

ANSWER KEY

June

First YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION 2022

PART-I/II/III

SUBJECT: SOCIOLOGY

CODE NO: FY 69

VERSION: A

80 SCORES

2 1/2 HOURS

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
<u>I</u>				
1.	b)	Power	1	1
2.	a)	Status	1	1
3	c)	Kinship	1	1
4	a)	Socialisation	1	1
5	a)	Reflexivity	1	1
6	c)	Co-operation	1	1
7	a)	Evolution	1	1
8.	b)	Green house effect	1	1
9	c)	M. N. Srinivas.	1	1
<u>II</u>				
10		Sociological Imagination - C. W. Mills. It shows ^{how} personal troubles and public issues are related.	2	2
11		Social stratification refers to the existence of structured inequalities between groups in society.	2	2

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score				
12		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a set of Symbols invoking feelings of reverence or awe • Rituals are Ceremony • a Community of believers (Any two) 	2	2				
13		Family consists of Parents and their unmarried children.	2	2				
14.		Culture is a complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of Society.	2	2				
15		objectivity means unbiased, neutral or based on facts alone, ignore our own feelings or attitudes about a thing	2	2				
16		a) M.N. Srinivas b) A.R. Desai } (Any relevant)	2	2				
<u>III</u> 17		<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="327 1624 742 1803">Ascribed Status</th> <th data-bbox="742 1624 1220 1803">Achieved Status.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="327 1803 742 2175"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth • Kinship • Traditional Society </td> <td data-bbox="742 1803 1220 2175"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern Society. • Personal ability • Income. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Ascribed Status	Achieved Status.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth • Kinship • Traditional Society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern Society. • Personal ability • Income. 	3	3
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18.		a) Cognitive. b) Normative c) Material	3	3
19		1) Environmental issues are closely related to social inequality. It affects socially, economically, politically disadvantaged poor people. 3) Socially advantaged group exploit the interest of the poor people.	3	3
20.		1) Positive state 2) Democratic state 3) Mixed Economy	3	3
21		* 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
22.		* It takes too much time or a long duration * the researcher ^{working} alone. * It studies only a small group * One sided view.	4	4
23.		1) Functioning of officials 2) Hierarchical ordering of positions. 3) Reliance on written document. 4) Office Management (5) Conduct in office.	1x4	4

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score				
24.		<p>Psychology - Individual behaviour</p> <p>Sociology - study the social relationship</p> <p>Psychology interested in intelligence, learning, memory etc.</p> <p>Sociology :- behaviour in an organised society.</p> <p>Social Psychology bridges Psychology and Sociology.</p>	<p>2½</p> <p>+</p> <p>2½</p>	5				
25.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monogamy • Serial monogamy • Polygamy • Polygyny & Polyandry 	5	5				
26.		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Mechanical Solidarity</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Organic Solidarity.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sameness • Simple division of Labour • less specialisation • Simple Society • Repressive laws </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differences • Complex division of Labour. • More specialisation. • Modern Society. • Restitutive laws </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Mechanical Solidarity	Organic Solidarity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sameness • Simple division of Labour • less specialisation • Simple Society • Repressive laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differences • Complex division of Labour. • More specialisation. • Modern Society. • Restitutive laws 	5	5
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27.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Significant changes. b) Change in the social structure. c) Intensive and extensive changes. d) Bring Impact in Society. e) Change in the social relationship. 	5	5				

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32.		<p><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</p> <p>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</p>	<p>3</p> <p>1x6</p> <p>6</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6</p>
33		<p>a) <u>Social Control</u> - Control exercised by the Society to regulate behaviour of its members.</p> <p>b) <u>Types</u> - Formal Social Control } Explain Informal Social Control } Give Eg:</p>	<p>2.</p> <p>3 + 3 = 6</p>	<p>8</p>
34		<p><u>Pollution</u> -</p> <p>Air Pollution } Water Pollution } Explain. Sound Pollution } Indoor Pollution } (Any other relevant Point)</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>8.</p>
35		<p><u>Agencies of Socialisation</u></p> <p>a) Family } b) Peer Group } e) other agencies } c) School } Explain d) Mass Media }</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>8</p>