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**CBQ/MCQ**

**SUBJECT** – SOCIOLOGY  **CLASS/SEC -** XI

**NAME OF THE BOOK**- *INTRODUCING SOCIOLOGY*

**NAME OF THE CHAPTER 1** - **Sociology and Society**

1. Sociology studies \_\_\_\_\_\_ as an interconnected whole.
2. One of the task of sociology is to unravel the connection between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ problem and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ issue.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rests his vision of the sociological imagination precisely in the unravelling of how the personal and public are related.
4. The sociological imagination enables us to grasps history and biography and the relations between the two within the society.(true/false)
5. The Indira Awas Yojana operationalised from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a major scheme by the Government’s Ministry of Rural Development(MORD) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO).
6. Sociology is not concerned with norms and values. (true/false)
7. A Sociologists is believed to just like a spy.(true/false)
8. What is empirical investigation?
9. Common sense explanations are generally based on what may be called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and/or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ explanation.
10. Sociology has a body of concepts, methods and data, no matter how loosely coordinated. (true/false)
11. What was the outcome of dividing societies into different types?
12. Darwin’s idea about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were a dominant influence on early sociological thought .
13. The Enlightenment, an European intellectual movement of the late 17th and 18th centuries, emphasised \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
14. The Industrial Revolution was based upon a new, dynamic form of economic activity \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the centre of the Industrial Revolution.
16. Before Industrialisation, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_ were the chief occupations of the British.
17. In the Pre-industrial England, the status and class positions of different people were not clearly defined. (true/false)
18. The factory and its mechanical division of labour were often seen as a deliberate attempt to destroy the
19. Capitalist
20. The peasant, artisans
21. Urban centres
22. Entrepreneurs
23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was an essential part of modern capitalism and industrialization.
24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the study of production and distribution of goods and services.
25. The sociological approach looks at economic behaviour in a broader context of social norms, values ,practices and interests. (true/false)
26. Conventional political science was focussed primarily on two elements: political theory and market . (correct the statement )
27. Sociology is devoted to the study of all aspects of society, whereas conventional political science restricted itself mainly to the study of history as embodied in formal organisation. (correct the statement)
28. Sociologists like Max Weber worked in what can be termed as political sociology. (true/false)
29. The focus of political sociology has been increasingly on the actual study of market behaviour. (correct the statement)
30. Psychology looks at social patterns, gender relations, mores, customs and important institutions other than the acts of rulers, wars and monarchy. (true/false)
31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is often defined as the science of behaviour.
32. \_\_\_\_\_\_serves as a bridge between psychology and sociology.
33. Social anthropology tended to study society (simple societies) in all their aspects, as wholes. (true/false)
34. Social anthropology was characterised by short field work tradition, living in the community studied and using ethnographic research methods. (correct the statement)
35. **Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions**

 The facts of contemporary history are also facts about the success and the failure of individual men and women. When a society is industrialised, a peasant becomes a worker; a feudal lord is liquidated or becomes a businessman. When classes rise or fall, a man is employed or unemployed; when the rate of investment goes up or down, a man takes new heart or goes broke. When wars happen, an insurance salesman becomes a rocket launcher; a store clerk, a radar man; a wife lives alone; a child grows up without a father. Neither the life of an individual nor the history of a society can be understood without understanding both...

1. What is Sociological Imagination? (1)
2. “The facts of contemporary history are also facts about the success and the failure of individual men and women”. Justify the statement. (3)
3. **Read the passage carefully and answer the questions**

Some Indians are rich; most are not. Some are very well educated; others are illiterate. Some lead easy lives of luxury; others toil hard for little reward. Some are politically powerful; others cannot influence anything. Some have great opportunities for advancement in life: others lack them altogether. Some are treated with respect by the police; others are treated like dirt. These are different kinds of inequality, and each of them requires serious attention.

a) How does pluralities in societies leads to inequalities in societies? (2)

1. **Read the passage carefully and answer the questions**

In any political or military conflict it is of advantage to capture the information used by the intelligence organs of the opposing side. But this is so only because good intelligence consists of information free of bias. If a spy does his/her reporting in terms of the ideology and ambitions of his/her superiors, his/her reports are useless not only to the enemy, if the latter should capture them, but also to the spy’s own side... The sociologist is a spy in very much the same way. His/her job is to report as accurately as he/she

can about a certain terrain (Berger 1963:16-17).

1. What is Empirical Investigation? (2)
2. Explain why a Sociologists is believed to be just like a spy. (2)
3. **Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions**

In many societies, including in many parts of India, the line of descent and inheritance passes from father to son. This is understood as a patrilineal system. Keeping in mind that women tend not to get property rights, the Government of India in the aftermath of the Kargil War decided that financial compensation for the death of Indian soldiers should go to their widows so that they were provided for. The government had certainly not anticipated the unintended consequence of this decision. It led to many forced marriages of the widows with their brother -in- law (husband’s brother or *dewar*). In some cases the brother-in-law (then husband) was a young child and the sister-in-law (then wife) a young woman. This was to ensure that the compensation remained with the deceased man’s patrilineal family.

1. What is a patrilineal system? (1)
2. What were the unintended consequences made by the Government of India in the aftermath of the Kargil War ? (2)
3. **Read the passage carefully and answer the questions**

Darwin’s ideas about organic evolution were a dominant influence on early sociological thought. Society was often compared with living organisms and efforts were made to trace its

growth through stages comparable to those of organic life. This way of looking at society as a system of parts, each part playing a given function influenced the study of social institutions like the family or the school and structures such as stratification.

1. Explain how Darwin’s idea of organic evolution can be related to that of society? (2)
2. **Read the passage carefully and answer the questions**

There was great advancement of scientific knowledge and a growing conviction that the methods of the natural sciences should and could be extended to the study of human affairs. For example poverty, so far seen as a ‘natural phenomenon’, began to be seen as a ‘social problem’ caused by human ignorance or exploitation. Poverty therefore could be studied and redressed. One way of studying this was through the social survey that was based on the belief that human phenomena can be classified and measured. Thinkers of the early modern era were convinced that progress in knowledge promised the solution to all social ills. For example, Auguste Comte, the French scholar (1789–1857), considered to be the founder of sociology, believed that sociology would contribute to the welfare of humanity.

1. Explain why Auguste Comte believed that Sociology would contribute to the welfare of the society. (4)
2. **Read the passage carefully and answer the questions**

The Industrial Revolution was based upon a new, dynamic form of economic activity- capitalism. This system of capitalism became the driving force behind the growth of industrial manufacturing. Capitalism involves new attitudes and institutions. Entrepreneurs now engaged in the sustained, systematic pursuit of profit. The market acted as the key instrument of productive life. And goods, services and labour became commodities whose use was determined by rational calculation. The new economy was completely different from what it replaced. England was the centre of Industrial Revolution.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is regarded as a crucial component of modern capitalism and industrialization.
2. Colonialism
3. Regionalism
4. Communalism
5. Urbanisation
6. What is Capitalism? (1)
7. What were the main changes that England witnessed with the advent of industrialization? (4)
8. Another indicator of the emergence of modern societies was the new significance of clock-time as a basis of social organisation. Justify the statement in regards to Industrial Revolution. (4)
9. Between the 17th and 19th centuries an estimated 24 million Africans were enslaved. 11 million of them survived the journey to the Americas in one of a number of great movements of population that feature in modern history. They were plucked from their existing homes and cultures, transported around the world in appalling conditions, and put to work in the service of capitalism. Enslavement is a graphic example of how people were caught up in the development of modernity against their will.
10. What is enslavement ? (1)
11. A true economic science would look at all the costs of the economy-not only at the costs that corporations are concerned with, but also at crimes, suicides, and so on. We need to put forward an economics of happiness, which would take note of all the profits, individual and collective, material and symbolic, associated with activity (such as security), and also the material and symbolic costs associated with inactivity or precarious employment (for example consumption of medicines: France holds the world record for the use of tranquilisers), (cited in Swedberg 2003).

Explain how a true economic science would contribute in serving for humanity. (4)