

ANSWER KEY

SAY 12 MP

June

Second YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION ~~APRIL~~ 2023

PART-IV/III

SUBJECT: SOCIOLOGYCODE NO: S 2238VERSION: B80 SCORES2 1/2 HOURS

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
1.		Cultural Capital	1	1
2.		C. Jawaharlal Nehru	1	1
3.		d. Frederick Winslow Taylor	1	1
4.		c. B.R. Ambedkar	1	1
5.		A. Arya Samaj	1	1
6.		A. Doordarshan	1	1
7.		C. Wright Mills	1	1
8.		D. Jyotirao Govindrao Phule	1	1
9.		B. Adam Smith	1	1
10.		A. Kaka Kalelkar Commission	1	1
11.		The process of looking at oneself from the outside is called self reflexivity	2	2
12.		Dravidian Tibeto-Burman	1	2

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13.		caste determined birth, Endogamy, restrictions on food sharing, Parity-Pollution, Allowed no mobility Subcaste-Subsubsection or any feature of caste	1 1	2
14.		Digital communication facilities may not be available in all places of the country. They are available in some places. This disparity is called digital divide.	2	2
15.		abolition of zamindari system abolish and regulate tenancy, or Land ceiling Acts.	1 1	2
16.		social map:- it tell you where you are located in society eg:- caste, language	2	
		Geographical map:- it would tell you where you are located in a particular geographical area. eg:- physical features of map	2	4
17.		Nuclear family matri local family Patri archal family Matrilocal family	1 1 1 1	4
18.	a.	TNC's are companies that produce goods or provide market services in more than one country. But they have a clear national- base. eg:- coca cola, General motors	2	

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18.	5	knowledge economy or weightless economy is the economy of globalisation period. It based on computer software, information, internet based services, media Ex:- Event management	2	4
19.		Transformations taken place in media, growth of new technologies has led to the fusion of media, electronic media, infotainment, private satellite television, increased. Print media:- Indian language newspaper revolution, reduced prices TV:- cable tv viewers increased, private satellite channels increased, (24x7) programmes started Radio:- Private FM stations, maximum entertainment	1 1 1	4
20.		Migration, Economic and social conditions are worse, Poverty and exploitation, Denied forests and agricultural land, Govt's monopoly over forests or any related answers Afforestation, displacement (land and culture) National Development projects bonded labour	5	5
21.		Industrialisation refers machine production using inanimate power resources like steam or electricity migration of people from rural to urban centres is known as urbanisation. Both are linked. Industrialisation started in Britain, machine made goods, new cities emerged, Job opportunities	5	5
22.		<u>Organised sector</u> employing ten or more people throughout the year registered with Govt > Salaries, Pension, other benefits.	<u>Unorganised sector</u> All units employing less than ten employees > not registered with Govt > no job security	2 1/4 2 1/4

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23		Radio broadcasting began in 1920.- AIR started many programmes - vIMdh-bharati - transistor revolution - battery operated transistor is portable and less expensive - rural household had their own radio ; FM Radio .	5	5																		
24.		Deindustrialization Destroyed the handloom industry - looked to world capitalist economy - India became a source of raw materials and consumer of manufactured goods - Europeans entered into trade and business - A market economy emerged in India - Beneficial to business communities egi: Marwari's	6	6																		
25.		Regionalism is a political ideology that seeks to increase the political power/ influence or self determination of the people of one or more sub-national regions - struggles for linguistic states and tribal states - state reorganization commission.	6	6																		
26.		<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>M.N. Srinivas</td> <td>Samskritization</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jahanara Shahnavas</td> <td>Muslim social-reformer</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Raja Ram Mohan Roy</td> <td>Brahmo samaj</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Viresa Lingam</td> <td>The sources of knowledge</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan</td> <td>Aligarh movement</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jotiba Phule</td> <td>First school for women</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	M.N. Srinivas	Samskritization	1	Jahanara Shahnavas	Muslim social-reformer	1	Raja Ram Mohan Roy	Brahmo samaj	1	Viresa Lingam	The sources of knowledge	1	Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan	Aligarh movement	1	Jotiba Phule	First school for women	1	6	
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27.		<p>Medium and large farmers get benefits - regional disparities - adverse environment impact - expensive - produced for market - commercialisation of agriculture - inequalities in rural areas - displacement of tenant - cultivators - jobless service caste group</p> <p>Any relevant answer</p>	6	6
28.		<p><u>malthusian theory of population</u></p> <p>His book <u>An essay on population</u> - ^{Principles of}</p> <p>Human population is growing on a much faster rate than the growth rate of human subsistence - population grows faster it leads to poverty - overcome this reduce population</p> <p>Population growth - geometric progression</p> <p>Food production growth - Arithmetic progression</p> <p>controlling population through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① preventive checks :- postpone marriage, celibacy ② positive checks :- wars, famines, diseases <p><u>Theory of demographic transition</u></p> <p>Three stages</p> <p>Stage I :- low technology - High birthrate & High deathrate - low growth rate of population</p> <p>Stage II :- Advanced technology - High birthrate & low deathrate, High growth rate of population</p>	4	8

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Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
29.		<p>Stage-III :- Developed technology, low-birth rate & low death rate, low growth rate of population</p> <p>Define Panchayati Raj - Article 73 (Amendment) Prepare plans for economic development- promote schemes to enhance social justice- levy and collect taxes- help in the transfer of govt responsibilities- Social welfare responsibilities- maintenance of burning and burial grounds- control of cattle-pounds- construction of roads- propagation of family planning - or any relevant answer</p>	7 8	8
30.		<p>The collective attempts made by a group of people to bring desirable changes in society are called social movements.</p> <p>Explain:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Sustained collective action ② organisation, leadership and structure ③ shared objectives and ideologies ④ General approach towards changes 	2 8 6	8

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