ANSWER KEY

First... YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION ...March..... 2025

PART-I/II/III

SUBJECT: ....Sociology.....

CODE NO: FY..338 VERSION:..D...

80..... SCORES 2½.. HOURS

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
1		Aggregates or Quasi groups	1	1
2		C.W. Mills	1	1
3		Family of orientation	1	1
4		Field work	1	1
5		Conflict	1	1
6		Voluntary Cooperation	1	1
7		Gientrification	1	1
8		Ecology	1	1
9		Man in India	1	1
10		Anubhava.	1	1
11.		Gated communities - refer to the creation of affluent neighbourhoods that are separated from their surroundings by walls and gates, with controlled entry and exit.	2	2
12.		1. Life chances 2. Social status 3 Political influence. (Any 2)	2	2.

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13		Ethnocentrism – the application of one's own cultural values in evaluating the behaviour and beliefs of people from other cultures. ↗ opposite of ethnocentrism Cosmopolitanism – Not evaluating the values of other cultures for their difference.	2	2
14.		1. set of symbols, invoking feelings of reverence or awe. 2. rituals or ceremonies. 3. a community of believers. any other relevant common points. (Any 2)	2	2
15		1. Industrial Revolution 2. Capitalism	2	2
16		Any four types Nuclear family, Joint family	1	4
		Patrilocal family, Matrilocal family	1	
		Patriarchal family, Matriarchal family	1	
		Patrilineal family, Matrilineal family	1	
		family of Orientation, family of Procreation		
17.		1. get results for a large population while ~~studying~~ studying only a small portion of this population. - manageable investment of time and effort. - provide a generalisable result. - less expensive.	4	4
18		Louis Dumont – caste is more important than village. village is only a collection of people living in a particular place. Villages may live or die. People may move from one village to another, but their social institutions go with them.	2	

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		M.N. Srinivas - believed that the village was a relevant social entity. Villages had served as a unifying identity. He showed that the village had experienced considerable change.	2	4
19.		1. Humans are alienated from Nature 2. Humans are alienated from each other 3. Working people are alienated from the fruits of its labour. 4. Human beings are alienated from themselves.	4	4
20		Match the following. 1. Augustus Comte - Founder of Sociology	1	
		2. Status - Social position	1	
		3 Division of Labour in Society - Emile Durkheim.	1	5
		4. Introduction to Indian Music - D.P. Mukerji	1	
		5. Religion and Society among the Coorgs of South India - M.N. Srinivas	1	
21.		Psychology is defined as the science of behaviour. It involves primarily with the individual. Sociology attempts to understand behaviour as it is organised in society. Personality is shaped by different aspects of society. Social Psychology serves as a bridge between psychology and sociology. - maintains a primary interest in the		5

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
		individual. - concerns itself with the way in which the individual behaves in social groups OR Any relevant points related to the relationship between Psychology & Sociology		
22.		Objective means unbiased or neutral. Subjective means something that is based on individuals values. OR Problems for objectivity in sociological research 1. Problem of bias, Many versions of truth, 2. Sociologist have normal likes and dislikes, unconscious bias, multiple points of view 3. The researcher should continuously examine his own ideas and feelings 4. self-reflexivity. 5. Documentation 6. Check and recheck his own thinking. (Any 5 points)	5	5
23.		Monogamy - one spouse at a time Serial monogamy. ↓ Individuals are permitted to marry again on the death of the first spouse or after divorce. But they cannot have more than one spouse at the same time. Polygamy (more than one mate at one time.) Polygyny Polyandry. Polygyny - one husband with 2 or more wives. Polyandry - one wife with 2 or more husbands. Endogamy - marriage within the group. Exogamy - marriage outside the group.	2½ 2½	5
24.		Cognitive - refer to how we learn to process what we hear or see. Eg identifying the ring of a cell-phone as ours, recognising the cartoon of a politician. Normative - refers to rules of conduct Eg not opening other people's letters, performing rituals at death. Material - includes any activity made possible by means of materials. Eg Internet chatting, using rice-flour paste to design kolam.	2 2 2	6

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25.		Mechanical solidarity – form of cohesion based on sameness. Similar lives with little specialisation. Feel bonded together by their shared beliefs and sentiments. Common consience. Organic solidarity - social cohesion based on division of labour. and interdependence of members of society. People become more specialised and more dependent.	6	6
26.		Bureaucracy - a mode of organisation which was premised on the separation of the public from the domestic world.	1	6
		Characteristics. 1 Functioning of officials 2. Hierarchical ordering of positions 3. Reliance on written document. 4 Office management. 5. Conduct in office.	5	
27.		1. segmental division 2. hierarchical division 3. restrictions on social interaction 4. differential rights and duties for different castes. 5. restricts the choice of occupation. 6. strict restrictions on marriage.		6
28.		Social group - refers to a collection of continuously interacting persons who share common interest, culture, values and norms within a given society.	2.	8
		Primary and secondary social group. Community and Society or Association I.n groups and Outgroups Reference group Peer groups. Any three with explanation	6	

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29.		Evolutionary change Revolutionary change. Structural change changes in ideas, values and beliefs } Explanation	8	8
30.		1. Resource Depletion. 2. Pollution - Air Pollution Water Pollution Sound Pollution 3. Global Warming. 4. Genetically modified organisms. 5. Natural and man-made disasters. } Explanation with examples. Any four with examples	8	8

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