

**FIRST YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY MODEL EXAMINATION FEBRUARY-2024**

**SOCIOLOGY ANSWER KEY( Unofficial )**

<i>One Mark Questions.</i>	
1.	<b>Social Stratification</b>
2	<b>Aggregate</b>
3	<b>Serial Monogamy</b>
4	<b>Max Weber</b>
5	<b>Edward Taylor</b>
6	<b>Ethnocentrism</b>
7	<b>Welfare of labourers</b>
8	<b>Social status</b>
9	<b>Emile Durkheim</b>
10	<b>M N Sreenivas</b>
<i>Two Mark Questions.</i>	
11	<b>Individual acquires different status at different stages of life.</b>
12	<b>Cognitive Material</b>
13	<b>Clash of interest</b>
14	<b>The societies where we live using technologies and products that we do not fully grasp.</b>
15	<b>Concept of Karl Marx. Alienation mean separation and it operates at several levels.</b>
<i>Four Mark Questions</i>	
16	<b>Scientific and based on facts ( Sociology )</b>

	<b>Naturalistic and individualistic explanation. Maybe right or wrong. ( Common sense )</b>	
<b>17</b>	<b><i>Endogamy</i></b> Life partners can be selected only from within the group. <b><i>Exogamy:</i></b> Marriage from outside the group	
<b>18</b>	<b>Merits.</b> Study small group but provide over view all. Limited time and less effort. More sample can produce good result <b>Demerits:</b> No in-depth information. Sampling errors. Problems in way of questions are asked.	
<b>19</b>	a) AR Desai b) A welfare state is a positive state. The welfare state is a democratic state. A welfare state involves a mixed economy.	
<b>Five Mark Questions.</b>		
<b>20</b>	<b>William Foote Whyte</b> <b>Michael Burawoy</b> <b>James Frazer</b> <b>Emile Durkhiem</b> <b>Maliniwski</b>	<b>Street corner society</b> <b>Chicago Factory</b> <b>Golden Bough</b> <b>Religion</b> <b>Field Work</b>
<b>21</b>	a) Environmental, technological, economic, political and cultural. b) ..... Explain any one	
<b>22.</b>	1) Functioning of Officials. 2) Hierarchical Ordering of Positions. 3) Reliance on Written Document. 4) Office Management.	

	<b>5) Conduct in Office.</b>	
<b>23</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Caste is an institution based on segmental division.</li> <li>2. Caste is based on hierarchical division.</li> <li>3. Involves restrictions on social interaction, specially the sharing of food.</li> <li>4. Caste also involves differential rights and duties for different castes.</li> <li>5. Caste restricts the choice of occupation.</li> <li>6. Caste involves strict restrictions on marriage.</li> </ol>	
<b>Six Mark Questions.</b>		
<b>24</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Economics is the study of the production and distribution of goods and services.</li> <li>b) Economics and Sociology are interrelated.</li> </ol> <p>The ability of economists to apply theories has a clear impact on public policy formation.</p> <p>Feminist Economics Seek to broaden the focus, drawing in gender as a central organizing principle of society.</p> <p>The broader and critical perspective of sociology has led to the resurgence of <i>Economic Sociology</i>.</p>	
<b>25</b>	<p>Extended, Nuclear, Patriarchal, Patrilocal, Matrilocal, Matriarchal, Patrilineal, Matrilineal.</p> <p>Explain each of them.</p>	
<b>26</b>	<p><b><u>Mechanical solidarity.</u></b></p> <p>Primitive society</p> <p>Solidarity of Similarity.</p> <p>Small population.</p> <p>Low division of labor</p>	<p><b><u>Organic solidarity.</u></b></p> <p>Modern society.</p> <p>Solidarity of differences</p> <p>High Population.</p> <p>Complex division of labor.</p>
<b>27</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Gated communities: Neighborhoods that are separated from their surroundings by walls and gates, with controlled entry and exit.</li> <li>b) Gentrification: Conversion of a previously lower class neighborhood into a middle and upper class one.</li> <li>c) Gettoisation: Any neighbourhood with a concentration people of particular religion.</li> </ol>	
<b>Eight Mark Questions.</b>		

28	<p>a) Collection of continuously interacting persons who share common interest, culture, values and norms within a given society.</p> <p>b)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Primary and Secondary Social Groups.</li> <li>2. Community and Society or Association.</li> <li>3. In-Groups and Out-Groups.</li> <li>4. Peer Groups.</li> <li>5. Reference Group.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Explain each</p>
29	<p><b>Socialization:</b> The process by which one becomes a human social being. It is a vital part of a person's life and a lifelong process.</p> <p><b>Different Agencies:</b> ( Explain each )</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Family</li> <li>2. Peer group</li> <li>3. Schools</li> <li>4. Mass media</li> <li>5. Others ( Religion , Caste , Custom , Law etc )</li> </ol>
30	<p><b>Major Environmental problems:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Resource depletion</li> <li>2. Pollution</li> <li>3. Global warming</li> <li>4. Genetically modified organisms</li> <li>5. Natural and man made disasters.</li> </ol> <p>( Explain )</p>

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