

ANSWER KEY

First... YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION ... June 2022

PART-I/II/III

SUBJECT: SOCIOLOGY

CODE NO: F.Y.....38.

VERSION: B.

...80 SCORES

2:30. HOURS

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
1.		Triangulation.	1	
2.		Bhopal disaster or any other relevant example.	1	
3.		Max Weber.	1	
4.		G. S. Ghurye	1	
5.		C. W. Mills	1	
6.		Quasi group	1	
7.		Gated Communities	1	
8.		Peer group	1	
9.		Cognitive		
10.		Naturalistic or individualistic explanation of behaviour. OR Knowledge acquired from his surroundings as a result of his interaction with the environment.	2	2
11.		Social structure is the basic concept of Sociology. The arrangement of parts to make the whole is called structure. It is the basic unit for the proper understanding of society.	2	2
12.		The term 'Ecology' denotes the web of physical and biological systems		

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		<p>and processes of which humans are one element. The mountains and rivers, plains and oceans, flora and fauna are the parts of ecology.</p>	2	2.
13.		<p>Marx believed that alienation was the important feature of Capitalist society. Alienation means separation. Alienation from nature, alienation from each other, workers are alienated from the fruits of their own labour. Alienated from themselves.</p>	2	2
14		Endogamy	1	2
		Exogamy	1	2
15		<p>Ethnocentrism is the feeling that one's own culture is better than the other culture. It is the appreciation of one's own cultural values in evaluating the behaviour and beliefs of people from other culture.</p>	2	2
16		<p>Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society. OR Any other definition mentioned in the text.</p>	2	2

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17		<p>Sociology provides intellectual benefits to those who study it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a liberating discipline. • helps to take an objective view of his/her own society. • helps to recognize and appreciate social factors. • understanding social problems. • provide career opportunities in business, government, industry, advertisement, administration, health, policy making, teaching etc. <p>National issues and Global social processes</p>	3	3
18.		<p>Survey is the best known Sociological method.</p> <p>It is a process by which quantitative facts are collected about the social aspects.</p> <p>It make possible the efficient collection of data, from a large number of individuals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questions may be asked and answered in various forms. <p>The responses may also met sought in writing, different types of ^{sampling}.</p> <p>Interview, Survey, Method.</p>	3	3
19		<p>Life chances</p> <p>Social status</p> <p>Political infulence.</p>	1 1 1	3

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20		A welfare state is a positive state. A welfare state is a democratic state. A welfare state involves a mixed economy.	1 1 1	3
21		Cognitive culture - Recognising the cartoon of a politician Normative culture - Performing rituals at death. Material culture - (1) Internet chatting. (2) Using rice flour to design Kolam on floors.	1 1 1 1	4
22		<u>Merits.</u> • Observation is always direct. • Behaviour of the individual can be observed in natural settings. • helps to acquire clear picture of social life. <u>Limitations.</u> • Lose objectivity in observation. • There is a possibility of interpreting the events subjectively. • It can be cover only a small part of the world.	2 2	4
23		<u>Any other question is 4 points (2 each)</u> Cooperation is one of the most basic and continuous social process. It is the very basis of social existence. Cooperation generally means working together for the pursuit of common goal.	2	

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
		<p>Competition is the most fundamental form of social process. In the contemporary world competition is the dominant norm and practice. The ideology of competition is dominant in Capitalism.</p>		4
24	(a)	<p>Social control is one of the most generally used concepts in Sociology. It refers to the various means used by a society to bring its unruly members back in to line.</p>	2	5
	(b)	<p>Formal means of social control. Informal means of social control. Brief explanation with examples.</p>	2	
25.		<p>One of the most distinctive features of the economic system in modern societies are the existence of high complex division of labour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift in location of work. • Expansion of economic interdependence. 		5
26		<p>Structured interview Unstructured interview Brief explanation.</p>	2½ 2½	5

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27.		<p>Social order is the order in the society. It prevent and control social change.</p> <p>Social order can be achieved in 2 ways.</p> <p>(1) When people willingly wish to abide by the rules and regulations.</p> <p>(2) When people are compelled to follow the rules and regulations.</p>	2	5
28.	(a)	Karl Marx - Class struggle.	1	5
	(b)	Emile Durkheim - Division of Labour in Society.	1	
	(c)	Max Weber. - Bureaucracy.	1	
	(d)	Enlightenment - French Revolution.	1	
	(e)	Primitive Communism - Slavery.	1	
29.		<p>Relationship between Sociology Sociology and other Social sciences</p> <p>Sociology and History.</p> <p>Sociology and Anthropology.</p> <p>Sociology and Psychology</p> <p>Sociology and Economics</p> <p>Sociology and Political Science.</p> <p>Brief explanation of Sociology with 3 Social Sciences.</p>	6	6
30.		<p>Types of family.</p> <p>Nuclear family</p>		

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		Joint family / Extended family Patriarchal Matriarchal Patrilocal Matriloca Patrilineal Matrilineal Family of orientation Family of procreation. Any 6 with explanation.	6	6
31.		Causes of social changes. (1) Environmental (2) Cultural (3) Economic (4) Political (5) Technological Brief explanation of any 3 points.	6	6
32.		(1) Caste as a segmental division of society. (2) Hierarchical division of society. (3) Restriction on social interaction. (4) Different rights and duties. (5) Choice of occupations. (6) Restrictions on marriage. Other features of Caste. (7) closed system. (8) Pollution and purity etc.	1 1 1 1 1 1	6
33.	(a)	Socialization is the process by which individual internalises the norms of the group. Agencies. (1) family (2) Peer group.	2.	

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
34.		<p>③ Educational institutions</p> <p>④ Mass media.</p> <p>⑤ Religion.</p> <p>⑥ Law.</p> <p>Environmental problems.</p> <p>(1) Resource depletion</p> <p>(2) Pollution</p> <p>(3) Global warming.</p> <p>(4) Genetically modified organisms.</p> <p>(5) Natural and man made disasters.</p>	6	8
35.	(a)	<p>A social group is a system of social interaction. A social group exists when 2 or more people are in direct or indirect contact and communication.</p>	2	8
	(b)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Primary and Secondary group. 2. Reference group. 3. Peer group 4. Ingroup and out group. 5. Organised and Unorganised group 6. Community and Society or Association 7. Positive and Negative group. <p>Any 6 groups with explanation.</p>	6	

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
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