

ANSWER KEY
 FIRST YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER 2021
 PART III
 SUBJECT: SOCIOLOGY

CODE NO: FY 238.
 SCORE:80.

TIME :2H 30 Min

QNO	Sub Qn	Answer Key/Value points	Score	Total Score
1		Informal Education /Non-Formal Education (അനൗദ്യോഗിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം/അനൗദ്യോഗിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം)	1	2 X 1=2
2		Patriarchal/patrilineal (പിതൃഭേദധാവിത്വകുടുംബം/പിതൃരാജകുടുംബം)	1	
3		Ethnocentrism (വംശഭേദം/അന്ധത)	1	
4		Normative (നൈതികം)	1	
5		i)Study of individual's behaviour and personality. ii)Society as a collection of individuals. (Any Other relevant points)	2	4 X 2=8
6		i)Role is the behavioural aspect of status. ii)The behaviour that society expected from an individual.	2	
7		Nuclear family is a durable association of husband and wife,with or without children.	2	
8		"Culture comprises inherited artefacts,goods,technical processes ideas,habits and values"—Bronislaw Malinowski.(Any other relevant definition)	2	
9		Any answer related to interview.	2	
10		Physical and biological systems and process of which human being are one element. (Any other relevant points).	2	
11		i)Existence of structured inequities in society. ii)Division of society into different strata.	2	
12		Resist and regulate social changes.	2	

13		Give score to any relevant answer.	3													
14		Group which is taken as reference. Eg:-Imitating life style of others.	2 } 1 } 3													
15		i)Set of symbols, invoking feelings of reverence or awe. ii)Rituals or ceremonies. iii)A community of believers.	1 } 1 } 1 } 3													
16		i)Environmental ii)Political iii)Natural or Any Other Three reasons	1 } 1 } 1 } 3	3 X 3=9												
17		i)Life Chances ii)Social Status iii)Political Influence	1 } 1 } 1 } 3													
18		i)Economically and Politically powerful group exploit the interest of the poor people. ii)Different groups are affected differently by the environmental problems	3													
19		Explain commonsense knowledge Write How it differ from sociological knowledge (Which is scientific)	2 } 2 } 4													
20		Write any four differences <table border="1" data-bbox="417 993 870 1319"> <thead> <tr> <th>Caste</th> <th>Class</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ascribed</td> <td>Achieved</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Close</td> <td>Open</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rigid</td> <td>Flexible</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No mobility</td> <td>Social mobility</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Regional</td> <td>Universal</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Caste	Class	Ascribed	Achieved	Close	Open	Rigid	Flexible	No mobility	Social mobility	Regional	Universal	1 } 1 } 1 } 1 } 4	
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21	a) b)	Objectivity is based on unbiased,neutral,based on facts,ignore one's own feelings and attitudes Subjectivity is based on individual values and preferences	2 } 2 } 4													

22	a) b)	Ghettoisation -Communal violences have led to the conversion of mixed community neighbourhood into single community ones. Gated communities -Affluent neighbourhood that are separated from surrounding by walls and gates with controlled entry and exit	2 2 4	3 X 4=12												
23		<table border="1" data-bbox="336 415 913 714"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="336 415 624 473">A</th> <th data-bbox="624 415 913 473">B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 473 624 531">Karl Marx</td> <td data-bbox="624 473 913 531">Class struggle</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 531 624 589">Max Weber</td> <td data-bbox="624 531 913 589">Bureaucracy</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 589 624 647">Emile Durkheim</td> <td data-bbox="624 589 913 647">Division of Labour</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 647 624 714">French Revolution</td> <td data-bbox="624 647 913 714">Emergence of Sociology</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A	B	Karl Marx	Class struggle	Max Weber	Bureaucracy	Emile Durkheim	Division of Labour	French Revolution	Emergence of Sociology	1 1 1 1 4			
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French Revolution	Emergence of Sociology															
24		Concept of Welfare State -A. R Desai i)Positive state ii)Democratic state iii)Based on Mixed Economy	1 3 4													
25		Anthropology is the study of all aspects of life in simple and primitive societies. <u>Relation with Sociology</u> Sociology and Anthropology are closely related. Both study the same subject matter ie Man. A.L Kroeber calls Sociology and Anthropology ,the twin sisters. Sociology studies complex society while Anthropology studies simple society	2 3 5													
26		<table border="1" data-bbox="336 1217 913 1545"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="336 1217 624 1275">A</th> <th data-bbox="624 1217 913 1275">B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 1275 624 1333">Quasi group</td> <td data-bbox="624 1275 913 1333">Gender group</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 1333 624 1391">Primary group</td> <td data-bbox="624 1333 913 1391">Family</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 1391 624 1449">Caste</td> <td data-bbox="624 1391 913 1449">By birth</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 1449 624 1506">Peer group</td> <td data-bbox="624 1449 913 1506">Adolescence</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 1506 624 1545">Social stratification</td> <td data-bbox="624 1506 913 1545">Inequality</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A	B	Quasi group	Gender group	Primary group	Family	Caste	By birth	Peer group	Adolescence	Social stratification	Inequality	1 1 1 1 1 5	
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27	a)	<p>Endogamy-requires an individual to marry within a culturally defined group. Eg:-Caste endogamy</p>	2 ½	} 5 } 3 X 5 = 15
	b)	<p>Exogamy:-The reverse of endogamy,requires the individual to marry outside of his/her own group. eg:-Village exogamy</p>	2 ½	
28	a)	<p>Cognitive:-Knowing or perceiving an act,how we learn to process what we hear and see and to give it meaning Eg:-Identifying the ringtone of a cellphone Identifying the cartoon of a politician</p>	2 ½	} 5 }
	b)	<p>Material :-Includes any activity with the help of materials.Material includes tools or machines Eg:-Internet chatting,and designing kolam using rice flour</p>	2 ½	
29	a)	<p>Co-operation:- i)Working together for common /mutual benefits ii)Karl Marx and Emile Durkheim agree that human beings have to co-operative to meet their basic needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two types of co-operation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i)Voluntary co-operation ii)Enforced co-operation 	2 ½	} 5 }
	b)	<p>Conflict :- i)Clash of interests ii)Conflict present in all societies iii)Conflict appears as a discord or overt clash only when it is openly expressed Eg:-Existence of a peasant movement is an overt expression of a deep rooted conflict.</p>	2 ½	
30		<p>Mechanical Solidarity :-Solidarity of oneness/similarities, identical values, simple societies, No specialisation, less division of labour, beliefs and practices in a unified manner. </p> <p>Organic solidarity :-Solidarity of differences, impersonal relation, specialisation and complex division of labour, need based.</p>	2 ½	} 5 }

31	<p>Scope of sociology is very wide can study from interaction between individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different field of society • Uses of sociology • Focus on national issues and global social process (unemployment, poverty etc) <p>(Any Three scopes and explanations)</p>	6	
32	<p>i) Persistent interaction. ii) Stable pattern of interaction iii) Sense of belonging iv) A definite structure v) Common norms and values vi) Common interest</p>	1 1 1 1 1 1	6
33	<p>Survey i) The best known sociological method. ii) It is an attempt to provide an overview iii) Survey questions may be asked and answered in various forms a) Personal visits by the investigator b) Through telephone conversations c) Sent through the post d) Conducted electronically-email, the internet, or similar electronic medium.</p> <p>Advantages:- a) It allows us to generalise results for a large population by studying a small portion of this population. b) Make it possible to study large population with a manageable investment of time, effort and money.</p>	4 2	6 3 X 6 = 18
34	<p>i) Resource depletion ii) Pollution iii) Global warming iv) Genetically modified organisms. v) Natural and Man-made environmental disasters</p> <p>(Any three problems with explanation)</p>	3 3	6
35	<p>i) Functioning of officials ii) Hierarchical ordering of positions iii) Reliance on written Document iv) Office Management v) Conduct in office</p> <p>(Any Four Characteristics) Bureaucracy is a mode of organisation which premised on the separation of the public from the domestic world. This meant that behaviour in the public domain was regulated by rules and regulations.</p>	4 2	6

36		<p>i) Segmental division ii) Hierarchical division iii) Caste involved restriction on social interaction iv) Choice of occupation v) Differential rights and duties for different castes vi) Marriage restrictions.</p>	<p>1 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>} 6</p>	
37	<p>a) b) i) b) ii)</p>	<p>Marriage is a social institution</p> <p>Monogamy:- It restricts the individual to one spouse at a time At any given time a man can have only one wife and a woman can have only one husband. <u>Serial Monogamy</u> Individuals are permitted to marry again, after the death of the first spouse or after divorce. But they cannot have more than one spouse at one and the same time.</p> <p>Polygamy:- It denotes marriage to more than one mate at one time and takes the form of either. <u>Polygyny</u> One husband with two or more wives. <u>Polyandry</u> One wife with two or more husbands.</p>	<p>2 3 3</p> <p>} 8</p>	
38	<p>a) b)</p>	<p>Socialisation is the most important process in the life of an individual. i) Extending from birth to death of human beings. ii) It is a process by which the helpless infant gradually becomes a self-aware, knowledgeable and skilled person in the ways of culture.</p> <p>Agencies:- Family, Peer group, School, Mass media, Other socialising agencies (Explain any three agencies)</p>	<p>2 6</p> <p>} 8</p>	
39		<p>Merits i) Provides rich and detailed picture of how people really live. ii) Allows correction of initial impressions which may often be mistaken or biased. iii) Flexible, allows for an open mind. iv) Help to avoid many errors or bias that are found in survey.</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>2 X 8 = 16</p>

	Demerits i) Involves long period of intensive research ii) What the researcher has observed for a small community may not be applicable to larger communities. iii) Not sure whether the result of work is the voice of the people being studied or that of the researcher. iv) It is one-sided relationship. Risk of Bias	4	8
40	Causes or sources of social change i) Environment ii) Technology iii) Economy iv) Politics v) Culture (Explain any four causes)	4 X 2=8	

List of teachers participated in Scheme Finalisation

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