



# Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir

## Assessment 2 (Answer Key)

### SOCIOLOGY (Code:039)

Class: XI

Date:30/11/2025

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

#### General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-16 of 1 mark each.
4. Section B includes question No.17-25. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 150-200 words. There's an internal choice in question No.19. Write on any question.
5. Section C includes question No. 26-32. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200-300 words. There's an internal choice in question No.29. Write on any question.
6. Section D includes question No. 33-35. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 400-500 words each.
7. There are 5 pages in this question paper.

SECTION A		
1.	Assertion (A): Sociology can be substituted by common sense. Reason (R): Common sense is unreflective and does not question its own origins or beliefs.  a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) <b>A is false, but R is true.</b>	1
2.	The fact that Indian men and women are often socialised in roles, as breadwinner and homemaker respectively, are examples of what?  a) Role and status b) Role set c) <b>Role stereotyping</b> d) Role conflict	
3.	Weber's concept of 'value neutrality' requires sociologists to: a) Avoid studying values b) Show sympathy for subjects c) Promote their personal beliefs d) <b>Describe subjective meanings without imposing their own values</b>	1

4.	<p>Assertion: The cognitive aspects of one's own culture are harder to recognise than its material aspects (which are tangible or visible or audible) and its normative aspects (which are explicitly stated).</p> <p>Reason: In societies like ours historically literacy has been made available only to the more privileged.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.  <b>b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</b>  c) A is true, but R is false.  d) A is false, but R is true.</p>	1
5.	<p>Among the options given below, choose one that demonstrates how changes in values and beliefs can also lead to social change:</p> <p>a) Emergence of paper money as currency  b) Universal adult franchise  <b>c) The notion of childhood as a special stage in life</b>  d) Harnessing steam power to make steam engines (Railways)</p>	1
6.	<p>What was a key intellectual consequence of the Enlightenment?</p> <p>a) Increasing the power of religious authorities  <b>b) Rational analysis of society</b>  c) Abandonment of scientific thought  d) Growth of feudalism</p>	
7.	<p>Thomas Babbington Macaulay's famous Minute on Education (1835) to the East India Company in India <b>exemplifies WHAT</b> when he says, '<i>We must at present do our best to form a class who may be interpreters between us and the millions whom we govern, a class of persons Indian in blood and colour but English in tastes, in opinions, morals and intellect</i>' (quoted in Mukherji 1948/1979: 87).</p> <p>a) Cosmopolitanism  b) Sanskritization  <b>c) Ethnocentrism</b>  d) Casteism</p>	1
8.	<p><i>Changes in economic organization that are not directly technological can also change society.</i></p> <p>From the options below choose one that is an apt example for this:</p> <p>a) <b>Plantation agriculture</b>  b) Discovery and use of writing paper in China  c) Steam ships making ocean voyages much faster and reliable  d) United States of America's famous victory over Japan</p>	1

<p>9.</p>	<p><i>Modern complex societies in contrast to simple societies rest on abstract universalistic values. This is what distinguishes it from a simple society that depends on particularistic values, based on family, kin, tribe, caste or religion. Schools in modern societies are designed to promote uniformity, standardised aspirations and universalistic values.</i> Choose which among the options given below are the ways in which this is done.</p> <p>i) Uniform dress for children  ii) Values and practices that promote obedience and discipline  iii) High fees that make schools elite  iv) Common exams and syllabus for all students</p> <p>OPTIONS:</p> <p>a) i,ii,iii  b) ii,iii, iv  c) i,iii,iv  d) <b>i,ii,iv</b></p>	<p>1</p>
<p>10.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Man kills sister for marrying from outside the caste</b></p> <p>... The elder brother of a 19-year-old girl here carried out an apparent 'honour killing' by allegedly beheading her while she was asleep at a hospital ... police said on Monday.</p> <p>The girl... was undergoing treatment at ... Hospital for stab wounds after her brother... attacked her on December 16 for marrying outside the caste, they said. She and her lover eloped on December 10 and returned to their houses here on December 16 after getting married, which was opposed by her parents, they said.</p> <p>The <i>Panchayat</i> also tried to pressurise the couple but they refused to be swayed.</p> </div> <p>Identify the different types of social control from the article given above:</p> <p>i) Formal- panchayat  ii) Formal-police  iii) Informal-family  iv) Informal-hospital staff</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>a) <b>i,ii,iii</b>  b) ii,iii,iv  c) i,ii,iv  d) i,iii,iv</p>	<p>1</p>

11.	<p>Assertion: The focus of traditional economics has been on a narrow understanding of ‘economic activity’ namely the allocation of scarce goods and services within a society.</p> <p>Reason: The classical economic approach dealt almost exclusively with the inter-relations of pure economic variables-relation of price to demand and supply etc.</p> <p>a) <b>Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</b>  b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.  c) A is true, but R is false.  d) A is false, but R is true.</p>	1
12.	<p><i>Society or association</i> is characterized by which of the following features?</p> <p>a) Deep emotional involvement and long-lasting personal bonds  b) Highly intimate and close-knit relationships similar to family ties  c) <b>Impersonal, rational, and transitory relationships often based on contracts or agreements</b>  d) Strong personal commitment and total involvement of the individual</p>	1
13.	<p>Assertion (A): Nuclear families have always existed in India, particularly among deprived castes and classes.</p> <p>Reason (R): The shift from joint to nuclear families is a recent phenomenon in post-independent India.</p> <p>a) a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.  b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.  c) <b>A is true, but R is false.</b>  d) A is false, but R is true.</p>	
14.	<p>What was a key intellectual consequence of the Enlightenment?</p> <p>a) Increasing the power of religious authorities  b) <b>Rational analysis of society</b>  c) Abandonment of scientific thought  d) Growth of feudalism</p>	1
15.	<p>When the birth of a child alters the lives of those who are responsible for their upbringing, what is the social process called?</p> <p>a) Gendered socialization  b) Deviance  c) <b>Socialization</b>  d) Social control</p>	1

16.	<p>Assertion: Kings and Queens came to rule by divine right, and they were not really answerable to the common people Reason: Until modern democracies formally empowered people by the right to vote, and until elections became mandatory for exercising legitimate power, society was structured very differently.</p> <p>a) <b>Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</b> b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.</p>	1
<b>SECTION B</b>		
17.	<p><b>What do you understand by the term social change and what are its sources?</b> Answer: 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’. There are 5 main sources of social change: environment, technological, political, economic and cultural.</p>	2
18.	<p><b>What is culture?</b> Answer: It is a <b>complex whole</b> which includes our <b>life styles, behaviour patterns, religion, education, customs, traditions, beliefs, art</b> etc. that an <b>individual acquires</b> as a <b>member of the society.</b></p>	2
19.	<p><b>Explain the main features of Industrial Revolution</b> Ans: The foundations of modern industry were laid by the Industrial Revolution, which began in Britain in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. It had two major aspects:</p> <p>1) The first was the <b>systematic application of science and technology to industrial production</b>, particularly the invention of new machines e.g. Spinning Jenny and the harnessing of new sources of power e.g. Steam. 2) Secondly, the industrial revolution also <b>evolved new ways of organizing labour and markets</b> on a scale larger than anything in the past.</p>	2
20.	<p><b>What do you understand by the term ‘work’?</b></p> <p>Ans: Work refers to paid employment. It can be termed as the physical or mental efforts of the individual. It may be paid or unpaid, it is performed as services to cater the human needs. The work may be performed in direct exchange of goods &amp; services. OR <b>What is marriage?</b> Marriage can be defined as a socially acknowledged and approved sexual union between two adult individuals. When two people marry they become kin to one another. The marriage bond however, also connects together to wider range of people.</p>	2

21.	<p><b>What is social control?</b> Ans: Social control refers to the social process, techniques and strategies by which the behaviours of individual or a group are regulated. It refers both to the use of force to regulate the behaviour of the individual and groups and also refers to the enforcing of values and patterns for maintaining order in society.</p>	2
22.	<p><b>What is capitalism?</b> Ans: Capitalism is a system of economic enterprise based on market exchange. ‘Capital’ refers to any asset, including money, property and machines, which can be used to produce commodities for sale or invested in a market with the hope of achieving a profit. This system rests on the private ownership of assets and the means of production.</p>	2
23.	<p><b>According to Max Weber, what is power?</b>  Answer: According to Weber, “Power is the ability of an individual or a number of persons to exercise their will even against the resistance of others.” There is always an element of coercion present in the exercise of power.</p>	2
24.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>What is Sociology?</b> Ans: Sociology is a scientific and comprehensive study of human society.</li> <li>• The very origin of the word ‘Sociology’ comes from the Latin word ‘Socius’ (companion) and the Greek word Ology (study of), to indicate its nature as a hybrid discipline.</li> <li>• August Comte, a French philosopher coined the term Sociology in 1838 and called it the science of human associations. He is known as the ‘Father of Sociology’. The contributions of Durkheim, Spencer and Max Weber is significant to develop Sociology as a separate discipline.</li> </ul>	2
25.	<p>What do you understand by sanctions?</p> <p>Answer: Sanctions are rewards and punishments. They come into play in regard to norms. Sanctions are the rewards and punishments for following or not following a norm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rewards or Punishment: Both help the individual to confer/follow the norms.</li> <li>• Children learn cultural norms not only through clear instructions given by the family, but also by observing others and mixing them.</li> <li>• For adults, abiding or following the norm becomes part of their behaviour pattern.</li> </ul>	2

<b>SECTION C</b>		
26.	<p><b>How are Sociology and Political Science related to each other? (4mks)</b>            Answer: Political science studies political institution such as state governments and its branches like legislative, executive and judiciary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sociology studies power in terms of social context e.g. during elections.</li> <li>• Political Science is restricted to study of formal organisation and institutions whereas sociology is concerned with study of behaviour of the people in power.</li> <li>• Sociology focuses on the interpersonal relationship between political and other social institutions institution.</li> <li>• The main task of a political scientist is to study the political behaviour whereas main task of sociologist is to develop knowledge that would explain both social and political behaviour along with the consequences of this behaviour.</li> <li>• There are several areas of social life that need both the approaches e.g. implementing a law and its effect on people.</li> </ul>	4
27.	<p><b>Explain the meaning of social status and write its two forms (4mk)</b></p> <p>Ans: Social status refers to the position that a person occupies in the social structure, such as a teacher or priest. It is often combined with the notion of social role. In its stranger and more specific meaning it refers to a form of social stratification in which social positions are ranked and organised by legal, political and cultural criteria into status groups.</p> <p>Status, which an individual gets by birth or due to nominations is known as ‘Ascribed Status.’ e.g. Brahmins higher status in Hindu society is simply ‘ascribed’.</p> <p>Ascribed status is determined by age, sex, birth, caste, kinship, race etc. The bases of ascribed status is usually fixed and the sources of ‘Ascribed Status’ are the customs, traditions, values and norms of the society.</p> <p>An individual acquires ‘Achieved Status’ because of his intelligence, aptitude, efforts, diligence, skills and personality characterization.</p> <p>The sources of ‘Achieved Status’ are individual’s own personality traits and his/her ability to make best use of his/her potentials.</p>	4
28.	<p><b>Work can be categorised into which sectors? (4mk)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Formal sector:</b> Here the idea of paid employment functions.</li> </ul>	4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Informal sector:</b> It refers to an economy which, involves the direct exchange of goods or services. Informal economy refers to transaction outside the sphere of regular employment.</li> <li>• <b>Service sector:</b> In service sector most of the work is being provided to people in communication, health, education, hotel, aviation, I.T, transportations, computer etc.</li> <li>• <b>Public sector:</b> Employment generated by the government is called public sector work e.g. Railways, Heavy Industries. They are part of public sector. India being a welfare state many areas like transport is managed by the government only.</li> <li>• <b>Private sector:</b> The work which is regulated by private owners. This is basically profit-making business field e.g. TCS, Infosys etc.</li> <li>• <b>PPP:</b> It is a new concept in which public sector i.e. government and private sector coordinate each other for the development of economy.</li> </ul>	
29.	<p><b>What are the basic features of bureaucracy according to Weber? (4mks)</b>  Answer:</p> <p><b>Functioning of Officials:</b> Officials have fixed areas of official jurisdiction governed by rules, laws and administrative regulations. Commands are issued by higher authorities for implementation by subordinates in a stable way, but the responsibilities of officials are strictly delimited by the authority available to them.</p> <p><b>Office management:</b> Official positions in a bureaucracy are independent.</p> <p><b>Hierarchical Ordering of Positions:</b> Authority and office are placed on a graded hierarchy where the higher officials supervise the lower ones.</p> <p><b>Reliance on written document:</b> Management of a bureaucratic organization is carried out on the basis of written documents (the files) which are preserved as records.</p> <p><b>Conduct in office:</b> Full time attention of officials irrespective of her/his delimited hours in office, hence an official's conduct in office is governed by exhaustive rules and regulations.</p> <p>OR</p>	4

	<p><b>Difference between repressive and restitutive law given by Emile Durkheim:-</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="321 279 1222 856"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="321 279 777 321">Repressive Law</th> <th data-bbox="777 279 1222 321">Restitutive Law</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="321 321 777 562"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repressive laws are designed to repair or prevent deviation from community norms.</li> <li>It was sought to punish wrong doers and enforced a sort of collective revenge for their acts.</li> </ul> </td> <td data-bbox="777 321 1222 562"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restitutive law is designed to correct the wrong that is done by a criminal act.</li> <li>The primary purpose of the legal system is to restore to the individual which has been wrongfully taken away from him.</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="321 562 777 856"> <p>It existed in primitive society i.e pre industrial society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These were made because the individual and the community were so tightly integrated that it was feared that any violation of code of conduct could result in disintegration of the community.</li> </ul> </td> <td data-bbox="777 562 1222 856"> <p>It prevailed in Modern Society i.e in industrial Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It stresses restitution in place of punishment.</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Repressive Law	Restitutive Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repressive laws are designed to repair or prevent deviation from community norms.</li> <li>It was sought to punish wrong doers and enforced a sort of collective revenge for their acts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restitutive law is designed to correct the wrong that is done by a criminal act.</li> <li>The primary purpose of the legal system is to restore to the individual which has been wrongfully taken away from him.</li> </ul>	<p>It existed in primitive society i.e pre industrial society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These were made because the individual and the community were so tightly integrated that it was feared that any violation of code of conduct could result in disintegration of the community.</li> </ul>	<p>It prevailed in Modern Society i.e in industrial Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It stresses restitution in place of punishment.</li> </ul>	
Repressive Law	Restitutive Law							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repressive laws are designed to repair or prevent deviation from community norms.</li> <li>It was sought to punish wrong doers and enforced a sort of collective revenge for their acts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restitutive law is designed to correct the wrong that is done by a criminal act.</li> <li>The primary purpose of the legal system is to restore to the individual which has been wrongfully taken away from him.</li> </ul>							
<p>It existed in primitive society i.e pre industrial society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These were made because the individual and the community were so tightly integrated that it was feared that any violation of code of conduct could result in disintegration of the community.</li> </ul>	<p>It prevailed in Modern Society i.e in industrial Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It stresses restitution in place of punishment.</li> </ul>							
30.	<p>How can we demonstrate that the different dimensions of culture comprise a whole?</p> <p>Answer: <b>Culture has many dimensions</b>, parts and units but they are <b>interrelated and interdependent</b>. They can't emerge or function in vacuum, instead all the dimensions function as an organization.</p> <p>Culture maintains a balance. <b>Culture has three components i.e., cognitive, normative and material</b>. Cognitive part is related to understanding and information; e.g. books and documents.</p> <p>Normative component is the customs, convention and folkways and material component of culture is linked with man-made part of the environment. i.e. dams, roads, electric and electronic gadgets, automobiles etc. All the above-mentioned components are complementary to each other and coordinate to function as a whole.</p>	4						
31.	<p><b>“Society is not static phenomenon, instead it is subject to constant change.”</b></p> <p><b>Discuss.</b></p> <p>Answer: Social change is inevitable in social life and relationship. Evolutionary theories views society as moving in a definite direction and cause changes. Social changes may occur in the internal or external aspects of the structure of society.</p> <p>External change also referred exogenous change relate to changes in forms of family, marriage, class, caste and kinship etc.</p>	4						

	<p>Internal changes also referred to as endogenous change relate to changes in the norms and values of the society.</p> <p>The rate of change of internal aspects is always slower because the social norms, values and belief gradually become part of the core of personality.</p>	
32.	<p><b>Explain concepts of community, nation and state and differentiate them (4mk)</b></p> <p>Ans: A <b>community</b> refers to a group of people whose members are connected to each other by consciously recognized commonalities which, may be based on language, religion, culture and so on.</p> <p><b>Nation:</b> A nation is a territorial community psychologically bound together by common ties of kinship, religion, language, history, customs or traditions. A nation aspires for political autonomy or political organization. It is not sovereign. The desire for political unity of a nation expresses itself as the aspiration to form a state.</p> <p><b>State:</b> It is a community of persons, settled in a definite territory, having an organized government, and enjoying absolute independence from external control. It has the following elements</p>	4
<b>SECTION D</b>		
33.	<p>What is Socialization? Discuss two agencies of informal socialization and their contribution in the socialization process.</p> <p>Socialization can be defined as the process whereby the helpless infant gradually becomes a self-aware, knowledgeable person, skilled in the ways of the culture into which s/he is born. The two informal agencies of socialization are family and peer group as discussed below:</p> <p>Parents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parents have most direct and significant impact on children’s development. Children respond in different ways to parents in different situations.</li> <li>• Parents encourage certain behaviours by rewarding them verbally (e.g., praising) or in other tangible ways (e.g., buying chocolates or objects of child’s desire). They also discourage certain behaviours through non-approving behaviours.</li> <li>• They also arrange to put children in a variety of positive experiences, learning opportunities, and challenges. While interacting with children parents adopt different strategies, which are generally known as parenting styles.</li> <li>• A distinction is made between authoritative,</li> </ul>	6

	<p>authoritarian and democratic or permissive parenting styles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Studies indicate that parents vary enormously in the treatment of children in terms of their degree of acceptance and degree of control.</li> <li>• The conditions of life in which parents live (poverty, illness, job stress, nature of family) also influence the styles they adopt in socializing children.</li> </ul> <p>Peer group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Friendship acquires great significance in this respect.</li> <li>• It provides children not only with a good opportunity to be in company of others, but also for organizing various activities (e.g., play) collectively with the members of their own age.</li> <li>• Question qualities like sharing, trust, mutual understanding, role acceptance and fulfilment develop in interaction with peers.</li> <li>• Children also learn to assert their own point of view and accept and adapt to those of others.</li> <li>• Development of self-identity is greatly facilitated by the peer group. Since communication of children with peer groups is direct, process of socialization is generally smooth.</li> </ul>	
34.	<p><b>What are some kinds of changes brought about by technology and the economy?</b></p> <p>Answer: The combination of technological and economic change has been responsible for immense social changes, especially in the modern period.</p> <p>-Technology affects society in a wide variety of ways. It can help us to resist, control, adapt to or harness nature in different ways. In combination with the very powerful institution of the market, technological change can be as impressive in its social impact as natural disasters like a tsunami (destructive) or the discovery of oil (constructive).</p> <p>Example 1- The <b>discovery of steam power</b> allowed emerging forms of large-scale industry to make use of a source of energy that was not only far stronger than animals or human beings, but was also capable of continuous operation without the need for rest. Modes of transport like the steamship and the railways transformed the economy and social geography of the world.</p> <p>Example 2-The <b>railroad enabled the westward expansion of industry</b> and trade on the American continent and in Asia.</p> <p>Some later change in the economic context suddenly changed the social significance of the same invention and gave it recognition as a historic event. Examples of this are the <b>discovery of gunpowder and writing paper in China</b>, which had only limited impact for centuries until they were inserted into the context of modernizing Western Europe.</p> <p>Sometimes <b>changes in economic organization that are not directly technological can also change society</b>. In a well-known <b>historical example, plantation</b></p>	6

	<b>agriculture</b> , that is, the growing of single cash crops like sugarcane, tea or cotton on a large scale created a heavy demand for labour.	
35.	<p>What are ideal types? (2mks) Discuss the different types of authority explained by Max Weber as an example of ideal types (4mks)</p> <p>Ans: Apart from empathetic understanding, Weber also suggested another methodological tool for doing sociology- the ‘ideal type’. Ideal types may exaggerate some features of phenomenon that are considered analytically important, and ignore or downplay others. Weber used the ideal type to illustrate the three types of authority that he defined as traditional, charismatic and rational-legal.</p> <p><b>There are three main types of authorities or three main sources of legitimization of power</b></p> <p>1. <b>Traditional authority:</b> It is accepted by people out of habit. People accept the power of someone simply because it has been done so in the past. Traditional authority, therefore, rests on customs. It is not based on written laws. This authority is irrational and personal. For example, the authority of a king in a monarchy.</p> <p>2. <b>Charismatic authority:</b> Here people accept the authority of a person due to extraordinary qualities of that individual. For example, Gandhiji. This authority is neither customary nor is it based on written laws.</p> <p>3. <b>Legal rational authority:</b> Here the power and privileges are clearly defined and limited by written rules or law. The actual power lies not in the person who wields it, but in the position that he/ she occupies. E.g. the authority of the Prime Minister in democracy.</p>	6