

# **BCM SCHOOL BASANT AVENUE DUGRI ROAD, LDH**

## **SOCIOLOGY CLASS 11**

### **ANSWER KEY: SOCIOLOGY & SOCIETY ASSIGNMENT**

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#### **Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (6 Marks)**

1. (b) C. Wright Mills
2. (c) Societal structures and historical changes
3. (b) Simplistic assumptions about "natural" reasons for behavior
4. (c) History and Biography
5. (b) Economics
6. (c) A raw sociological account of reality

#### **Section B: Short Answer Questions (8 Marks)**

##### **7. Personal Troubles vs. Public Issues:**

**Personal Troubles:** These occur within the character of the individual and the range of their immediate relations. They are private matters. *Example:* One person being unemployed in a city of millions is a personal trouble (perhaps due to lack of skills).

**Public Issues:** These relate to matters that transcend local environments of the individual. They involve a crisis in institutional arrangements. *Example:* When millions are unemployed, it is a public issue rooted in the economic structure of society.

##### **8. Sociology vs. Common Sense:**

Sociology is a **systematic and scientific** study of society. Unlike common sense, which is often based on naturalistic or individualistic explanations (e.g., "poverty exists because people are lazy"), sociology looks for **deeper origins** and social connections. It uses data, research methods, and theoretical frameworks to distance itself from philosophical or "taken-for-granted" assumptions.

#### **Section C: Long Answer Question (6 Marks)**

## 9. Pervasive Inequalities (Amartya Sen's Perspective):

Amartya Sen highlights that inequality in India is multi-dimensional and not just limited to income. Key aspects include:

- **Economic Disparities:** The gap between extreme wealth and absolute poverty.
- **Educational Access:** Inequality between the literate and illiterate, affecting life chances.
- **Political Power:** Disparities in who holds influence and who is marginalized.
- **Social Respect:** Inequalities based on caste or gender that affect human dignity.

Sen argues that these inequalities are interconnected; for instance, a lack of education leads to lower economic opportunities and less political influence, creating a cycle of deprivation.

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\*\*\* *Confirmed by Subject Teacher* \*\*\*