

ANSWER KEY

IMPVT Oct  
FIRST YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION ~~JUNE~~ 20 22

PART-III/III

SUBJECT: SOCIOLOGY H/1CODE NO: FY869VERSION: D80 SCORES2 1/2 HOURS

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
I	1	b) C. Wright Mills	1	1
	2	a) Status Group	1	1
	3.	c Cultural change	1	1
	4.	b Kinship	1	1
	5	a) Conflict	1	1
	6	c Reflexivity	1	1
	7	b) Green house effect	1	1
	8.	a) Revolutionary change	1	1
	9	c) A. R. Desai	1	1
II	10.	Social control refers to the social process, techniques and strategies by which behaviour of an individual or a group regulated.	2	2.
	11.	It shows how personal troubles and public issues are related.	2	2.
	12.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rituals are Ceremony</li> <li>• A set of symbols invoking feelings of reverence or awe (Any relevant point)</li> </ul>	2	2

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score				
13.		Kinship is a bond created through the blood relatives or marriage	2	2				
14.		Objectivity means unbiased, neutral or based on facts alone, ignore our own feelings or attitudes about thing	2	2				
15.		Sociologist tries to take an outsiders perspective on his/her work. He/she tries to look at himself/herself and his/her research through the eyes of others.	2	2				
16.		Welfare state is a positive state <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Democratic state</li> <li>• Mixed economy</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	2	2				
17.		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Caste</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Class.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rigid</li> <li>• Birth</li> <li>• Fixed Social hierarchy</li> </ul> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Income</li> <li>• open system.</li> <li>• Achievement Based.</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Caste	Class.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rigid</li> <li>• Birth</li> <li>• Fixed Social hierarchy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Income</li> <li>• open system.</li> <li>• Achievement Based.</li> </ul>	3	3
Caste	Class.							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rigid</li> <li>• Birth</li> <li>• Fixed Social hierarchy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Income</li> <li>• open system.</li> <li>• Achievement Based.</li> </ul>							
18.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Cognitive</li> <li>b) Normative</li> <li>c) Material</li> </ul>	3	3				
19.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Environmental issues are closely related to social inequality.</li> <li>2) It affects socially, economically, politically disadvantaged poor people or are groups.</li> <li>3) Socially advantaged group exploit the interest of the poor people.</li> </ul>	3	3				

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
20.		a) Shrutis b) Smritis c) Anubhava		
<u>IV</u> 21.		a) It takes too much time or a long duration b) the researcher working alone. c) It studies only a small group. d) one sided view.	4	4
22.		• is very wide • study different social relationship • objective knowledge about the society • It eliminates narrow mindedness against caste, class, religion etc. (Any other relevant point)	4	4
23.		1) functioning of officials. 2) Hierarchical ordering of positions. 3) Reliance on written document. 4) office Management (Any other relevant point)	4	4
<u>V</u> 24		<u>Psychology</u> • Individual behaviour. • Interested in intelligence, learning, memory etc. <u>Sociology.</u> • Study of social relationship • Behaviour in an organised society. * Social Psychology bridges Psychology and Sociology.	2½   2½	5

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score																								
25.		a) Revolutionary change b) Evolutionary change c) Cultural change d) Structural change e) Change in the values and belief.	5	5																								
26.		a) Monogamy. b) Serial Monogamy c) Polygamy. d) Polygyny and e) Polyandry.	5	5																								
27.	a	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <u>Mechanical Solidarity</u>                              1) Sameness                              2) Less division of labour                              3) Less Specialisation                              4) Simple Societies                              5) Repressive laws                         </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <u>Organic Solidarity</u>                              1) Differences                              2) Complex division of labour.                              3) More Specialisation.                              4) Modern Societies.                              5) Restitutive laws.                         </td> </tr> </table>	<u>Mechanical Solidarity</u> 1) Sameness 2) Less division of labour 3) Less Specialisation 4) Simple Societies 5) Repressive laws	<u>Organic Solidarity</u> 1) Differences 2) Complex division of labour. 3) More Specialisation. 4) Modern Societies. 5) Restitutive laws.	5	5																						
<u>Mechanical Solidarity</u> 1) Sameness 2) Less division of labour 3) Less Specialisation 4) Simple Societies 5) Repressive laws	<u>Organic Solidarity</u> 1) Differences 2) Complex division of labour. 3) More Specialisation. 4) Modern Societies. 5) Restitutive laws.																											
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;"></th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">A</th> <th style="width: 50%;"></th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a</td> <td>Karl Marx</td> <td></td> <td>class struggle</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b)</td> <td>Industrial Revolution</td> <td></td> <td>Britain.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c)</td> <td>Max Weber</td> <td></td> <td>Social Action.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d)</td> <td>Emile Durkheim</td> <td></td> <td>Division of Labour</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e</td> <td>French Revolution</td> <td></td> <td>1789.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		A		B	a	Karl Marx		class struggle	b)	Industrial Revolution		Britain.	c)	Max Weber		Social Action.	d)	Emile Durkheim		Division of Labour	e	French Revolution		1789.	5	5
	A		B																									
a	Karl Marx		class struggle																									
b)	Industrial Revolution		Britain.																									
c)	Max Weber		Social Action.																									
d)	Emile Durkheim		Division of Labour																									
e	French Revolution		1789.																									

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
29.		a) Segmental division b) hierarchical division c) Restrictions on Social Interaction d) Differential Rights and duties. e) Restricts the choice of occupation f) Restrictions on Marriage - caste - Endogamy	1x6	6
30.		a) Conversation between the researcher and respondent b) 1) Structured Interview :- Based on questionnaire. 2) unstructured Interview: - Not based on questionnaire, skill needed.	2 4	6
31.		Residence < Matrilocal family Patrilocal family Authority < Matriarchal family Patriarchal family Lineage < matrilineal family Patrilineal family.	2x3	6
32.		<u>Evolutionary change</u> :- A kind of change that take place slowly over a long period of time. Eg: Social Darwinism. Darwins theory. <u>Revolutionary change</u> :- It is a rapid and extreme form of change - sudden form of change and overthrow the existing power structure. Eg: French Revolution.	3 3	6.

VI

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
<p>VIP</p> <p>33</p>	<p>a)</p> <p>b)</p>	<p><u>Social Control</u> - control exercised by the society to regulate behaviour of its members.</p> <p>Types: Formal Social Control. Informal Social Control. } Explain Give Eg:</p>	<p>2</p> <p>3+3</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>34.</p>		<p><u>Agencies of Socialisation</u></p> <p>a) Family b) Peer Group c) School d) Mass Media e) other agencies } Explain</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>8</p>
<p>35</p>		<p><u>Pollution</u> -</p> <p>Air Pollution water Pollution Sound Pollution Indoor Pollution } Explain (Any other relevant point)</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>8</p>