Meghalaya Board of School Education

SAMPLE PAPERS

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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)

A. Write *True* or *False:* $1 \times 10 = 10$

1. Common sense is reflective as it questions its own origins.

2. Subjective means something that is based on individual values and preferences.

3. Social structure is made up of human actions and relationships.

4. Karl Marx was a proponent of class struggle.

B. Choose the correct answer:

5. An European intellectual movement that was based on reason and individualism

(a) Darwinisim

(b) Enlightenment

(c) French Revolution.

6. Groups that are large in size and maintain formal and impersonal relationships

(a) Primary Groups

(b) Secondary Groups

(c) Community Groups.

7. A social condition where the norms guiding conduct break down, leaving individuals without social restraint or guidance

(a) Altruism

(b) Alienation

(c) Anomie.

C. Fill in the blanks.

8. Authority is that form of power which is accepted as _____.

9. _____ refers to understanding how we make sense of all the information coming to us from our environment.

10. _____ denotes the web of physical and biological systems and processes of which humans are one element.

SECTION – I I

(VERY SHORT ANSWER)

(*Marks* : 18)

Answer the following questions in not more than five sentences each. $2 \times 9 = 18$

1. What is 'deviance'?

2. What is a family?

3. What is law?

4. What is an interview?

5. What is organic solidarity?

6. What is alienation according to Marx?

7. Define structural change.

8. What are dominant castes?

9. What were the main ideals of the French Revolution?

SECTION – I I I

(SHORT ANSWER)

(*Marks* : 28)

Answer the following questions in not more than six sentences each. $4 \times 7 = 28$

1. *(a)* Write on the relationship between Sociology and History.

Or

(b) What is the difference between status and role?

2. *(a)* How is ethnocentrism different from cosmopolitanism?

Or

(b) What is the difference between polygyny and polyandry?

3. *(a)* Write on peer groups as an agency of socialisation.

Or

(b) What are the characteristics of religion?

4. *(a)* What do you understand by Division of Labour?

Or

(b) What is social order?

5. *(a)* What a note on slums.

Or

(b) What is gentrification?

6. *(a)* What is global warming?

Or

(b) Write a note on violence

7. *(a)* What are social facts?

Or

(b) Write on the forms of social control.

PART — B

(DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 24)

Answer the following questions : $6 \times 4 = 24$

1. *(a)* What is a social group? What are the main characteristics of a social group?

Or

(b) Write a note on the Interview method.

2. *(a)* What are the main features of bureaucracy?

Or

(b) Explain caste according to G. S. Ghurye.

3. *(a)* Write on the changes brought about by technology and economy in society.

Or

(b) Discuss the concept of village according to Srinivas.

4. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below:

Most modern societies must also depend on some form of power or coercion to ensure that institutions and individuals conform to established social norms. Power is usually defined as the ability to make others do what you want regardless of what they themselves want. When a relationship of power is stable and settled, and the parties involved have become accustomed to their relative positions, we have a situation of domination. If a social entity (a person, institution or group) is routinely or habitually in a position of power, it is said to be dominant. In normal times, dominant institutions, groups or individuals exercise a decisive influence on society. It is not as though they are never challenged, but this happens only in abnormal or extraordinary times. Even though it implies that people are being forced to do things they don't necessarily want to do, domination in normal times can be quite smooth, in the sense of appearing to be without friction or tension.

(i) What does most societies depend on? 1

(ii) How is power defined? 1

(iii) When do we have a situation of dominance? 1

(iv) What do dominant institutions exercise? 1

(v) When is dominance challenged? 1

(vi) How does dominance appear in normal times? 1

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