



Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir

Final Examination SOCIOLOGY (Code:039)

Class: XI
Date:22/02/2026

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.18. Write on any one 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 one 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.	Which of the following best explains how industrialization transformed social life in Europe? a) It strengthened rural economies and reduced migration to cities b) It reduced the role of the state in health, sanitation, and governance c) It eliminated poverty by providing high wages and safe working conditions d) It led to urban dominance, migration from rural areas, and the emergence of social inequalities	1
2.	Which of the following best describes the transformation of work under modern industrial production? a) Work became less organised and relied mainly on skilled craftsmen b) Production shifted to small-scale units with minimal monitoring of workers c) Industrial work was divided into simple, timed tasks, with later shifts towards flexible and decentralised production d) Industrial production eliminated competition between firms and countries	1
3.	Assertion (A): A crowd of people waiting at a bus stop cannot be strictly defined as a "social group" in sociological terms. Reason (R): A social group requires persistent interaction, a stable pattern of relations, and a shared sense of belonging among its members.	1

	<p>a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).</p> <p>b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).</p> <p>c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.</p> <p>d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.</p>	
4.	<p>Assertion (A): Social order in stateless societies is maintained through a decentralized network of kinship, alliances, and shared rituals rather than a formal governmental apparatus.</p> <p>Reason (R): Informal mechanisms of order, such as cross-cutting alliances and ceremonies, are exclusive to stateless societies unlike fixed structures in modern states.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c) A is true, but R is false.</p> <p>d) A is false, but R is true.</p>	1
5.	<p>Which of the following best describes the relationship between "cosmopolitanism" and "cultural enrichment"?</p> <p>a) Cosmopolitanism prevents cultural enrichment by encouraging people to judge others based on their own values.</p> <p>b) Cultural enrichment occurs through the isolation of a culture from foreign influences and "propensities."</p> <p>c) Cosmopolitanism facilitates cultural enrichment by embracing differences and incorporating elements from other traditions.</p> <p>d) Cultural enrichment is the opposite of cosmopolitanism because it focuses strictly on international communication.</p>	1
6.	<p>Assertion (A): In capitalist society, workers are alienated from the products of their labour.</p> <p>Reason (R): Workers do not own what they produce and have little or no control over the work process, which is decided by management.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>c) A is true, but R is false</p> <p>d) A is false, but R is true</p>	1

7.	<p>Which of the following is a defining characteristic of the sociological study of religion that distinguishes it from a religious or theological study?</p> <p>a) It focuses primarily on the divine origins of religious texts.</p> <p>b) It uses empirical studies to examine how religions function within society and relate to other institutions.</p> <p>c) It avoids comparing different religious practices to maintain the uniqueness of each faith.</p> <p>d) It prioritizes religious reflection over the investigation of cultural aspects.</p>	1
8.	<p>Sociology differs from economics primarily because sociology:</p> <p>a) focuses on providing technical solutions to economic problems</p> <p>b) discourages questioning of basic social assumptions</p> <p>c) promotes a critical perspective that examines the social desirability of goals</p> <p>d) deals only with factual knowledge and avoids theoretical explanations</p>	1
9.	<p>Modern societies are characterised by organic solidarity, which is based on interdependence and differentiation rather than similarity. Choose which of the following features best reflect organic solidarity.</p> <p>i) Individuals perform specialised roles and functions</p> <p>ii) Social cohesion is based on similarity of beliefs and lifestyles</p> <p>iii) Greater tolerance for differences among individuals</p> <p>iv) Laws aim to restore social relationships rather than punish deviation</p> <p>OPTIONS:</p> <p>a) i, ii, iii</p> <p>b) ii, iii, iv</p> <p>c) i, iii, iv</p> <p>d) i, ii, iv</p>	1
10.	<p>Assertion (A): The emergence of the new social order led to a decline in the status of both common labourers and skilled craftsmen.</p> <p>Reason (R): Work was removed from traditional protective institutions such as guilds, villages, and families, leading to the degradation of labour.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c) A is true, but R is false.</p> <p>d) A is false, but R is true.</p>	1

	<p><i>While norms are implicit rules, laws are explicit rules. Pierre Bourdieu, the French sociologist, has reminded us that when we try to understand another culture's norms, we must remember that there are certain implicit understandings. For example, if a person wants to show gratitude for something s/he has been given, s/he should not offer a return-gift too quickly, or it seems like an attempt to get rid of a debt, not a friendly gesture.</i></p> <p><i>Based on the passage Answer Qs 11 & 12.</i></p>	
11.	<p>Assertion (A): Laws are formal rules defined by the government that apply to the entire society and carry penalties for violations.</p> <p>Reason (R): Like norms, which are specific to particular groups or families, laws are explicit, universally accepted rules that ensure order and justice in society.</p> <p>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) A is false, but R is true.</p>	1
12.	<p>Which among these is part of the normative dimension of culture:</p> <p>a) Folkways b) Mores c) Customs d) Laws e) Conventions</p> <p>OPTIONS</p> <p>i) a,b,c ii) c,d,e iii) a,b,c,d,e iv) a,d,c,d</p>	1
	<p><i>There is a qualitative distinction between simple societies and complex, modern societies. In the case of the former there was no need for formal schooling. Children learnt customs and the broader way of life by participating in activities with their adults. In complex societies, we saw there is an increasing economic division of labour, separation of work from home, need for specialized learning and skill attainment, rise of state systems, nations and complex set of ideas.</i></p> <p><i>In reference to the passage above, answer questions 13 & 14.</i></p>	

18.	What do you mean by norms in sociology? OR Explain sub-cultures.	2
19.	Explain the phenomenon of 'gated communities' found in Indian cities.	2
20.	List any two consequences of urbanization	2
21.	Define in-group	2
22.	' <i>Status is occupied, but roles are played</i> '. Explain this sentence by explaining the concepts of 'role' and 'status'.	2
23.	What is capitalism?	2
24.	Explain why urban areas can be a site for communal tensions?	2
25.	What is culture?	2
SECTION C		
26.	Describe some kinds of environment -related social changes	4
27.	Discuss school as an agency of socialization	4
28.	What are the basic features of bureaucracy according to Weber?	4
29.	Work can be categorised into which sectors? OR Explain the different kinds of authority according to Weber	4
30.	What are some criteria that A.R Desai has suggested to check the performance of a welfare state?	4
31.	What is the sociological imagination? Explain with an example	4
32.	What does D.P. Mukerji mean by a 'living tradition'? Why did he insist that Indian sociologists must be rooted in this tradition?	4

SECTION D		
33.	Explain the types of social control with examples	6
34.	Summarize the social anthropological definition of caste according to Ghurye.	6
35.	What are some features of social order in rural areas?	6