

HS/XI/A/Sg/20**2020****SOCIOLOGY****(Theory)***Full Marks : 80**Time : 3 hours**The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions**General Instructions :*

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

PART — A

SECTION – I

(OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 10)

1×10=10

A. Write *True* or *False*

1. Life chances include those material advantages which improve the quality of life.

2. Ascribed status refers to the social position that a person occupies voluntarily by personal ability, achievement, virtues and choices.
3. Evolution is a name given to a kind of change that takes place slowly over a long period of time.
4. Electronic communication can not reach a village not connected by road.

B. Choose the correct answer:

5. The type of marriage that restricts the individual to have one spouse at a time is called:
 - (a) Monogamy
 - (b) Polygamy
 - (c) Exogamy.
6. Who said the following words:

“Culture comprises inherited artifacts, goods, technical process, ideas, habits and values”.

 - (a) Edward Tylor
 - (b) Bronislaw Malinowski
 - (c) Clifford Geertz.

(3)

7. Which one of the following method is often called 'Field work'?
- (a) Interview method
 - (b) Participant method
 - (c) Historical method.

C. Fill in the blank with a suitable word.

8. Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law of the British government at _____.
9. Organic solidarity characterises modern society and is based on _____ of its members.
10. _____ was among the first to discuss the special and complex kind of 'objectivity'.

SECTION – I I

(VERY SHORT ANSWER)

(Marks : 18)

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

2 × 9 = 18

1. What is competition?

(4)

2. What is a quasi group?
3. What is 'power'?
4. According to Durkheim, what is mechanical solidarity?
5. What is urbanization?
6. Who are the street people?
7. What is 'Ecology'?
8. What is 'Greenhouse effect'?
9. What is civil right?

SECTION – I I I

(SHORT ANSWER)

(Marks : 28)

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

4 × 7 = 28

1. What is the difference between In-groups and Out-groups? 4
2. Write on the division of labour in modern society. 4

(5)

3. (a) What is social rights? 4
Or
(b) What is material aspect of culture? 4
4. (a) Write on family as an agent of socialization. 4
Or
(b) According to Max Weber, what is Ideal Type? 4
5. (a) Why change is slower in villages than in towns? 4
Or
(b) What is authority? 4
6. (a) What is social stratification? 4
Or
(b) What are the differences between micro and macro method in sociological research? 4
7. (a) Explain stateless societies. 4
Or
(b) What is work? 4

(6)

PART — B

(DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 24)

Answer the following questions : 6 × 4 = 24

1. (a) Discuss the changes in caste system in modern India.
Or
(b) Highlight the relation between status and role.
2. (a) What are the differences between caste and class?
Or
(b) Discuss the several levels of alienation according to Karl Marx.
3. (a) What is social order and how is it maintained?
Or
(b) What does it mean when we say “We live in risk societies”?
4. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below:
Cultural change is the way in which societies change their patterns of culture. The impetus for

change can be internal or external. In regard to internal causes, for instance, new methods of farming or agriculture can boost agricultural production, which can transform the nature of food consumption and quality of life of an agrarian community. On the other hand external intervention in the form of conquest or colonization can also affect deep seated changes in the cultural practices and behaviour of a society.

Cultural change can occur through changes in the natural environment, contact with other cultures or processes of adaptation. Changes in the natural environment or ecology can drastically alter the way of life of the people. When forest dwelling communities are deprived of access to the forest and its produce either because of legal restrictions or due to its decimation, it can have disastrous effects on the dwellers and their way of life. Tribal communities in North East India as well as in middle India have been the worst affected by the loss of forest resources.

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| (i). What can boost the agricultural production? | 1 |
| (ii). What is the impact of external intervention? | 1 |
| (iii). How does cultural change occur? | 1 |
| (iv). What is the effect of natural environmental change? | 1 |
| (v). What are the causes of disasters of the forest dwellers? | 1 |
| (vi). Who are the worst affected by the loss of forest resources? | 1 |

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