

XI SOCIOLOGY

1. B)
2. A)
3. B)
4. The two difference between sociology and social anthropology is given below:
 - (i) The scope of social anthropology is related to the study of simple and non-literate societies whereas sociologists study complex societies.
 - (ii) Social anthropology was characterised by long fieldwork tradition, living in the community being studied and using ethnographic research methods. Whereas, sociologists have often relied on survey method and quantitative data using statistics and questionnaire mode.
5. Cosmopolitanism means valuing other cultures for their difference. A cosmopolitan perception is always ready to adapt other cultures and share its own culture with others.

In this process of sharing, neither foreign culture becomes the legitimate part of one's own culture, nor does the indigenous culture lose its base. Hence, it respects every culture. Cosmopolitanism is associated with modernity, in contemporary period, as it is emerging in most parts of the world. Since modernity has to deal with time, cosmopolitanism is phenomenon of the modern world.

Ethnocentrism, on the other hand, refers to the standard cultural values that are considered more superior to that of cultural values of others. For example, the British people were ethnocentric as they regarded the Indian culture as primitive and orthodox.

6. Karl Marx was of the view that human society has passed through different stages of development viz primitive, communal, ancient, feudal and capitalist. Each of these stages has been defined by a mode of production. The factors of production are in the hands of the oppressors and they control them while the oppressed are completely devoid of them.

There always exists a conflict between the haves and the have nots. Also when the proletariat class becomes conscious and slowly acquires revolutionary character the bourgeoisie is overthrown out of power. This is what class struggle according to Marx.