Very Short Answer Type

Q6. What is a Laissez-faire state?

Short Answer Type

Q7. Explain Ghurye's thought of urban and rural community.

Q8. Describe the features of a welfare state as proposed by AR Desai.

Long Answer Type

Q9. What are the specificities of Indian culture and society and how do they affect the pattern of change?

Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Ghurye did not disagree with the basic argument put forward by Risley but believed it to be only partially correct. He pointed out the problem with using averages along without considering the variation in the distribution of a particular measurement for a given community. Ghurye believed that Risley's thesis of the upper castes being Aryan and the lower castes being non-Aryan was broadly true only for northern India. In other parts of India, the inter-group differences in the anthropometric measurements were not very large or systematic. This suggested that, in most of India except the Indo-Gangetic plain, different racial groups had been mixing with each other for a very long time. Thus, 'racial purity' had been preserved due to the prohibition on inter-marriage only in 'Hindustan proper' (north India). In the rest of the country, the practice of endogamy (marrying only within a particular caste group) may have been introduced into groups that were already racially varied.

Why was Ghurye not agree with Risley? What is endogamy?