

QUESTION PAPER DESIGN

Senior Secondary, Sociology

Maximum Marks: 100

Duration: 3 hours.

1. Weightage by objectives.

Objective	Marks	%
Knowledge	12	12%
Understanding	31	31%
Application	57	57%

2. Weightage by types of questions

Type	No. of Question	Marks	Time required to answer question
LA	4	6x4	60 mts.
SA ₁	8	4x8	40 mts.
SA ₂	11	3x11	25 mts.
VSA ₁	1	2x1	02
VSA ₂	9	1x9	18
	33	100	

3. Weightage by Content

S.No.	Module	Marks
1.	Sociology: Basic Concepts	30
2.	Social Institutions and Social Stratification	12
3.	Social Change, Socialization and Social Control	13
4.	Indian Society	30
5.	Optional Status of Women Or Culture	15

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Instructions:

1. All question from Section-A are compulsory
2. From Section-B attempts questions from any one optional

Sample Paper

Section-A

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|---|---|
| 1. Define positivism. | 1 |
| 2. Who is the founder of Arya Samaj? | 1 |
| 3. Who is a juvenile delinquent? | 1 |
| 4. What is norm? | 1 |
| 5. Who is the father of Sociology? | 1 |
| 6. Differentiate between Sociology and Social Work. (one point) | 1 |
| 7. Give two main types of kinship. | 1 |
| 8. How many varnas are there? | 1 |
| 9. Name any one book by Durkheim. | 1 |
| 10. Explain polygamy. | 3 |
| 11. Describe the five 'pillars' of Islam. | 3 |
| 12. What is meant by linear change. | 3 |
| 13. Mention two functions of religion. | 3 |
| 14. What factors contribute to vagrancy? | 3 |
| 15. Write briefly about urban social problems. | 3 |
| 16. What is the difference between Society and Community? | 3 |
| 17. Explain what do you mean by National integration. | 3 |
| 18. List some characteristics of rural society. | 3 |
| 19. Explain the different types of environmental degradation. | 3 |

20. Explain the four main causes of poverty in India.	4
21. What is meant by unity is diversity?	4
22. Explain Marx's views on social change.	4
23. Explain the informal means of social control in society.	4
24. Explain what is regionalism.	4
25. List the differences between primary and secondary groups.	4
26. Explain norms and values.	4
27. Discuss the problems faced by the tribal community in India.	6
28. Discuss the role of technological factors in social change.	6
29. Discuss the changes that have taken place in the institution of marriage.	6

Section – B

Option – I

(Status of Women)

30. Distinguish between sex and gender.	2
31. What is meant by Women's movement?	3
32. Explain dowry. How does it differ from a gift.	4
33. Write about the status of women in medieval period.	6

Option – II

(Culture)

30. Name the four vedas.	2
31. What are the three main characteristics of culture?	3
32. Write about the contributions of Indian scientists in brief.	4
33. Explain the positive and negative impact of television.	6

Expected Answers/Hints

1. Final stage in the evolution of human thought – scientific approach.
2. Swami Dayanand Saraswati
3. A criminal under 18 years of age
4. A rule that governs behavior
5. Auguste Comte
6. Theoretical, social work applied.
7. (i) Affinal (ii) Consanguineal
8. Four varnas
9. Suicide – Rules of sociological methods
10. Marriage with more than one spouse
11. (1) Muhammed is God's Prophet
(2) Praying 5 times a day
(3) Zakat
(4) Fasting during Ramadan
(5) Performing Haj
12. Change and development in one direction
13. Integrates society; feeling of wholeness; instrument of social control.
14. Family background; parents behaviour; bad company; low social status; rude behaviour and inequality in society.
15. Over populated; slums; crime; storage of resources – water, electricity; mental pressure and unemployment.
16.

Society	Community
Beyond territorial boundaries	With a definite territory
Less sense of belongingness/abstract	Sense of belongingness/strong concrete entity
Little fear of criticism	Extreme fear of criticism
17. Feeling of oneness, which is not impressed by any authority. Thought, feeling and action come from within.

18. Agricultural; small size, joint family; strong kinship; traditional; self-sufficient economy; cast dominates; primary group relations.
19. (A) Extreme events and hazards – national hazards; man -induced hazards; biological hazards.
(B) Pollution: Physical pollution; social pollution.
20. Social, Economic, political, religious, natural, physical, illiteracy and population explosion.
21. Despite several diversities – religious; language; culture etc. maintaining unity.
22. Unequal distribution of power and authority as the fundamental source.
23. Folk ways; mores; customs; religion and traditions.
24. Strong feeling of unity among the people of a region based on language, culture and economic interacts.
25.

Primary Small size Personal Relation Face-to-face contact Intimate More permanent	Secondary Large Size Impersonal relation Distant contact Formal Less permanent
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26. Norms generally known as correct or proper forms of behaviour. Values-ideas held by individuals or groups about what is desirable, proper, good or bad values expressed through norms.
27. Land alienation; indebtedness; bonded labour; illiteracy; problems of health and nutrition; exploitation by outsiders etc.
28. Modifies customs and traditions; changes in material things; division of labour and specialization; manual labour replaced; changed quality of production and production relationships development of world market.
29. From polygamy to monogamy; inter-caste and inter-religious marriages; decreasing role of parents in mate selection; merit of boy or girl important; higher age of marriage; divorce easier; etc.

Section – B
Option – I
(Status of Women)

- 30. Sex – biological; gender-social construct.
- 31. Struggles launched by groups or individuals for the liberation of women from social evils and for establishing equality among men and women.
- 32. Dowry – gift/cash given to bridegroom or his family by the parents of brides during marriage.
Dowry when bride loses ownership rights of cash or kind – controlled by husband or his family.
Gift – given one time – dowry life time demand.
Gift voluntary – dowry forced demand, no law to control gift-prohibition of dowry.
- 33. Purdah system; seclusion; sati, child-marriage; ill-treatment of widows; deprived of education; low status.

Section – B
Option – I
(Culture)

- 30. Rig; Yajur; Sama and Atharva
- 31. Universal; stable yet dynamic and learned behaviour.
- 32. To discuss contributions of any 3 or 4 scientists; Aryabhata; Varhamihira; Brahma Gupta; Sir J.C. Bose; P.C. Roy; S. Ramanujam; C.V. Raman etc.
- 33. Positive: informative; educative, entertainment, Knowledge and understanding.
Negative: exposure to sensuality; criminal items, wastage of time – affects studies of children, crime and violence shown.