HIGHER SECONDARY SECOND YEAR MODEL EXAMINATION FEBRUARY-2024 SOCIOLOGY ANSWER KEY(Unofficial)

	One Mark Questions.
1.	Sociological Imagination
2	Max Weber
3	Marketisation
4	Sex ratio
5	Quantity
6	B.R. Ambedkar
7	Jyotiba Phule
8	F.W. Taylor
9	Dalit movement
10	Colonialism
	Two Mark Questions.
11	Digital platform where individuals can buy and sell commodities and services around the world.
12	Outside the domain of state. 2. Individuals voluntarily join
13	Media that reaches mass audiences – audiences comprised very large numbers of people.
14	Structure, Leadership
15	Destruction of cottage industries during colonialism.
	Three Mark Questions
16	Residence: Patrilocal and Matrilocal
	Authority: Patriarchal and Matriarchal (Relevant explanations)
17	Things that were earlier not traded in the market become commodities. Eg: Water , marriage bureaus
18	Common sense Knowledge Sociological imagination (two points from each)
	Naturalistic and individualistic explanation. Concept
	No Scientific evidence Relates personal troubles and Public issues
	Commonsense knowledge relies on everyday observations and cultural beliefs, while sociological

19	imagination encourages a more critical and holistic understanding of social phenomena by considering broader social forces and structures. Sociological imagination helps individuals to develop a deeper awareness of social issues and foster a more informed and empathetic perspective. (Text & Addi Text) Industrialization refers to the emergence of machine production, based on the use of inanimate power resources like steam or electricity. - Urbanization is a population shift from rural to urban areas.
	Industrialization and Urbanization are complimentary. When industrialization expands urbanization
	increases. E.g Jamshedpur and many other present industrial locations were earlier villages
	Five Mark questions
20	Write any five features of caste
21	Secularism: It is the opposite of communalism. It implies equal respect for all religions, rather than separation or distancing. Regionalism: A political ideology that focuses on the interests of a particular region. Explain
22	Indian companies become multinational companies. Eg: Parle Drinks Retail market destroyed, Disinvestment, Outsourcing and Contract work
23	Ecological Movement: Chipko Movement Tribal Movement: Worker's Movement: AITUC Redemptive Social Movement: Sree Narayana Guru Mancur Olson: The Logic of Collective Action
	Six Mark questions
24	Explain Malthusian Theory and its limitaions
25	 a) The economy that is based on digital or electronic technologies. b) Companies that operate in many countries. c) increase productivity and competitiveness through the creation of a unique organizational culture involving all members of a firm.
26	Sanskritization: It is the process by which a 'low' caste or tribe or other group takes over the customs, ritual, beliefs, ideology and style of life of a high caste.
	Westernization: Changes brought about in Indian society due to the prolonged British rule.
	Both are the terms of M.N. Sreenivas. Explain

27	Print media developed despite the growth of the internet and television. Eg: Magazines, journals,	
	News Paper etc.	
	Television: 1 991 there was one state controlled TV channel Doordarshan in India. By 1998 there	
	were almost 70 channels. Privately run satellite channels have multiplied rapidly since the mid-1990s.	
	Radio: In 2000, AIR's programmes could be heard in two-third of	
	all Indian households in 24 languages and 146 dialects. The advent of privately owned FM radio	
	stations in 2002 provided a boost to entertainment programmes over radio Explain	
Eight Mark Questions.		
28	Explain Women's struggle	
29	a) Features of panchayat raj	
	b) Powers and responsibilities	
30	a) Meaning	
	b) Consequence	

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