

**Time: 3hrs.**

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

(i) The question paper is divided into four sections - Section A, B, C and D.

(ii) There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.

(iii) Section A includes questions no. 1-16. These are Objective type questions, carrying 1 mark each. As per the question there can be one answer.

(iv) Section B includes questions no. 17-25. These are Very Short Answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.

(v) Section C includes questions no. 26-32. These are Short Answer type questions, carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.

(vi) Section D includes questions no. 33-35. They are Long Answer type questions, carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.

uld not exceed 200 words each.

(vii) Question no. 33 is to be answered with the help of given passage.

1. A system of economic enterprise based on the economic exchange is known as

a) Westernization    b) Modernization    c) Industrialization    d) Capitalism

## 2. Industrial Revolution was characterised by

a) migration to cities                      b) the emergence of clock time

c) bad sanitation and general squalor      d) All of these

### 3. Macrosociology is the study of:

a) tribal groups      b) large groups      c) small groups      d) minorities

4. \_\_\_\_\_ can be initiated through political intervention, technological innovation or ecological transformation. The French Revolution (1789) transformed French society by destroying the estate system of ranking, abolishing the monarchy, and inculcating the values of liberty, equality and fraternity among its citizens.

(a) Revolutionary change      (b) Social change      (c) Cultural programming      (d) None of the above

5. Which one of the following refers to the place or time of one's birth?

a) Values      c) Aggregates      b) Natal      d) Identity

6. It is only when cultures come into contact with one another that the question of ethnocentrism arises. Ethnocentrism is the application of one's own cultural values in evaluating the behaviour and beliefs of people from other cultures.

Which of the following statements are correct about ethnocentrism?

i. Ethnocentrism is the opposite of cosmopolitanism.

- ii. Standard or norm are considered superior to that of the beliefs and values of other cultures

- iii. It is a sense of cultural superiority.

Codes

- (a) Only I      (b) i, ii and iii      (c) i and iii      (d) Only iii

7. Assertion (A) The Industrial Revolution was based upon a new dynamic form of economic activity-capitalism.

Reason (R) Capitalism involved new attitudes and institutions.

- (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.

8. The reason for the sudden decline in sex ratio can be attributed to

- a) Life expectancy rate      b) Maternal mortality rate      c) Female foeticide      d) Son preference

9. In simple or pre-modern societies most of the people were engaged in

- a) minor work      b) business      c) agricultural production      d) industrial production

10. A process of interaction that enables us to develop the skills we need to participate in hu

- a) Culture      c) Social interaction      b) Social behaviour      d) Socialization

11. The process of socialization which takes place in school and other institutions is known

- a) Personality development      c) Secondary socialization      b) Education      d) Primary socialization

12. The process through which one becomes a member of society is known as

- a) Liberalization      b) Socialization      c) Modernization      d) Industrialization

13. A way of life in which all members of society participates is defined as

- a) socialization      b) inequality      c) plurality      d) culture

14. Which among the following is group formed for fulfillment of specific goals or purpose

- (a) Reference group      (b) Association      (c) Peer group      (d) Primary Group

15. Which thinker proposed a theory where living organisms evolve or change slowly over a period of time, by adapting themselves to natural circumstances?

- a) Darwin      b) Comte      c) Spencer      d) Einstein

16. Assertion (A) Aggregates are simply collection of people who are in this same place at the same time, but share no definite connection with one another.

Reason (R) Passengers waiting at a railway station or airport or bus stop or a cinema audience are examples of aggregates.

- (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.



17. Define Panchamas with examples.
18. How diversity prevalent in India makes the understanding of the society difficult?
19. What are quasi-groups? Explain with the help of examples.
20. What is Informal Economy?
21. Explain Normative aspect of culture.
22. Explain cosmopolitanism.
23. What is Cultural Lag?
24. Explain two types of kinship
25. Explain the role of mass media as an agency of socialization.

### Section-C

26. What is Sociology? Explain its characteristics.
27. State some features of English society which changed after the advent of Industrial Society.
28. State the points of difference between Ascribed and Achieved status.
29. What is a Social Group? Explain its characteristics.
30. Why do we need Social Control.
31. Explain two types of Education.
32. The incidence of female foeticide has led to a sudden decline in the sex ratio. The child sex ratio has declined from 934 per thousand males in 1991 to 919 in 2011. The percentage of decline in the child sex ratio is more alarming. The situation of prosperous states like Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh is all the more grave. In Punjab the child sex ratio has declined to 846 girls per 1,000 boys. In some of the districts of Haryana it has fallen below 800.

**Based on the above reading answer the following question**

How the institution of family is gendered in India?

### Section-D

33. Role stereotyping is a process of reinforcing some specific role for some members of the society. For example, men and women are often socialised in stereotypical roles, as breadwinner and homemaker respectively. Social roles and statuses are often wrongly seen as fixed and unchanging. It is felt that individuals learn the expectations that surround social positions in their particular culture and perform these roles largely as they have been defined. Through socialisation, individuals internalise social roles and learn how to carry them out. It suggests that individuals simply take on roles, rather than creating or negotiating them. In fact, socialisation is a process in which humans can exercise agency; they are not simply passive subjects waiting to be instructed or programmed.

(i) Durkheim's \_\_\_\_\_ is a theoretical viewpoint founded on the idea that social phenomena can be explained in terms of the purpose they serve.

- (a) association      (c) aggregation      (b) functionalism      (d) stratification

(ii) The role of a person in a community or society is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_. Each has been given specific rights and responsibilities.  
(a) status (b) concept (c) role (d) All of these

(iii) A..... is a mode of reward or punishment that reinforces socially expected forms of behaviour.  
(a) peer group (b) social group (c) sanction (d) secondary group

(iv) \_\_\_\_\_ believe that the scarcity and value of resources in society produces conflict as groups struggle to gain access to and control those resources.

- (a) Deviance
- (b) Conflict theorists
- (c) Community
- (d) None of these

(v) Define role playing and role taking.

(vi) What is role conflict?

34. Define marriage as a social institution. Explain its types in detail. (6)

35. What is Social Stratification? Explain in detail its different basis (6)