

DEHRADHUN PUBLIC SCHOOL
ASSIGNMENT (2022-2023)
SUBJECT-SOCIOLOGY (039)
CLASS-XI

PART A: INTRODUCING SOCIOLOGY

Chapter-1: Sociology, Society and its relationship with other Social Sciences

Case based Type Questions:

Q1. Darwin's ideas about organic evolution were a dominant influence on early sociological thought. Society was often compared with living organisms and efforts were made to trace its growth through stages comparable to those of organic life. This way of looking at society as a system of parts, each part playing a given function influenced the study of social institutions like the family or the school and structures such as stratification. We mention this here because the intellectual ideas that went into the making of sociology have a direct bearing on how sociology studies empirical reality.

Read carefully the given paragraph and answer the following questions.

- i. Write the names of social institutions mentioned in the passage.
 - a. The family
 - b. The School
 - c. The Structures
 - d. All of the above
- ii. Charles Darwin's ideas about organic evolution tell us that he was a great:
 - a. Scientist
 - b. Historian
 - c. Philosopher
 - d. None of these
- iii. _____ ideas went into the making of sociology.
 - a. Realistic
 - b. Empirical
 - c. Intellectual
 - d. None of the above
- iv. Sociology is the study of:
 - a. Human social behavior
 - b. Plants and animals
 - c. Man and environment
 - d. Earth
- v. Questions on common sense knowledge lead to the _____.
 - a. Sociological Knowledge
 - b. Common sense knowledge
 - c. Social differentiation
 - d. Sociological imagination

Objective Type Questions:

- Q2.** Father of sociology is called:
 - a. Auguste Comte
 - b. Karl Marx
 - c. Wright Mills
 - d. None of these
- Q3.** Satyajit Ray is name of a:
 - a. Great Indian film maker
 - b. Great sociologist
 - c. Great musician and dancer
 - d. Great leader of Bahujan Samaj Party
- Q4.** Industrial Revolution first of all began in
 - a. France
 - b. Italy
 - c. Belgium
 - d. England
- Q5. Assertion (A):** The Industrial Revolution was based upon a new, dynamic form of economic activity-capitalism.
- Reason (R):** This system of capitalism became the driving force behind the growth of industrial manufacturing.
- a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

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

Q6. Assertion (A): The scope of sociological study is extremely wide.

Reason (R): It can focus its analysis of meaningful interactions between individuals such as shopkeeper, with a customer, between teachers and friends, between two friends and family members.

- a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
- d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Short Answer Type Questions:

Q7. What is society? Describe the main characteristics of a society?

Q8. What do you understand by Sociology? Discuss Sociology as a scientific discipline.

Q9. Is Sociology a Science?

Q10. What is the Scope of Sociology?

Long Answer Type Questions:

Q11. Discuss Convergence of History and Sociology.

Q12. Describe the growth of Sociology in India.

Q13. In what ways did the Industrial Revolution lead to the birth of Sociology in Europe?

Q14. Discuss the Revolutionary changes in the 19th century Europe that led to the emergence of Sociology?

Chapter-2: Terms, Concepts and their Use in Sociology

Case based Type Questions:

Q1. For any group of people there are always other groups whom they look up to and aspire to be like. The groups whose lifestyles are emulated are known as reference groups. We do not belong to our reference groups but we do that identify ourselves with that group. Reference groups are important sources of information most about culture, lifestyle and aspiration. In the colonial period many middle class Indians aspired to behave like proper Englishman. In that sense they could be seen as a reference group for the aspiring section. But this process was gendered, i.e. it had different implications for men and women. Often Indian men wanted to dress and dine like the British men but wanted the Indian women to remain 'Indian' in their ways. Or aspire to be a bit like the proper English woman but also not quite like her. Do you still find this valid today?

Read carefully the given paragraph and answer the following questions.

i. Reference sources are important sources of information about:

- a. Culture
- b. Lifestyle
- c. Aspiration
- d. All of the above.

ii. What is a reference group?

- a. Group that has structured inequalities.
- b. Social pressure exerted by one's peers
- c. Groups whose lifestyles are emulated
- d. None of the above.

iii. In the colonial period many _____ Indians aspired to behave like proper Englishman.

- a. Upper Class
- b. Lower class
- c. Middle class
- d. None of the above

- iv. The perspective which stresses
 - a. Conflict
 - b. Functionalist
 - c. Interactionism
 - d. Post-modernist
- v. Social position in a society is known as
 - a. Class
 - b. Caste
 - c. Role
 - d. Status

Objective Type Questions:

- Q2.** Feature/features of the social control is/are_____.
- a. It refers to the social process, techniques etc. by which the behaviours of individual or a group are regulated
 - b. Social control may be informal or formal
 - c. There are various agencies participate in process of social control. It may be positive or negative.
 - d. All above statements are correct.
- Q3.** A sanction is_____.
- a. Only a mode of reward
 - b. Only a mode of punishment
 - c. A mode of reward or punishment both
 - d. None of the above
- Q4.** Factors of production include_____.
- a. Only land
 - b. Land and labour
 - c. Land, labour and capital
 - d. None of the above
- Q5. Assertion (A):** Any gathering of people does not necessarily constitute a social group.
Reason (R): Aggregates are simply collections of people who are in the same place at the same time, but share no definite connection with one another.
- a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
 - d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.
- Q6. Assertion (A):** Role stereotyping is a process of reinforcing some specific role for some member of the society.
Reason (R): For example men and women are often socialised in stereotypical roles, as Bread winner and homemaker respectively.
- a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
 - d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Short Answer Type questions:

- Q7.** Explain the concept of social stratification.
- Q8.** State main functions of stratification.
- Q9.** How 'Ascribed Status' is different from 'Achieved Status'?
- Q10.** What do you understand by role?

Long Answer Type questions:

- Q11.** Explain the major criteria used for classifying groups.
- Q12.** Explain the need of social control?
- Q13.** Differentiate primary groups from secondary groups.
- Q14.** What is social control? Do you think modes of social control in different spheres of society are different? Discuss.

Chapter-3: Understanding Social Institutions

Case based Type Questions

Q1. 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 behavior. 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.

Read carefully the given paragraph and answer the following questions.

- i. _____ is the concept of investment, which is about investing capital to make more goods, which in turn creates more profit, which in turn creates more capital.
 - a. Westernization
 - b. Sanskritization
 - c. Industrialization
 - d. Capitalism
- ii. Political debates, _____ and gender norms will always influence religious behaviour.
 - a. Economic situations
 - b. Cultural situations
 - c. Social situations
 - d. All the above
- iii. Religious norms influence and sometimes even determine _____.
 - a. Political understanding
 - b. Social understanding
 - c. Cultural understanding
 - d. All of the above
- iv. Religion is considered as:
 - a. Profane
 - b. A belief
 - c. Sacred
 - d. Custom
- v. The undisputed political rule of a state over a given territorial region' is known as:
 - a. Sovereignty
 - b. Democracy
 - c. Monarchy
 - d. Bureaucracy

Objective Type Questions:

- Q2.** Monogamy form of marriage restricts the individual to _____.
 - a. One spouse at a time
 - b. Two spouse at a time
 - c. Three spouse at a time
 - d. Four spouse at a time
- Q3.** The family of birth is called family of _____.
 - a. Orientation
 - b. Procreation
 - c. Family of differences
 - d. None of these
- Q4.** No other social institutions appear more universal and in changing form as _____.
 - a. Kinship
 - b. Family
 - b. Marriage
 - d. None of these

Q5. Assertion (A): Polygamy denotes marriage to more than one mate at one time and takes two Forms.

Reason (R): Polygyny (one husband with two or more wives) or Polyandry (one wife with two or more husbands).

- a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
 - d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.
- Q6. Assertion (A):** Endogamy requires an individual to marry within a culturally defined group of which he or she is already a member.

Reason (R): Exogamy, the reverse of endogamy, requires the individual to marry outside of

his/her own group.

- a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
- d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Short Answer Type questions:

- Q7. Explain concept of authority.
- Q8. What is kinship?
- Q9. State characteristics of family.
- Q10. Explain religion as a social institution.

Long Answer Type questions:

- Q11. What is education? Discuss its importance and various forms.
- Q12. Explain concepts of community, nation and state and differentiate them.
- Q13. Describe the various forms of family.
- Q14. Discuss the social functions of family.

Chapter-4: Culture and Socialization

Case based Type Questions:

Q1. Another socializing agency is the peer group. Peer groups are friendship groups of children of a similar age. In some cultures, particularly small traditional societies, peer groups are formalized 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.

Read carefully the given paragraph and answer the following questions.

- i. The process whereby the helpless infant gradually becomes a self-aware, knowledgeable person, skilled in the ways of the culture into which he/she is born is known as _____.
 - a. Social group
 - b. Socialization
 - c. Culture
 - d. Institutions
- ii. The tendency to evaluate other culture according to one's own culture values is known as _____.
 - a. Cosmopolitanism
 - b. Ethnocentrism
 - c. Accomodation
 - d. Acculturation
- iii. The most important agent of socialization in early childhood is _____.
 - a. The mass media
 - b. A peer group
 - c. The family
 - d. A preschool
- iv. A process of interaction which enables us to develop the skills we need to participate in human society is known as:
 - a. Social behavior
 - b. Social interaction
 - c. Socialization
 - d. Culture
- v. Learning is important because
 - a. It prepare us for carrying out our role and responsibility in society.
 - b. Because without it we cannot live.
 - c. Learning is a process which teach us only sacrifice.
 - d. None of the above.

Objective Type Questions:

- Q2.** Culture is a term used frequently and sometimes vaguely like_____.
- a. Society
 - b. Family
 - c. Politics
 - d. Media
- Q3.** The French Revolution included the values of_____.
- a. Liberty
 - b. Equality
 - c. Fraternity
 - d. All the three mentioned above
- Q4.** Normative dimension of culture refers to_____.
- a. Rules of conduct
 - b. How we learn to process
 - c. Any activity made possible by means of material
 - d. None of the above.
- Q5. Assertion (A):** Often the term 'culture' is used to refer to the acquiring of refined taste in classical music dance forms, painting.
- Reason (R):** This refined taste was thought to distinguish people from the 'uncultured' masses, even concerning something we would today see as individual, like the preference for coffee over tea!
- a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
 - d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.
- Q6. Assertion (A):** The cognitive aspects of one's own culture are harder to recognize than its material aspects and its normative aspects.
- Reason (R):** Cognition refers to understanding, how we make sense of all the information coming to us from our environment.
- a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
 - d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Short Answer Type Questions:

- Q7.** Discuss the sources of culture.
- Q8.** What do you mean by norms in society?
- Q9.** How superstitions are different from beliefs.
- Q10.** What are the features of culture?

Long Answer Type Questions-

- Q11.** Discuss dimensions of culture.
- Q12.** What do you mean by cultural lag? Discuss its main features.
- Q13.** Discuss various socialization agents of society.
- Q14.** What is acculturation?

PART B: UNDERSTANDING SOCIETY

Chapter-7: Social Change and Social Order in Rural and Urban Society

Case based Type Questions:

- Q1.** This term was made famous by the natural scientist Charles Darwin, who proposed theory of how living organisms evolve-or slowly or over several centuries or even millilena, by adapting themselves to natural circumstances. Darwin's theory emphasized the idea of the survival of the fittest-only those 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 homosapiens 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.

Read carefully the given paragraph and answer the following questions.

- i. Change that takes place slowly over a long period of time is called _____
 - a. Revolution
 - b. Evolution
 - c. Adaptive
 - d. Revolving
- ii. _____ changes refers to transformations in the structure of society, to its institutions or by the rules these institutions run.
 - a. Cultural Change
 - b. Structural Change
 - c. Political Change
 - d. Economic Change
- iii. 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. Spence
 - b. Darwin
 - c. Einstein
 - d. Comte
- iv. Social Darwinism, is a theory that emphasized the importance of _____ change.
 - a. Revolutionary
 - b. Adaptive
 - c. Evolutionary
 - d. Societal
- v. 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

Objective Type Questions:

- Q2.** The human beings have had civilized existence for only about
 a. 1,000 years. b. 4,000 years. c. 6,000 years. d. 2,000 years
- Q3.** Charles Darwin's theory emphasized the order of
 a. The laissez-faire liberalism
 b. Perfect competition and Globalization
 c. The survival of the fittest
 d. None of them
- Q4.** The Soviet or Russian Revolution got success in:
 a. 1905 b. 1917 c. 1919 d. 1990
- Q5. Assertion (A):** Changes in values and beliefs can also lead to social change.
Reason (R): For example, changes in the ideas and beliefs about children and childhood have brought about very important kinds of social change.
 a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
 d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.
- Q6. Assertion (A):** Nature, ecology and the physical environment have always had a significant influence on the structure and shape of society.
Reason (R): This was particularly true in the past when human beings were unable to control or overcome the effects of nature
 a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation

of the assertion.

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

Short Answer Type Questions:

- Q7. State few causes of crime in the society.
- Q8. What is social change?
- Q9. "Society is not static phenomena, instead it is subject to constant change." Discuss.
- Q10. What is the difference between city and a suburb?

Long answer Questions:

- Q11. How demographic factors, education and social legislation cause social change?
- Q12. Discuss the various types and dimensions of structural changes.
- Q13. How is environment responsible for social change?
- Q14. Explain the factors that influence social change.

Chapter-9: Introducing Western Sociologists

Case based Type Questions:

Q1. 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 organization which are involved in production. Production relations are also property relations, or relationships based on the ownership or control of the means of production.

Read carefully the given paragraph and answer the following questions.

- i. Marx's conception of economy was based on _____.
 - a. Cultivation
 - b. Feudalism
 - c. Communism
 - d. Production
- ii. _____ implies statuses and division of labour.
 - a. Social organization
 - b. Informal organization
 - c. Formal organization
 - d. All of the above
- iii. Mechanical solidarity is founded on the similarity of it's:
 - a. Individual members
 - b. Leaders and followers
 - c. None of the above
 - d. Groups and all members
- iv. Mode of production are:
 - a. Communism
 - b. Slavery
 - c. Feudalism
 - d. All of the above
- v. _____ refers to all the means or factors of production such as land, labour, technology etc.
 - a. Productive forces
 - b. Production relations
 - c. Property relations
 - d. Economic relations

Objective Type Questions:

- Q2. The three revolutions which passed the way for the emergence of sociology are:
 - a. The Russian Revolution, the American Revolution, the Vietnamese Revolution
 - b. The Enlightenment, the French Revolution and the Industrial Revolution.
 - c. The Scientific Revolution, the French Revolution and the Glorious Revolution
 - d. All the revolutions mentioned in the above three parts.

- Q3.** Sociology is sometimes called the child of the _____.
- Age of revolution
 - End of revolution
 - Industrial revolution
 - French Revolution
- Q4.** Who was a proponent of class struggle?
- Emile Durkheim
 - Karl Marx
 - Max Weber
 - Adolf Hitler
- Q5. Assertion (A):** Bureaucracy was a mode of organization which was premised on the separation of the public from the domestic world.
- Reason (R):** This meant that behavior in the public domain was regulated by explicit rules and regulations.
- Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
 - The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.
- Q6. Assertion (A):** Weber argued that the overall objective of the social sciences was to develop an interpretive understanding of social action.
- Reason (R):** These sciences were thus very different from the natural sciences, which aimed to discover the objective laws of nature governing the physical world.
- Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
 - The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Short Answer Type Questions:

- Q7.** Discuss main contributions of Karl Marx.
- Q8.** Write short note on Max Weber.
- Q9.** How Durkheim interpreted suicide.
- Q10.** Explain in detail Karl Marx's theory of class struggle.

Long Answer Type Questions:

- Q11.** Write a short note on Emile Durkheim.
- Q12.** Explain "theory of suicide" as started by Emile Durkheim.
- Q13.** Highlight the basic characteristics of religion.
- Q14.** How did Max Weber explain "social action"? Elaborate on the types of social action seen in society.

Chapter-10: Indian Sociologists

Case based Type Questions:

- Q1.** Ananthakrishna Iyer was probably the first self-taught anthropologist to receive national and international recognition as a scholar and an academician. He was invited to lecture at the University of Madras, and was appointed as Reader at the University of Calcutta, where he helped set up the first post-graduate anthropology department in India. He remained at the University of Calcutta from 1917 to 1932. Though he had no formal qualifications in anthropology, he was elected President of the Ethnology section of the Indian Science Congress. He was awarded an honorary doctorate by a German university during his lecture tour of European university. He was also conferred the titles of Rao Bahadur and Dewan Bahadur by Cochin state. Read carefully the given paragraph and answer the following questions.
- Cultural anthropology in particular has emphasized
 - Cultural relativism
 - Holism
 - Use of findings to frame cultural critiques
 - All of these

- ii. One of unique aspects of cultural anthropology is
 - a. Spending long periods living in the communities they study
 - b. The use of questionnaires in their fieldwork
 - c. The collection of quantitative behaviour data
 - d. Subjecting people to laboratory experimentation
- iii. Problem solving process began:
 - a. Clarification of the situation
 - b. Establishment of alternatives
 - c. Identification of the difficulty
 - d. Isolation of the cause
- iv. Who remained at the University of Calcutta from 1917 to 1932.
 - a. Rao Bahadur
 - b. Dewan Bahadur
 - c. Ananthakrishna Iyer
 - d. Jyotibha Phule
- v. _____ have considered religion as a product of the evolutionary development of human brain.
 - a. Sociologists
 - b. Psychologists
 - c. Anthropologists
 - d. Philosophers.

Objective Type Questions:

- Q2.** One of the earliest and best known pioneers of social anthropology in India was:
- a. L.K. Ananthakrishna Iyer.
 - b. M.N. Srinivas.
 - c. A.R. Desai
 - d. None of the above
- Q3.** Out of the earlier Indian sociologists considered as the founder of institutionalized sociology in India is:
- a. G.S. Ghurye
 - b. A.R. Desai
 - c. D.P. Mukerji
 - d. M.N. Srinivas
- Q4.** Herbert Risley was a:
- a. British colonial official
 - b. French colonial official
 - c. Dutch colonial official
 - d. Portuguese colonial official
- Q5. Assertion (A):** Both Ananthakrishna Iyer and Sarat Chandra Roy were true pioneers.
Reason (R): In the early 1900s, they began practising a discipline that did not yet exist in India, and which had no mana institutions to promote it.
- a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
 - d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.
- Q6. Assertion (A):** Organic solidarity characteristics modern society and is based on the heterogeneity of its members.
Reason (R): It is found in societies with large populations, where most social relationships necessarily have to be impersonal.
- a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
 - d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Short Answer Type Questions-

- Q7.** Differentiate between the Rural and the Urban society.

Q8. What does Ghurye think about rural community and urban community?

Q9. What was the significance of religion according to Ghurye?

Q10. Write a short note on “The expanding Horizon of Sociology”.

Long Answer Type Questions-

Q11. Discuss the views expressed by Ghurye on the tribes.

Q12. Explain the structural features of caste given by Ghurye.

Q13. What was D.P Mukherji’s view about traditions and modernity?

Q14. Discuss the factors that brought about social changes in society.