



समाज शास्त्र Sociology

कक्षा / Class XI

2025-26

विद्यार्थी सहायक सामग्री
Student Support Material





संदेश

विद्यालयी शिक्षा में शैक्षिक उक्तिष्ठापना प्राप्त करना एवं नवाचार द्वारा उच्च – नवीन मानक स्थापित करना केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन की नियमित कार्यप्रणाली का अविभाज्य अंग है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 एवं पी. एम. श्री विद्यालयों के निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए गतिविधि आधारित पठन-पाठन, अनुभवजन्य शिक्षण एवं कौशल विकास को समाहित कर, अपने विद्यालयों को हमने ज्ञान एवं खोज की अद्भुत प्रयोगशाला बना दिया है। माध्यमिक स्तर तक पहुँच कर हमारे विद्यार्थी सैद्धांतिक समझ के साथ-साथ, रचनात्मक, विश्लेषणात्मक एवं आलोचनात्मक चिंतन भी विकसित कर लेते हैं। यही कारण है कि वह बोर्ड कक्षाओं के दौरान विभिन्न प्रकार के मूल्यांकनों के लिए सहजता से तैयार रहते हैं। उनकी इस यात्रा में हमारा सतत योगदान एवं सहयोग आवश्यक है - केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के पांचों आंचलिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान द्वारा संकलित यह विद्यार्थी सहायक- सामग्री इसी दिशा में एक आवश्यक कदम है। यह सहायक सामग्री कक्षा 9 से 12 के विद्यार्थियों के लिए सभी महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर तैयार की गयी है। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन की विद्यार्थी सहायक- सामग्री अपनी गुणवत्ता एवं परीक्षा संबंधी सामग्री संकलन की विशेषज्ञता के लिए जानी जाती है और शिक्षा से जुड़े विभिन्न मंचों पर इसकी सराहना होती रही है। मुझे विश्वास है कि यह सहायक सामग्री विद्यार्थियों की सहयोगी बनकर निरंतर मार्गदर्शन करते हुए उन्हें सफलता के लक्ष्य तक पहुँचाएगी।

शुभाकांक्षा सहित ।

निधि पांडे
आयुक्त, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन



PATRON

Smt. Nidhi Pandey, Commissioner, KVS

CO-PATRON

Dr. P. Devakumar,
Additional Commissioner (Acad.), KVS (HQ)

CO-ORDINATOR

Ms. Chandana Mandal,
Joint Commissioner (Training), KVS (HQ)

COVER DESIGN

KVS Publication Section

EDITORS

Mr. B L Morodia, Director, ZIET Gwalior

Ms. Menaxi Jain, Director, ZIET Mysuru

Ms. Shaheeda Parveen, Director, ZIET Mumbai

Ms. Preeti Saxena, In-charge Director, ZIET Chandigarh

Mr. Birbal Dhinwa, In-charge Director, ZIET Bhubaneswar



CONTENT CREATORS:

TOPIC	SUPPORT MATERIAL PREPARED BY	PAGE NO.
1. Sociology, Society and its relationship with the other Social Science disciplines	Mrs. Renu Prajapati KV AFS Memaura	2-18
2. Terms, concepts and their use in Sociology	Mrs. Ruchi Singh KV Kanpur Cantt	19-32
3. Understanding Social Institutions	Ms. Amita Singh KV AMC Lucknow	33-52
4. Culture and Sociolization	Mrs. Puja Singh KV SGPGI Lucknow	53-72
7. Social Change and Social order in Rural and Urban Society	Ms. Meenu Kushwaha PM Shri KV Unnao	73-88
9. Introducing Western Sociologists	Ms. Akansha Gautam KV RDSO Lucknow	89-102
10. Indian Sociologists	Ms. Garima Singh KV No.2 Armapur	103-116
Solved Practice Question Papers 3 Sets		117-140
Important Video links on YouTube		141

**COURSE STRUCTURE
CLASS XI (2025-26)**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

Units		Marks
A	Introducing Sociology	
	1. Sociology, Society and its relationship with other Social Science Disciplines	10
	2. Terms, concepts and their use in Sociology	10
	3. Understanding Social Institutions	12
	4. Culture and Socialization	12
	Total	44
B	Understanding Society	
	7. Social Change and Social order in Rural and Urban Society	12
	9. Introducing Western Sociologists	12
	10. Indian Sociologists	12
	Total	36
	Total	80
	Project Work	20

COURSE CONTENT

A.	INTRODUCING SOCIOLOGY	44 Marks
Unit 1	Sociology, Society and its Relationship with other Social Sciences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing Society: Individuals and collectivities. Pluralities and Inequalities among societies. • Introducing Sociology: Emergence. Nature and Scope. • Relationship with other Social Science disciplines 	
Unit 2	Terms, Concepts and their use in Sociology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Groups and Society • Social Stratification • Status and Role • Society & Social Control 	

Unit 3	Understanding Social Institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family, Marriage and Kinship • Work & Economic Life • Political Institutions • Religion as a Social Institution • Education as a Social Institution
Unit 4	Culture and Socialization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining Culture • Dimensions of Culture • Socialization • Agencies of Socialisation & Sociology
B.	ERSTANDING SOCIETY
7	I Change and Social Order in Rural and Urban Society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Change: Types, Causes and Consequences Social Order: Domination, Authority and Law; Contestation, Crime and Violence Concepts: Village, Town and City Social Order and Social Change in Rural and Urban Areas
9	Producing Western Sociologists <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Context of Sociology Karl Marx on Class Conflict Emile Durkheim: Division of Labour in society Max Weber: Interpretive Sociology, Ideal Type & Bureaucracy
10	Indian Sociologists <ul style="list-style-type: none"> G.S. Ghurye on Caste and Race D.P. Mukherjee on Tradition and Change A.R. Desai on the State M.N. Srinivas on the Village

PROJECT WORK

Max. Marks: 20

A. Project undertaken during the academic year at school level <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction - 2 Marks 2. Statement of Purpose – 2 Marks 3. Research Question – 2 Marks 4. Methodology – 3 Marks 5. Data Analysis – 4 Marks 6. Conclusion – 2 Marks 	15 Marks
B. Viva – based on the project work	05 Marks

SOCIOLOGY QUESTION PAPER DESIGN

CLASS XI (2025-26)

S.No.	Competencies	Total Marks	Weightage (%)
1	Knowledge & understanding Exhibit memory of previously learned material by recalling facts, terms, basic concepts, and answers. Demonstrate understanding of facts and ideas by organizing, comparing, translating, interpreting, giving descriptions, and stating main ideas	30	37.5%
2	Application of Knowledge and Concepts Solve problems to new situations by applying acquired knowledge, facts, techniques and rules in a different way. Examine and break information into parts by identifying motives or causes. Make inferences and find evidence to support generalizations Present and defend opinions by making judgments about information, validity of ideas, or quality of work based on a set of criteria.	32	40%
3	Formulate, Analyse , Evaluate & Create Compile information together in a different way by combining elements in a new pattern or proposing alternative solutions.	18	22.5%
	Total	80	100%

Prescribed Books:

1. Introducing Sociology, Class XI, Published by NCERT
2. Understanding Society, Class XI, Published by NCERT

UNIT-A : INTRODUCING SOCIOLOGY

Topic 1 – SOCIOLOGY, SOCIETY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCES

Important terms:

Anthropology: The multidisciplinary study and analysis of the origin and characteristics of human beings and their societies, customs and beliefs. It is the study of primitive society and studies man and the development of human race.

Bourgeoisie: The middle class, especially regarded as politically conservative and socially self-interested.

Capitalism: An economic system based on private rather than state, ownership of businesses, factories, transport services etc, with free competition and profit making.

Dialectic: The existence or action of opposing social forces.

Gemeinschoft: A kind of society in which life intimates, a community in which everyone knows everyone else and people share a sense of cohesiveness.

Gesellschaft: A form of society characterized by impersonal relationship, individual accomplishment and self-interest.

Macro Sociology: The study of large social groups, organisation and social systems.

Micro Sociology: The study of human behavior in context of face to face interaction.

Positivism: Method of scientific inquiry and given emphasis on empirical research rather than introspection method.

Praxis: Practice to find solution of human problems.

Society: Web of social relationship.

Values: Ideal mode of behavior i.e. what 'ought to be' or should be aspect of life.

Sociology: A recently developed academic discipline, based upon the tenet that all animals and human behavior is ultimately dependent upon genetic encoding moulded through evolutionary history by the process of selection.

GIST OF THE LESSON

- A society is a group of people who share a common culture, occupy a territorial area and are bound to each other by a common history.
- Societies may be simple, may be complex. It is natural to human beings. We all are social beings. We cannot survive without society. We human beings cannot attain our goals alone, we want society. The society provides us security, relationship, identity and sense of belonging ness.
- Society is mandatory not only for mere survival but also for a good life.

- Society is a continuous process. It is not imposed upon people. It goes on as a natural process. Social relations are the base of social structure. Society can be understood in its abstract as well as concrete form.
- The main characteristics of the society are interdependence, cooperation and conflict, mutual awareness, similarities and differences, abstraction in terms of relationship and dynamism in nature.
- Individual and society are directly related to each other. Both are complementary. The individuals live in collective activities not due to compulsion but by necessity. Human beings and their societies are inseparable although we all individuals are compliant and rebellion, conventional as well as unorthodox, submissive and aggressive i.e. all sort of contradictions and functioning with opposites.
- Biological, ecological, psychological and social factors significantly influence all of us. These influences cause variation in individual and with all commonality in cultural factors each individual becomes unique with different physical and psychological attributes.
- All human beings are social beings. We all belong to some culture which determines the individual's economic maintenance system for personality development. The society basically promotes a particular system to everybody in which individual develops different terms of relationship.
- In this perspective human society is different from animal society. Human beings have its own culture and a dynamic communication system whereas the animal society has no culture and they have no dynamic form of speech.
- Animal behaviour is instructive whereas we are social beings. Human society is dynamic and interdependent, having common goals and interact among one another whereas animals' society is static.
- Sociology is a scientific and comprehensive study of society.
- The very origin of the word 'Sociology' comes from the Latin word 'Socius' (companion) and the Greek word Ology (study of), to indicate its nature as a hybrid discipline.
- August Comte, a French philosopher coined the term Sociology in 1838 and called it the science of human associations. He is known as the 'Father of Sociology'. The contributions of Durkheim Spencer and Max Weber is significant to develop Sociology as a separate discipline.
- Sociology is a scientific study but due to its relationship with social life it can neither be specifically defined nor can its boundaries be marked. According to Bottomore, "Sociology is a modern science, not a century old." Sociology is a new science.

- Emile Durkheim said that Sociology is the study of collective representation. Human personality i.e. cognitive (Thinking), conative (Behavioral) and Affective (Feeling) constitute social facts. These social facts are external dimension of human mind which controls human behavior to maintain the social network. According to Durkheim, “All that which is a social fact constitutes the subject matter of Sociology.”
- According to Hobhouse, “Sociology studies the interaction of human minds.”
- Park and Burgess said that Sociology is the science to study collective behavior. According to Max Weber, human activities are goal directed, which fulfills some objectives. All human beings engage in actions for the realization of given goals. Sociology asserts the importance of the community and the comparatively limited possibilities that exist for social change.
- It has often been taken up by the social reforms.
- In the present form, Sociology embraces a range of different views concerning both what a social science should comprise, and what might be the proper subject matter of Sociology in particular.
- There are **three general conceptions of the object of sociological interest:**
 - Social ‘Structure’ in the sense of patterns of relationships which have an independent existence, over and above the individuals or groups that occupy positions in these structures at any particular time e.g. the positions of nuclear family may remain same from generation to generation.
 - **Collective Representations:** Meaning and ways of cognitively organizing the world which have a continued existence over and above the individuals who are socialized into them.
 - **Meaningful Social Action:** According to this view, there is no such thing as society; merely individuals or groups entering into social relationships with each other.
- By and large Sociology as a scientific discipline has certain characteristics. It is a social science, not a natural science, which studies social groups and social relations. It is a categorical science, not a normative science because it deals with ‘what is’ instead of ‘who ought to be’.
- Sociology is a pure science, not an applied science. It simply collects the knowledge about human society. It is an abstract science not a concrete science. It simply deals with the design and norms and interested in the fact that despite the differences in their origin and culture people live in a common human society.
- Sociology is a science of generalization and not specialization. It simply makes generalizations about human groups, social actions, societies and their structure. Sociology is both a rational and empirical science. It draws facts, classify them and derive their mutual relationship which are verified with empirical evidence with minimum error and maximum accuracy.

- Sociology analyses society. It focuses on the emergence of society. It deals with major social units and their dynamics.
- There are **two main schools of thought** to determine the scope of society.
 - **Formal School:** According to this perspective, sociology studies the forms of social relations. The profounder of this approach are Weber, Simmel, Vierkandt Ward and Von Wiese.
 - **Synthetic School:** This school mainly emphasizes on the need of social science which studies general conditions of school life. It studies society as a whole. Main profounder of this school are Durkheim, Hob house and Sorokin. Sociology is a comprehensive study of society. It is positively related with other social sciences particularly with economics, history, psychology and political science.

Sociology and Other Social Sciences : Discipline & Their Relationship with Sociology

Sociology is a science of society. As a social science it attempts to study social life as a whole. But for the understanding of social life as a whole sociology requires the help of other social sciences which studies a particular aspect of society. Economics studies the economic aspects whereas political science studies political aspects.

Hence it is obvious that other social sciences are closely related to sociology. Sociology is considered as the mother of social sciences. Besides sociology synthesizes other social sciences. Hence there exists a very close and intimate relationship between Sociology and other social sciences. For our precise understanding of the relationship between sociology and other social sciences we have to discuss them individually, which are discussed below:

1. Sociology and Anthropology:

- Sociology examines contemporary societies and social institutions, while anthropology studies human societies and cultures, including past and present ones.
- Anthropology provides valuable insights into the origins and evolution of societies, complementing sociology's focus on contemporary social issues.
- Anthropology has a wide field of study which can be broadly divided into three main divisions such as physical anthropology. Archeology cultural anthropology and social anthropology. Physical anthropology studies bodily characteristics of early man and thereby try to understand both primitive and modern cultures.
- Archeology studies cultures of pre-historic period. This study facilitates sociologists to make a comparative study of present social structure. It is concerned with the early periods of human existence. It reconstructs the origin, spread and evolution of culture by examining the remains of the past societies.

Social anthropology deals with the behaviour of man in social institutions. Social anthropology and sociology are one and the same. Evan Pritchard considers social anthropology as a branch of Sociology.

Differences:

- (1) Sociology is a science of society whereas anthropology is a science of man and his behavior.
- (2) The scope of Sociology is very wide whereas the scope of Anthropology is very limited. Because anthropology is a part of Sociology.
- (3) Sociology studies society as a whole whereas anthropology studies man as a part of society.
- (4) Sociology studies civilizations which are vast and dynamic on the other hand Anthropology studies cultures which are small and static.
- (5) Sociology studies modern, civilized and complex societies whereas Anthropology studies ancient and non-literate societies.
- (6) Sociology is concerned with social planning whereas anthropology is not concerned with social planning. On the basis of social planning sociology make suggestion for future but anthropology do not make any suggestion for future.
- (7) In the words of Kluckhon, “The Sociological attitude has tended towards the Practical and Present, the anthropological towards pure understanding of the past.”

2. Sociology and Psychology:

- Sociology studies social systems and behavior, while psychology focuses on individual mental processes and behavior.
- Social psychology bridges these two disciplines by examining how social factors influence individual behavior.
- Sociology receives help from Psychology. Psychology is a part of sociology hence without the help from Psychology Sociology can't understand itself fully and properly. There are many psychologists like Freud, MacDougal and others who have enriched Sociology in many respects. They opine that the whole social life could be reduced finally to psychological forces. Each and every social problem and social phenomenon must have a psychological basis for the solution of which sociology requires the help from psychology. A new branch of knowledge has developed with the combination of sociology and psychology which is known as social psychology.
- Similarly, psychology depends on Sociology to comprehend itself fully. Psychology also requires help from sociology in many cases. As human mind and personality is being influenced by social environment, culture, customs and traditions hence psychology takes the help from Sociology to understand this.

- To understand human nature and behaviour properly psychology depends on sociology. There are many Psychological problems which must have a Social Cause. Psychology requires the help from Sociology to understand these social problems. A research in Sociology richly contributes to psychology. Contributions and theories of many Sociologists also are of great help to Psychologists.

Differences:

- (1) Sociology is a science of society but Psychology is a science of mind.
- (2) Scope of Sociology is wide whereas scope of Psychology is limited.
- (3) Society is the unit of study in sociology but individual is the unit of study in case of Psychology.
- (4) Sociology studies social processes whereas Psychology studies mental processes.
- (5) Sociology studies and analyses human behavior from Sociological angle whereas psychology studies and analyses human behavior from Psychological angles.

3. Sociology and Political Science:

- As a mother of social sciences Sociology has close and intimate relationship with all other social science. Hence it has close relationship with political science as well. Their relationship is so close and intimate that led G.E.C. Catlin to remark “Political Science and Sociology are two faces or aspects of the same figure.”
- Sociology explores the broader social context of political systems and institutions, while political science focuses on the study of power, governance, and political behavior.
- Both disciplines are interested in understanding the relationship between the state and society.
- In the words of Paul Junet, “Political Science is that part of social science which treats the foundation of the state and principles of government.” It studies the political activities of man. It only studies the organised society. However their inter-relationship and inter-dependence can be known from inter-dependence and mutual relationship.
- Each and every social problem has a political cause. Political Science is a part of sociology. Hence sociology depends on political science to comprehend itself. To understand different political events sociology takes the help from political science. Sociology to draw it's conclusions depends on political science. Any change in the political system or nature of power structure brings changes in society. Hence Sociology takes the help of political science to understand the changes in society. Hence both are inter-dependent.
- Similarly political science also depends on Sociology. Political Science is a part of sociology. To understand the part it is necessary to understand the whole. Almost all political problems has a social cause and for the solution of these political problems political science takes the help of sociology.

Differences:

- (1) Sociology is a science of society and social relationship whereas political science is a science of state and government.
- (2) The scope of sociology is very wide but scope of political science is limited.
- (3) Sociology is a general science but political science is a special science.
- (4) Sociology studied organised, unorganized and disorganized society whereas political science studies only politically organised society.
- (5) Sociology studies the social activities of man whereas political science studies political activities of man.
- (6) Sociology is a new or young science but political science is an older science.
- (7) Sociology studies man as a social animal whereas political science studies man as a political animal.
- (8) Sociology studies both formal and informal relations whereas political science studies only formal relations.
- (9) Sociology analyses both conscious and unconscious activities of man whereas political science analyses only conscious activities of man.
- (10) Sociology deals with all forms of association whereas political science deals with only one form of association named state.

4. Sociology and Economics:

- Economics examines the production, distribution, and consumption of resources in society, while sociology analyzes the social and cultural factors that influence economic behavior.
- Social stratification, class, and inequality are areas where sociology and economics intersect.
- Economics deals with economic activities of man. It is a science of wealth and choice.

According to Prof. Robbins Economics is a social “science which studies human behavior in relation to his unlimited ends and scarce means which have alternative uses.” It is concerned with the activities of man such as production, consumption, distribution and exchange. It also studies the structure and functions of different economic organizations like banks, markets etc. It is concerned with the material needs of man as well as his material welfare.

- However, there exists a great deal of inter-relationship between these two sciences. Both are interdependent and inter-related with each other. Because of this inter-relationship Thomas opines that, “Economics is, in fact, but one branch of Sociology.”

Differences:

- (1) Sociology is a science of society and social relationships whereas economics is a science of wealth and choice.

- (2) Sociology is a much younger science which has very recent origin whereas economics is comparatively an older science.
- (3) Sociology is an abstract science whereas economics is concrete in nature.
- (4) Sociology is a general social science whereas economics is a special social science.
- (5) The scope of sociology is very wide whereas the scope of economics is very limited.
- (6) Sociology is concerned with the social activities of man whereas economics is concerned with the economic activities of man.
- (7) Society is studied as a unit of study in Sociology whereas man is taken as a unit of study in economics.
- (8) Both Sociology and economics differ from each other in respect of the methods and techniques they use for their study.

5. Sociology and History:

- History studies past events, while sociology focuses on contemporary social phenomena and patterns.
- Historical analysis can provide valuable context for understanding current social problems and trends.
- In essence, sociology draws on insights from other social sciences to gain a more comprehensive understanding of human society. While each discipline has its own unique focus, they all contribute to a shared understanding of the complexities of social life.
- History helps and enriches Sociology. History is the store house of knowledge from which Sociology gained a lot. History provides materials sociologists use. History is a record of past social matters, social customs and information about different stages of life. Sociology uses this information. Books written by historians like A. Toynbee are of great use for Sociologists. To know the impact of a particular past event sociology depends on history.
- Similarly Sociology also provides help to history and enriches it. A historian greatly benefited from the research conducted by Sociologists. Historians now study caste, class and family by using sociological data. Sociology provides the background for the study of history.
- Now history is being studied from Sociological angle. Every historical event has a social cause or social background. To understand that historical event history need the help from Sociology and Sociology helps history in this respect. Sociology provides facts on which historians rely on.
- Thus history and Sociology are mutually dependent on each other. History is now being studied from Sociological angle and Sociology also now studied from historical point of view. Historical sociology now became a new branch of Sociology which depends on history. Similarly Sociological

history is another specialized subject which based on both the Sciences. But in spite of the above close relationship and inter-dependence both the sciences differ from each other from different angles which are described below.

Differences:

- (1) Sociology is a science of society and is concerned with the present society. But history deals with the past events and studies the past society.
- (2) Sociology is a modern or new subject whereas history is an older social science.
- (3) Sociology is abstract whereas history is concrete in nature.
- (4) The scope of Sociology is very wide whereas the scope of history is limited. Sociology includes history within its scope.
- (5) Sociology is an analytical science whereas history is a descriptive science.
- (6) Attitude of sociology and history differ from each other. Sociology studies a particular event as a social phenomenon whereas history studies a particular event in its entirety.
- (7) Sociology is a general science whereas history is a special science.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Who is regarded as the "father of sociology"?

A) Karl Marx	C) Auguste Comte
B) Emile Durkheim	D) Max Weber

✓ Answer: C) Auguste Comte

2. Sociology emerged as a distinct discipline in which century?

A) 17th century	C) 19th century
B) 18th century	D) 20th century

✓ Answer: C) 19th century

3. Which revolution greatly influenced the emergence of sociology?

A) American Revolution	C) Russian Revolution
B) French Revolution	D) Industrial Revolution

✓ Answer: B) French Revolution

4. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of society?

A) Interaction	C) Organization
B) Isolation	D) Interdependence

✓ Answer: B) Isolation

5. Which discipline studies ancient and tribal societies?

A) Sociology	C) Anthropology
B) Psychology	D) Political Science

✓ Answer: C) Anthropology

6. Plurality in society means:

- A) Equality of all groups
- B) Dominance of one group
- C) Complete uniformity
- D) Existence of diversity in culture, language, religion, etc.

✓ Answer: D) Existence of diversity in culture, language, religion, etc.

7. The scientific study of human society and social behavior is called:

- A) Psychology
- B) Sociology
- C) History
- D) Political Science

✓ Answer: B) Sociology

8. Sociology mainly studies:

- A) Natural sciences
- B) Physical environment
- C) Social relationships and institutions
- D) Technical development

✓ Answer: C) Social relationships and institutions

9. Which one of the following is a micro-level institution?

- A) Religion
- B) Education
- C) Family
- D) Government

✓ Answer: C) Family

10. Which social science is mainly concerned with individual mental processes?

- A) Sociology
- B) Political Science
- C) Psychology
- D) Anthropology

✓ Answer: C) Psychology

11. Who developed the idea of the "sociological imagination"?

- a) Karl Marx
- b) C. Wright Mills
- c) Auguste Comte
- d) Emile Durkheim

Ans: b) C. Wright Mills

12. What does sociology try to understand through the example of subject choice in school?

- a) How teachers are selected
- b) How individuals alone shape their future
- c) How personal choices are linked to social factors
- d) How family rules are fixed

Ans: c) How personal choices are linked to social factors

13. Which of the following government schemes links personal housing problems with public development policy?

- a) Midday Meal Scheme
- b) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin
- c) Make in India
- d) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

Ans: b) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin

14. The statement "*Some are politically powerful; others cannot influence anything*" by Amartya Sen refers to:

- a) Cultural heritage
- b) Political institutions
- c) Social inequality
- d) Economic development

Ans: c) Social inequality

15. Satyajit Ray's reflections in the text relate to which key sociological issue?

- a) Class struggle
- b) What aspects of society to focus on
- c) Educational reforms
- d) Legal injustice

Ans: b) What aspects of society to focus on

16. What does feminist theory emphasize about academic disciplines?

- A. They should focus only on gender-based studies
- B. They should remain isolated in their own methodologies

- C. They show the importance of interdisciplinary approaches
- D. They are irrelevant to economic or political studies

Answer: C

17. How does sociology view economic behaviour differently than economics?

- A. As strictly technical
- B. As defined only by prices
- C. In context of social norms, values, & culture
- D. As a pure mathematical model

Answer: C

18. Why do sociologists often admire economists?

- A. Because economists are better at historical analysis
- B. For the precision and clarity of their methods and terminology
- C. Because they use only qualitative data
- D. Because they focus more on family and kinship

Answer: B

19. Pierre Bourdieu's concept of a "true economic science" includes:

- A. Only material profits and losses
- B. All costs including social and symbolic, such as suicides or unemployment
- C. Financial data and national income statistics only
- D. Theories from Marx only

Answer: B

20. One reason sociology is critical for public policy is because:

- A. It avoids discussing social values
- B. It gives ready-made solutions
- C. It questions assumptions & goals of policies
- D. It relies only on market trends

Answer: C

21. Political sociology studies include all the following except:

- A. Voting behaviour
- B. Political ideologies
- C. Corporate investment decisions
- D. Role of gender in politics

Answer: C

22. How does sociology differ from conventional political science?

- A. Sociology studies only formal political structures
- B. Political science focuses more on everyday social customs
- C. Sociology studies interrelationships among institutions, while political science focuses on government processes
- D. Political science only uses ethnography

Answer: C

23. What area was traditionally less studied by historians but central to sociologists?

- A. Wars and treaties
- B. Land relations and gender roles
- C. Political revolutions
- D. Exploration and colonization

Answer: B

24. What does social psychology primarily study?

- A. How individuals think in isolation
- B. How individuals behave in social groups
- C. Formal political processes
- D. Economics of the family

Answer: B

25. Emile Durkheim's study of suicide emphasized:

- A. Psychological intentions of individuals
- B. Economic data of families
- C. Sociological statistics over individual reasons
- D. Causes of war

Answer: C

26. Social anthropology was historically focused on:

- A. Modern industrial societies
- B. Study of exotic or "simple" societies
- C. Political ideologies
- D. Only European societies

Answer: B

27. What research method is associated with social anthropology?

- A. Statistical modelling
- B. Ethnographic fieldwork
- C. Laboratory experiments
- D. Content analysis of media

Answer: B

28. Which of the following is true about Indian sociology?

- A. It avoids studying tribal societies
- B. It only focuses on urban India
- C. It borrows from both sociology & anthropology
- D. It strictly uses quantitative methods

Answer: C

Question and Answers :Very Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1. What is Sociology?

Answer: Sociology is a comprehensive study of whole society. Sociology is a descriptive and analytical discipline concerned with the structural aspects of human society. Sociology is the science of human relations.

Question 2. What is society?

Answer: Society is a system of usage and procedures of authority and mutual aid, of many groupings and divisions, of controls of human behaviour and of liberties. It is the web of social relationship. It is always changing.

Question 3. How human society is different from animal's society? (HOTS)

Answer: The organism needs food, sex and security. Both human beings and animals are similar in security needs, reproduction, sensations, mental process, blood circulation and diseases. But both are different:

- Humans have their own culture comprising experiences with which animals are deprived.
- Human beings have a complex system of speech and communication. We can comprehend, can use hands whereas animals cannot.

Question 4. State characteristics of society.

Answer: According to **Harry M. Johnson**, society has following characteristics:

- Definite territory: Society is a territorial group.
- Progeny: The members of a society came by means of human reproduction within the group of people.
- Culture: Society is always culturally sufficient.
- Independence: Society is permanent, self-contained and an integrated group. The members of the group are interdependent.

Question 5. Explain the concept of social facts.

Answer: There are ways of thinking, feeling and acting that are experienced by individuals as external and constraining and that are general throughout the social group. Emile Durkheim emphasised on social facts. He talked about individual and collective consciousness. All thoughts, ideas or inventions developed by individuals, when accepted and adopted by larger group became part of collective consciousness. He stated that society is external to man. It influences our entire life. We are part of society having our own specific place in the social system.

Question 6. How society is a continuous process?

Answer: Society is a continuous process. It functions in a natural way. Society is not imposed upon people rather it is accepted by the members. The most important part in the functioning of society is negotiations. Due to social interaction society gets constituted and reconstituted.

Question 7. How Sociology is a progressive science?

Answer: Sociology deals with modern society. It is a new science which came into existence in recent times. Latest concepts are included in sociology which keeps the subject up to date. Sociology is the science that deals with social groups, their mode of organisation, the processes that tend to

maintain or change these forms of organisation, and the relations between groups. Therefore, it is a progressive science.

Question 8. What is Anthropology?

Answer: Anthropology is the study of primitive society. It studies cultures which are small and static. It is the study of man and development of human race. There are four main branches: Physical anthropology, Social anthropology, cultural, anthropology and Applied anthropology.

Question 9. What do you know about Formalistic School?

Answer:

Formalistic School is a sociological approach to study society. It studies the forms of social relation or their socialisation. It emphasizes on the study of forms. Main supporters of this school are Weber, Simmel & Ward.

Question 10. What do you know about Synthetic School?

Answer: Sociology is a general science which studies society as a whole. This perspective does not consider speciality in sociology. Main supporters of the school are Durkheim, Hob house and Sorokin.

Question 11. What is the meaning of social science?

Answer: Social science is a general label applied to the study of society and human relationship. Discipline boundaries are by no means always clear and the generic term 'social science' usually covers most of the disciplines including sociology, social psychology, political science and geography.

Question 12. Discuss the pluralistic perspective of a society.

Answer: Society can be understood better as a group of people who are interacting, interdependent, have a structure and follow a similar cultural pattern. Each society is unique. Society includes similarities, diversities, inequalities because in the society each individual has his own personal values and ideals.

Individuals live in a society.

Question 13. State main features of Sociology.

Answer:

- Sociology is a social science.
- It is a pure science, not an applied science.
- It is a categorical science, not a normative science.
- Sociology is a general science.
- It is both rational and empirical science.
- Culture, social organisation, social institution and social structure are the subject matters of sociology.
- Sociology is a science of generalisation rather than specialisation.

Question 14. How Sociology and Anthropology are related to each other?

Answer: Anthropology is study of the primitive, simple and traditional men, illiterate society. Sociology is the study of complex, modern man that may be illiterate/literate men/ differentiated society.

- Developmental details of society in a systematic and clear manner is subject matter of anthropology whereas sociology records happenings in the present day society in a scientific manner.

Question 15. How is sociology different from psychology?

Ans: Sociology studies group behavior and societal institutions, while psychology studies individual mental processes and behavior.

Question 16. Explain the relationship between sociology and history.

Ans: History provides factual information about the past, which sociology interprets to understand the development of society and social institutions.

Question 17. Mention any two areas where sociology and political science overlap.

Ans: They overlap in the study of power, political behaviour, governance, and public opinion.

Question 18. Differentiate between individual and society.

Ans: Individuals are single human beings. Society is a group of individuals bound together through norms, values, and relationships. Individuals shape society and are also shaped by it.

Question 19. What is the scope of Sociology?

Ans: The scope includes the study of institutions (family, religion), processes (socialization), inequalities (caste, class), and social change.

Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1. Is sociology a science?

Answer: Sociology is a science as it involves objectives and systematic methods of investigation and evaluation of social reality in the light of empirical evidence and interpretation.

It is not a natural science because human behaviour is not exacting and varies from person to person. Sociology is a categorical science because it relates to “what is”. It is a pure science because sociology collects the knowledge about human society only and not concerned with its application. Sociology is an abstract science because it studies the design and norms of the society. It is a science of generalization. It provides understanding about groups, social actions, subject matter and structure. Sociology presents general principles related to social interaction so it is a general science. Sociology is a science because it uses scientific methodology. It uses method of observation and believes in theory of causation and objectivity.

Question 2. What do you understand by Sociology? Discuss Sociology as a scientific discipline.

Answer:

Sociology is a comprehensive study of the whole society. It is descriptive and analytical discipline concerned with the structural part of human society.

It is study of man and his human environment in their relation with each other. Sociology is the synthesizing and generating science. It deals with the behavior of men in groups.

Science goes with the method and not with subject matters. It is approach rather than content that is the test of science. From this perspective, Sociology is a science as it involves objective and systematic methods of investigation and evaluation of social reality in the light of empirical evidence and interpretation.

It cannot be directly modelled on the patterns of natural science, because human behavior varies from person to person.

Sociology is a science because it uses scientific methods to collect facts related to problems and explains ‘What is’, ‘Why’ and ‘How’ of the social relationships. Sociology as a scientific discipline is primarily concerned with the systematic study of the development, organization and operations of human society of various types.

Question 3. What is society? Describe the main characteristics of society.

Answer:

A society is a group of people who share a common culture, occupy a territorial area and are bound to each other by a common history.

According to Maciver and Page, ‘Society is a web of social relationships’.

It is the union itself, the organization, the sum of formal relations in which associating individuals are bound together.

Society is not simply a group of people, it is a system of relationship that exists between the individual of the group.

A society is a group with certain characteristics:

- Definite territory: A society is a territorial group. Nomadic societies have much larger territory than the complex modern societies.
- Sexual reproduction: The members of a society came by means of progeny i.e. human reproduction.
- Comprehensive culture: Societies are culturally self-sufficient. They may have sub-culture as well. This common pattern of culture provides identity to the members.
- Independence: Society is permanent, self-sustained and an integrated group.

Society is based on social relationships, their members are interdependent and interact among one another and is abstract because it is the web of relationships.

The main aspects of any society are its culture, social organization, social institutions and the social structure.

Long Answer Type Questions

Question 1. Describe the growth of Sociology in India.

Answer: The history of origin and development of Sociology in India is more than 4000 years old. The fundamental source of social ideology was religion. During Indian Vedic era, a systematic development of different social institutions of society was prevalent. Sociology in India has been influenced by various internal processes particularly the colonial regime which tried to prove their cultural superiority in comparison of Indian culture.

First of all, Sociology courses were taught at Calcutta University in the Department of Economics, Political Science, Human Geography and Anthropology. This was pioneered by philosopher Brajendra Nath Seal, Benoy Sarkar, anthropologist K.P. Chattopadhyay and human geographer Nirmal Bose.

- In 1914, the Department of Sociology was started for PG students of economics. As Sociology is defined today have been first of all introduced in India in Bombay University under the guidance of Prof. Patriels in 1919.
- In 1923, Mysore University introduced Sociology in BA course as a separate subject. Presently Sociology is being taught in most of the Indian universities as a BA pass or BA honors course and PG courses.
- Presently the premier institutes of India like JNU, Delhi School of Economics, Tata Institute of Social Science have special professional courses in Sociology.
- Indian sociologists who contributed significantly to make their subject flourish are Dr. Radha Kamal Mukherjee, Prof. P.N. Prabhu, Prof. Wadia, Prof. Shrinivas, Dr. R.N. Saxena, Prof. R.R. Shastri, Prof. Kapadia, Prof. N. Prasad, Prof. T.K. Oomen, Prof. S.C. Dubey, Prof Andrea.

Question 2. How Sociology and Political Science are related to each other?

Answer: Political science studies political institution such as state governments and its branches like legislative, executive and judiciary.

- Sociology studies power in terms of social context e.g. during elections.
- Political Science is restricted to study of formal organisation and institutions whereas sociology is concerned with study of behaviour of the people in power.
- Sociology focuses on social stress on the interpersonal relationship between political institution.
- The main task of a political scientist is to study the political behaviour whereas main task of sociologist is to develop knowledge that would explain both social and political behaviour along with the consequences of this behaviour.
- There are several areas of social life that need both the approaches e.g. implementing a law and its effect on people.

Question 3. How success of French Revolution and Industrial Revolution caused changes in social life of people universally?

Answer: Success of French and American Revolution -Enlightenment values of intellectual and political freedom found expressions in the French Revolution in 1789.

These revolutions popularised the nation that individuals possess alienable rights, monarchy was overthrown and democracy was brought in. Ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity put an end to the age of feudalism. Birth based privileges were abolished.

Industrial Revolution and Capitalism- Began in Britain in late 18th and early 19th centuries it had two major aspects.

(a) Systematic application of science and technology to industrial production: Invention of new machines, and harnessing of new sources of power revolutionised the production process. There was now factory production of goods on a large scale.

(b) Industrial revolution was based upon new, dynamic forms of economic activity. Capitalism revolutionised ways of organising labour and markets. Entrepreneurs were now engaged in the sustained,

systematic pursuit of profit. Large scale production was geared towards distant markets, raw materials too were procured from all over the world.

These changes in production system led to many dramatic changes in social life too.

1. Before industrialisation, agriculture and textiles were the chief occupations of the British.
2. Most people lived in villages. Like in our own Indian villages, there were peasants and landlords, the blacksmith and leather workers, the weavers and the potters, the shepherds and the brewers.
3. Society was small. It was hierarchical, that is the status and class positions of different people were clearly defined. Like all traditional societies it was also, characterised by close interaction. With industrialisation each of these features changed.
4. One of the most fundamental aspects of the new order was the degradation of labour, the wrenching of work from the protective context of guild, village, and family. Both the radical and conservative thinkers were appalled at the decline of the status of the common labourer, not the skilled craftsmen.
5. Urban centres expanded and grew. It was not that there were no cities earlier. But their character prior to industrialisation was different. The industrial cities gave birth to a completely new kind of urban world. It was marked by the soot and grime of factories, by overcrowded slums of the new industrial working class, bad sanitation and general squalor. It was also marked by new kinds of social interactions.

Consequently many early sociologists like Karl Marx and Durkheim were concerned with the scientific analysis of the developments in industrial society.

Sociology was therefore born as “Science of the new modern industrial society”.

Question 5. In what ways did the Industrial Revolution lead to the birth of Sociology in Europe?

- The Industrial Revolution began in Britain in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It marked the beginning of the scientific age and led to changes in social lives of people.
- Before industrialization the rural sector was important. The chief occupation was farming and weaving. Society was hierarchical, status and class conscious. People worked according to their needs, factors like daylight and deadlines.
- Industrialisation meant there was a systematic application of science and technology. Huge factories were set up for large-scale production of goods like textiles and iron and steel. New forms of economic activity gave rise to capitalism as the pursuit of profit was geared to markets in distant colonies.
- There was a dramatic change in social life as a new working class emerged. Farmers migrated to industrial cities, which were characterised by overcrowded housing, poor sanitation and general squalor.
- An indicator of this new society was the emergence of “clock time”. The tempo of work was set by the clock and calendar. Factory production meant that work began punctually and people worked in shifts for set hours and were paid according to what they produced.
- Karl Marx and Durkheim were appalled at the degradation of factory workers and became concerned with the scientific analysis of developments in industrial society. Sociology was born as a result of this as it was based on the understanding of “science of a new modern industrial world”.

Question 6. Why is the study of the origin and growth of sociology important?

Answer: The study of origin and growth of societies are important in sociology to understand several personal and social issues.

- England was the centre of industrial revolution. The understanding of how urbanisation or factory production influenced all modern societies is very important.
- Sociology of India reflects origin and growth of people, social institution and their problems. Indian history is full of imperialistic invasions. In India there has been a long past of feudalism, capitalism and colonialisation.
- Indian history related to political, social or cultural domains is written by foreigners and therefore it is far from truth.

- Basically it is biased. Therefore Sociology of India is also biased. Presently Indian society can be understood in its complexity of tradition which are influenced by Turks, Mongols, Kushan, Afghans and Britishers and the influence of modern world. Indian sociology is a complex product of its history. Therefore the study of the origin and growth of society is important for sociology.

Question 7. Discuss the different aspects of the term ‘society’. How is it different from your common sense understanding?

Answer: Society is the web of social relationship.

- Sociology is a system of usage and procedures of authority and mutual aid of many groupings and division of control of human behaviour and of liberties. (Maciver and Page).
- This definition of sociology emphasizes that main features of society are usage, procedure, authority, mutual aid, group and division and liberties.
- Usage means accepted ways (norms) of the society.
- Procedure refers to social institutions like family or marriage which is important for social network.
- Authority means a system which controls the units of society (Individual) or maintains social web.
- Groups and division mean groups and subgroups in which the individual interacts and learns social norms.
- Control of human behaviour refers to social control and freedom to the individuals in the form of written or unwritten norms which are important for smooth functioning of social network.
- Above mentioned elements are different aspects of society and web of social relationship, according to Maciver and Page.

Question 8. Discuss the relationship between sociology and economics.

Ans: Sociology and economics are interrelated. Economics deals with the production, distribution, and consumption of resources, while sociology focuses on how these economic activities affect society.

Sociology helps understand the social implications of poverty, class, labor relations, and consumer behavior. For example, sociologists study how economic inequality affects education, health, and lifestyle. The theories of Karl Marx are an example of how economic structures shape social relations.

Question 9. Explain the relationship between sociology and other social sciences.

1. Sociology and History

History provides data for sociological analysis whereas Sociologists interpret how historical events shaped society. E.g., French Revolution influenced modern sociology.

2. Sociology and Economics

Economics studies wealth; sociology studies its social impacts whereas Sociology analyses economic inequality, labor movements, etc. E.g., Karl Marx's sociological theory was based on economics.

3. Sociology and Political Science

Political Science studies state and power whereas Sociology studies social aspects of political systems, Overlap in political behavior, governance, rights. E.g., Voting behavior studied sociologically.

4. Sociology and Anthropology

Anthropology studies primitive societies whereas Sociology studies complex modern societies. Both study culture, kinship, traditions.

E.g., Marriage practices studied by both.

5. Sociology and Psychology

Psychology focuses on individuals whereas Sociology on groups and society.

Social psychology is a bridge discipline.

E.g., Group dynamics, conformity, crowd behaviour.

UNIT-A: INTRODUCING SOCIOLOGY

Topic 2 –TERMS, CONCEPTS AND THEIR USE IN SOCIOLOGY

Important Terms:

Conflict Theories : A sociological perspective that focuses on the tensions, divisions and competing interests present in human societies. Conflict theorists believe that the scarcity and value of resources in society produces conflict as groups struggle to gain access to and control **those resources**. **Many conflict theorists have been strongly influenced by the writings of Marx.**

Functionalism : A theoretical perspective based on the notion that social events can best be explained in terms of the function they perform — that is the contribution they make to the continuity of a society. And on a view of society as a complex system whose various parts work in relationship to each other in a way that needs to be understood.

Identity : The distinctive characteristic of a person's character or the character of a group which relate to who they are and what is meaningful to them. Some of the main sources of identity include gender, nationality or ethnicity, social class.

Means of Production : The means whereby the production of material goods is carried on in a society, including not just technology but the social relations between producers.

Microsociology and Macrosociology : The study of everyday behaviour in situations of face-to-face interaction is usually called microsociology. In microsociology, analysis occurs at the level of individuals or small groups. It differs from macrosociology, which concerns itself with large-scale social systems, like the political system or the economic order. Though they appear to be distinct, they are closely connected.

Natal : It relates to the place or time of one's birth. **R Norms**: Rules of behaviour which reflect or embody a culture's values, either prescribing a given type of behaviour, or forbidding it. Norms are always backed by sanctions of one kind or another, varying from informal disapproval to physical punishment or execution.

Sanctions : A mode of reward or punishment that reinforce socially expected forms of behaviour.

Gist of the Lesson-

According to Sociologist, Peter Berger, terminology is possibly very important for sociology, because we are familiar with its subject matter and there already exist words to denote a set of terms and corresponding concepts that will help in learning and understanding the discipline clearly. Terms can be a word or phrase used to describe a thing or express a concept, especially in a branch of study. Concepts on the other hand is an abstract idea that helps to explain or conceptualize a term to gain better understanding of the subject matter of study.

Terms will be universal in nature and everyone associated with the branch of study will be familiar with it. However, concepts can be of different kinds based on different ideas.

Sociology as a discipline is marked by different ways of understanding society and abrupt social changes brought due to modernisation.

SIGNIFICANCE OF TERMS AND CONCEPTS IN SOCIOLOGY

We need specific terms and concepts to understand our divergent views about how and why society exists. The terms and concepts reflect the concern of social thinkers to understand and map the social changes. It reflects the concern that sociologists had in understanding the structured inequalities between groups and society.

Terms and concepts acts as tool of different ways to understand society.

Sociology as a discipline allows coexistence of concepts that leads to divergence of views. For example, conflict theory versus the functionalist theory. This multiplicity of approaches is particularly acute in sociology. Or, how different thinkers explain society and its functioning.

Social group refers to a collection of continuously interacting persons who share common interest; culture, values and norms within a given society.

Characteristics of social group

- (a) Persistent interaction to provide continuity
- (b) A stable pattern of these interactions
- (c) A sense of belonging
- (d) Shared interest
- (e) Acceptance of common norms and values
- (f) A definable structure

Individuals are a part of collective bodies like the family, tribe, caste, class, clan, and nation.

Features of Social Group•

Requirement of two or more individuals• Persistent interaction to provide continuity is essential;

- A stable pattern of these interactions;
- A sense of belonging to identify with other members, shared interest;
- Acceptance of common norms and values• A definable structure;
- Groups are dynamic in nature and not static. Some internal changes keep occurring whether they are family groups, friendship groups or caste groups etc.
- Four basic systems of stratification have existed in human societies: *slavery, caste, estate and class*.
Estate Slavery
- A system identical with Feudalism.
- Form of inequality in which they were legally defined; each estate some individuals are had a status with legal rights and literally owned by others. Duties, privileges and obligations.
- It represented a broad division of labour having definite functions. SOCIAL
- Feudal estates were political groups.

TYPES OF SOCIAL GROUPS

Different sociologists have classified social groups differently. In their classifications they take different criterion into account.

Primary Group and Secondary Group on basis of size/type of relationship

It is the most well-known classification given by Cooley on the basis of size and type of relationship shared among its members.

S.No.	Primary Group	Secondary Group
1.	Primary group is small of people.	Secondary group is relatively large in size.
2.	It is characterized by intimate, face to	It is marked by formal, and impersonal

	face, and emotional relationships.	relationships.
3.	For example, family and peer group	For example, Club, Residents Welfare Association

QUASI GROUPS

A quasi group can be defined as an aggregate or combination, which lacks structure or organisation, and whose members may be unaware, or less aware, of the existence of groupings. For example, social classes, status groups, age groups, gender groups can be quasi groups.

In due course of time and in specific circumstances such aggregates might take the form of a social group as sociologically defined. For example, people belonging to the same caste might come together to form a caste based political party. Such political parties will be referred to as social groups as members will be conscious of their interaction and belonging.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SOCIAL GROUP AND QUASI GROUP

There is a thin line difference between quasi group and social group. A group of people can take the form of a quasi-group at some point and as a social group in specific circumstances. For instance, teenagers worrying about acne and pimples, teenagers in metropolitan cities, etc. can be examples of quasi groups. However, in specific circumstances when the group of teenagers turns out to be studying in the same class, a group of common friends, etc., it becomes social groups.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL GROUPS

A social group can be said to have at least the following characteristics:

- persistent interaction to provide continuity;
- a stable pattern of these inter- actions;
- a sense of belonging to identify with other members, i.e. each individual is conscious of the group itself and its own set of rules, rituals and symbols;
- Shared interest
- acceptance of common norms and values
- a definable structure

STRATIFICATION

- In reality there are innumerable occupation-based caste groups, called Jatis.
- The caste system in India has undergone considerable changes.
- The difference between Caste and Class is that Caste is determined at birth, whereas Class is elucidated according to someone's economic and social standing in society. Caste includes ritual holiness, status, etc., while class is represented by the social prestige of a person in the society like money, profession, etc.

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

Social stratification can thus be defined as the existence of structured inequalities between groups in society, in terms of their access to material or symbolic rewards. **Ogburn and Nimkoff** defines social stratification as "*The process by which individuals and groups are ranked in more or less enduring hierarchy of status is known as stratification*".

Society can be seen as consisting of 'strata' in a hierarchy, with the more favoured at the top and the less privileged near the bottom. Stratification has a crucial place in the organisation of society. Every aspect of the life of every individual and household is affected by stratification. Opportunities for health, security, educational success, fulfilment in work and political influence are all unequally distributed in systematic ways.

FORMS OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

SLAVERY

Slavery is the extreme form of inequality in which some individuals are literally owned by others. The Greeks and Romans kept slaves as soldiers, servants, labourers and even civil servants. The Romans captured slaves from present day Britain, France and Germany. Slave armies were kept by the Ottomans and Egyptians. As a formal institution slavery has at present been eradicated. However, there are still instances of its existence found in numerous forms in many corner of the world.

CASTE AS A SYSTEM OF STRATIFICATION

1. Your social position is determined by the caste you are born in. You cannot change your caste.
2. Caste dictates the type of work an individual can do and doesn't allow occupational mobility.
3. Caste endogamy is practiced with regard to marriages. An individual can marry only within his/her own caste.
4. Caste determines one's social relationship. Social interaction is restricted by caste.
5. There is restriction in terms of food and food sharing.

CLASS AS A SYSTEM OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

Class system is different from the other forms of stratification in four main aspects.

1. The boundaries between class groups is not as clear cut as in the caste system.
2. Class status can be achieved and is not ascribed.
3. The class stratification is mainly based on inequalities with regard to possession of economic resources.
4. The process of inequality operates through large scale impersonal association of the members.

STATUS AND ROLE

Status: It is refers to the position an individual occupies in a group or in society. Each status has certain defined rights and duties assigned to it. Examples of status- Doctor, mother, teacher etc.

Ascribed Status•

- A social position, which a person occupies by birth.
- Assumes involuntarily.
- Bases for ascribed status are age discrimination, caste, gender discrimination and kinship• Eg: Simple and tradition in societies are marked by ascribed status.

Achieved status

An achieved status is a position in a social group that one earns based on merit or one's choices. This is in contrast to an ascribed status, which is one given by virtue of birth. Examples of achieved status include becoming an athlete, lawyer, doctor, parent, spouse, criminal, thief, or a university professor.

- Status and prestige are interconnected terms
- Every status is accorded certain rights and values
- Values are attached to the social position
- Example: The prestige of a doctor may be high in comparison to a shopkeeper even if the doctor may earn less.

S.No.	Achieved Status	Ascribed Status
1.	It is achieved by an individual on merit and effort.	It is assigned to us on the basis of birth, biological inheritance, parents' status etc.
2.	It is based on individual's choice.	A person does not choose this status.
3.	It can change qualifications, income etc.	It is difficult to change status.
4.	It plays an important role in modern societies. Eg. Class	It plays an important role in traditional societies. Eg. Caste

MULTIPLE STATUS AND STATUS PROGRESSION

In a modern complex society such as ours, an individual may occupy multiple statuses during the course of his/her life. This is sociologically termed as status set. For example, you as a school student may be a student to your teacher, a customer to your grocer, a passenger to the bus driver, a brother or sister to your sibling and a patient to the doctor.

Individuals also acquire different status at various stages of life. This is called a status sequence for it refers to the status, which is attained in succession or sequence at various stages of life. For example, a son becomes a father, a grandfather, and then great grandfather and so on.

STATUS AND PRESTIGE

Status and prestige are interconnected terms. Every status is accorded certain rights and values. Values are attached to the social position, rather than to the person who occupies it or to his/her performance or to his/her actions. The kind of value attached to the status or to the office is called prestige.

ROLE AND ROLE PLAYING

A role is the dynamic or the behavioural aspect of status. People perform their roles according to social expectations associated with the status that he/she occupies. This is referred to as role taking or role playing. Thus, roles are played in accordance with the status. For example, a child learns to behave in accordance with how her behaviour will be seen and judged by others.

Role Conflict:

When a person has many role-sets, performance of one role may be in conflict with another role. This situation is called as role conflict. It occurs when contrary expectations arise from two or more roles to be performed.

Social Control:

- It refers to the various means used by a society to bring its unruly members back into line.
- Social control is considered essential because its main objective is to maintain balance in social system and to develop cooperative attitude in the individuals.

Need of Social Control:

- (1) To establish social order.
- (2) To control human behaviour.
- (3) To protect original elements of culture.
- (4) Social security.
- (5) Unity in the group.

Perspectives of Social Control:

This refers to:-

FUNCTIONALIST

- The use of force to regulate the behaviour of individuals and groups.
- Enforcing of values and patterns for maintaining order

PERSPECTIVE in society. (Durkheim)

- Social control here is directed to restrain deviant behaviour of individuals or groups as well as to mitigate tensions and conflicts. This refers to:

- Conflict theorists see social control more as a mechanism

CONFLICT to impose control of dominant social classes on the rest of society. PERSPECTIVE

- Stability would be seen as the formal writ of one section (Karl Marx) over the other.

- Likewise law would be seen as the formal writ of the powerful and their interest on society.

MEANS OF SOCIAL CONTROL : Social control may be informal or formal.

FORMAL MEANS

When the codified, systematic and other formal mechanism of control is used, it is known as formal social control. There are agencies and mechanism of formal social control, for example, law and the state. In a modern society formal mechanisms and agencies of social control are emphasised.

INFORMAL MEANS

In every society there is another type of social control that is known as informal social control. It is personal, unofficial and uncodified. They include smiles, making faces, body language, frowns, criticism, ridicule, laughter etc. There can be great variations in their use within the same society. In day- to-day life they are quite effective. However, in some cases informal methods of social control may not be adequate in enforcing conformity or obedience.

There are various agencies of informal social control such as family, religion, kinship, etc.

IMPACT OF SOCIAL CONTROL

Social control can be both positive and negative through sanctions. A sanction is a mode of reward or punishment that reinforces socially expected forms of behaviour. Members of societies can be rewarded for good and expected behaviour. On the other hand, negative sanctions are also used to enforce rules and to restrain deviance.

DEVIANCE

Deviance refers to modes of action, which do not conform to the norms or values held by most of the members of a group or society. What is regarded as 'deviant' is as widely variable as the norms and values that distinguish different cultures and subcultures. Likewise, ideas of deviance are challenged and change from one period to another.

For example, a woman choosing to become an astronaut may be considered deviant at one time, and be applauded at another time even in the same society.

Sanction: A sanction is a mode of reward or punishment that reinforces socially expected forms of behavior. Social control can be positive or negative. Deviance It refers to modes of action which do not conform to the norms and values held by most of the members of a group or society.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Why is terminology especially important in sociology?

- A. Because sociology deals with unknown scientific processes
- B. Because sociological concepts are used for legal purposes
- C. Because the subject matter is familiar, and common terms can cause confusion
- D. Because sociology aims to create new languages

Answer: C

2. What is the main task of sociology as highlighted in the introduction?

- A. To study ancient civilisations
- B. To train social workers

- C. To explore the interplay between the individual and society
- D. To monitor political governance

Answer: C

3. Which of the following statements is true about sociological concepts?

- A. They are fixed and never questioned
- B. They serve as final answers to social problems
- C. They are tools for understanding and are open to rethinking
- D. They are only developed by economists

Answer: C

4. What does the functionalist theory compare society to?

- A. A battlefield
- B. A marketplace
- C. An organism
- D. A machine

Answer: C

5. What is a major difference between functionalist and conflict theory perspectives in sociology?

- A. Functionalism sees society as harmonious; conflict theory sees it as conflict-ridden
- B. Conflict theory focuses only on families
- C. Functionalists ignore macro structures
- D. There is no major difference

Answer: A

6. Sociological understanding is different from common sense because it is:

- A. Based on myths and superstitions
- B. Rooted in traditions
- C. Systematic and evidence-based
- D. Always controversial

Answer: C

7. Which of the following was a concern for early sociologists?

- A. Invention of machines
- B. Shift from traditional to modern societies
- C. Political manifestos
- D. Biological growth of humans

Answer: B

8. Which of the following is not considered a social group?

- A. Family
- B. Audience at a cinema
- C. Caste
- D. Tribe

Answer: B

9. What are 'aggregates' in sociology?

- A. People who always share common values
- B. People gathered at the same place with no definite connection
- C. People living in the same town
- D. Close-knit communities

Answer: B

10. What is meant by 'quasi groups'?

- A. Groups that share religious rituals
- B. Groups based on genetic similarities
- C. Temporary gatherings without meaningful interaction
- D. Elite political communities

Answer: C

11. Sociology uses a comparative and historical perspective to show that:

- A. Social groups are always the same
- B. All societies have the same customs
- C. Human groups exist in every society, but they differ across societies
- D. Only Western societies have social groups

Answer: C

12. Which of the following best defines sociology's approach to studying society?

- A. It focuses only on individual psychology
- B. It generalises social life using random assumptions
- C. It systematically examines how humans interact and form collectivities
- D. It rejects all forms of historical inquiry

Answer: C

13. What is a quasi group?

- A) A group with a clear structure and organisation
- B) A combination of people lacking structure or organisation
- C) A group with a strong sense of “we” feeling
- D) A group that always functions as a political party

Answer: B) A combination of people lacking structure or organisation

14. Which of the following can be examples of quasi groups?

A) Family and friends	C) Political parties
B) Crowds and social classes	D) Sports clubs

Answer: B) Crowds and social classes

15. What characteristic is NOT typically associated with a social group?

A) Persistent interaction	C) Lack of organisation
B) Shared interests	D) Acceptance of common norms and values

Answer: C) Lack of organisation

16. According to the text, what is social structure?

- A) Random gatherings of people
- B) Patterns of regular and repetitive interaction
- C) Political parties only
- D) Economic systems

Answer: B) Patterns of regular and repetitive interaction

17. What differentiates primary groups from secondary groups?

- A) Primary groups are goal-oriented; secondary groups are person-oriented
- B) Primary groups are large; secondary groups are small
- C) Primary groups have intimate, face-to-face interactions; secondary groups have formal, impersonal relationships
- D) Primary groups include schools and hospitals; secondary groups include family and friends

Answer: C) Primary groups have intimate, face-to-face interactions; secondary groups have formal, impersonal relationships

18. Which of the following is an example of a primary group?

A) Government office	C) Family
B) School	D) Sports club

Answer: C) Family

19. What does the term 'community' refer to in sociology?

- A) Impersonal, superficial relationships
- B) Highly personal, intimate, and enduring human relationships
- C) Large, goal-oriented groups
- D) Groups defined by formal contracts

Answer: B) Highly personal, intimate, and enduring human relationships

20. What marks an 'in-group'?

A) A sense of belonging & shared identity	C) Being large in size
B) Hostile reactions from other groups	D) No emotional attachment

Answer: A) A sense of belonging and shared identity

21. What is an 'out-group'?

- A) A group that shares strong emotional bonds
- B) A group whose members do not belong to the in-group and may face hostility from it
- C) A small, face-to-face interacting group
- D) A reference group

Answer: B) A group whose members do not belong to the in-group and may face hostility from it

22. What is a 'reference group'?

- A) A group you belong to and interact with daily
- B) A group you aspire to be like but do not belong to
- C) A group that has no influence on individuals
- D) A hostile out-group

Answer: B) A group you aspire to be like but do not belong to

23. Peer groups are generally:

- A) Large formal organisations
- B) Groups formed between individuals of similar age or profession
- C) Groups with no social influence
- D) Political parties

Answer: B) Groups formed between individuals of similar age or profession

24. What does "peer pressure" refer to?

- A) The formal rules of an organisation
- B) Social pressure exerted by peers on what one should or should not do
- C) Political pressure within a social group
- D) Pressure from family members

Answer: B) Social pressure exerted by peers on what one should or should not do

25. What does social stratification primarily refer to?

- a) Differences in income only
- b) Structured inequalities between groups in society
- c) Personal achievements of individuals
- d) Geographical divisions of society

Answer: b) Structured inequalities between groups in society

26. Which metaphor is often used to explain social stratification?

a) Layers of an onion	c) A pyramid
b) Geological layering of rocks	d) A ladder

Answer: b) Geological layering of rocks

27. Which of the following is NOT one of the four basic systems of stratification mentioned?

a) Slavery	c) Estate
b) Caste	d) Democracy

Answer: d) Democracy

28. In a caste system, an individual's social position is mainly determined by:

a) Personal achievements	c) Birth or ascribed status
b) Education and income	d) Political power

Answer: c) Birth or ascribed status

29. Which caste group is traditionally considered the highest in the Indian caste hierarchy?

a) Vaishyas	c) Brahmins
b) Shudras	d) Panchamas

Answer: c) Brahmins

30. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about caste discrimination in urban India?

- a) Caste discrimination has completely disappeared in cities
- b) There is no contact between different caste groups in cities

- c) Caste discrimination still exists but is less visible
- d) Urbanisation has reinforced caste boundaries strictly

Answer: c) Caste discrimination still exists but is less visible

31. According to Marx, social classes are primarily defined by:

a) Prestige and political power	c) Educational qualifications
b) Relation to the means of production	d) Social prestige

Answer: b) Relation to the means of production

32. Max Weber introduced the concept of 'life chances' which refers to:

a) Opportunities for personal happiness	c) Social roles and responsibilities
b) Rewards & advantages related to market capacity	d) Legal rights in society

Answer: b) Rewards and advantages related to market capacity

33. Functionalist theory explains social stratification as:

- a) A system that benefits only the elite
- b) An evolved device to fill important social positions with qualified people
- c) An outdated system that should be abolished
- d) Random inequalities in society

Answer: b) An evolved device to fill important social positions with qualified people

34. What is an 'ascribed status'?

- a) A social position achieved through personal effort
- b) A social position given by birth or involuntarily assumed
- c) A temporary social role
- d) A professional qualification

Answer: b) A social position given by birth or involuntarily assumed

35. What is the main difference between 'status' and 'role'?

- a) Status is a behavior; role is a position
- b) Status is a social position; role is the behavior expected of that position
- c) Role is fixed; status is flexible
- d) Status is voluntary; role is involuntary

Answer: b) Status is a social position; role is the behavior expected of that position

36. 'Role conflict' occurs when:

- a) A person fails to perform their role adequately
- b) Expectations from two or more roles are incompatible
- c) A person does not have any social roles
- d) Society forces someone to change their role

Answer: b) Expectations from two or more roles are incompatible

37. Which of the following is an example of an achieved status?

a) Caste	c) Educational qualification
b) Race	d) Age

Answer: c) Educational qualification

38. What is 'prestige' in relation to status?

- a) The income associated with a status
- b) The rights and duties of a status
- c) The value or respect attached to a social position
- d) The legal power of a status

Answer: c) The value or respect attached to a social position

39. Which sociologist commented on the persistence of caste discrimination despite urbanisation?

a) Karl Marx	c) A. R. Desai
b) Max Weber	d) Emile Durkheim

Answer: c) A. R. Desai

40. What is social control?

- a) Encouraging individual freedom without any limits
- b) Various means used by society to bring unruly members back into line
- c) The process of economic growth
- d) The study of social institutions

Answer: b) Various means used by society to bring unruly members back into line

41. According to functionalist sociologists, social control is primarily meant to:

- a) Promote conflict between groups
- b) Enforce values and maintain social order and cohesion
- c) Uphold the dominance of one class over others
- d) Encourage deviant behavior

Answer: b) Enforce values and maintain social order and cohesion

42. Conflict theorists view social control as:

- a) A way to maintain social harmony
- b) A mechanism to impose control by dominant classes over others
- c) A means to resolve all social tensions fairly
- d) A tool used mainly by the police only

Answer: b) A mechanism to impose control by dominant classes over others

43. What is considered the oldest and ultimate means of social control?

- a) Education
- b) Physical violence
- c) Religious rituals
- d) Peer pressure

Answer: b) Physical violence

44. Which of the following is an example of informal social control?

- a) Police enforcement
- b) Laws and regulations
- c) Smiles, ridicule, and body language
- d) Court orders

Answer: c) Smiles, ridicule, and body language

45. Formal social control is characterized by:

- a) Unofficial, uncodified methods
- b) Codified and systematic mechanisms like laws and the state
- c) Personal social interactions
- d) Peer group influence only

Answer: b) Codified and systematic mechanisms like laws and the state

46. Which of the following is NOT an agency of informal social control?

- a) Family
- b) Religion
- c) Police
- d) Kinship

Answer: c) Police

47. A sanction in social control refers to:

- a) Only positive rewards for good behavior
- b) Only punishments for bad behavior
- c) Modes of reward or punishment to reinforce socially expected behavior
- d) The process of making laws

Answer: c) Modes of reward or punishment to reinforce socially expected behavior

48. Deviance means:

- a) Behavior that conforms to societal norms
- b) Behavior that does not conform to societal norms
- c) Lawful behavior only
- d) Behavior accepted by all groups equally

Answer: b) Behavior that does not conform to societal norms

49. Which statement about deviance is true?

- a) Deviance is fixed and does not change over time
- b) What is deviant can vary across cultures and time periods

- c) Deviance is the same everywhere in the world
- d) Deviance always results in criminal punishment

Answer: b) What is deviant can vary across cultures and time periods

50. In the example of honour killing, which agencies of social control were involved?

- a) Family and Panchayat (local council)
- b) Police and media only
- c) Peer groups and schools
- d) Judiciary only

Answer: a) Family and Panchayat (local council)

51. According to the passage, in modern democracies, what usually suffices for day-to-day social control?

- a) Actual use of violence
- b) Threat of violence
- c) Religious ceremonies
- d) Economic incentives

Answer: b) Threat of violence

52. What does social control refer to in sociology?

- a) Encouraging individual freedom without any restrictions
- b) Methods used by society to regulate the behavior of its members
- c) The process of economic development
- d) The study of social institutions

53. According to the functionalist perspective, social control aims to:

- a) Enforce the dominance of powerful classes over others
- b) Maintain social order and cohesion by restraining deviant behavior
- c) Increase social inequality and conflict
- d) Focus only on individual behavior ignoring groups

54. Conflict theorists view social control primarily as:

- a) A tool to maintain harmony in society
- b) A way to ensure equal opportunities for all
- c) A mechanism used by dominant social classes to control others
- d) A means to promote personal freedom

55. Which of the following is considered the oldest and ultimate means of social control?

- a) Education
- b) Physical violence
- c) Peer pressure
- d) Religious rituals

56. Informal social control includes:

- a) Laws and police enforcement
- b) Smiles, ridicule, criticism-body language
- c) Court rulings and punishments
- d) Written codes and regulations

57. Formal social control is characterized by:

- a) Unofficial and uncodified methods
- b) Codified, systematic rules enforced by agencies like the state
- c) Personal social interactions within small groups
- d) Social norms enforced by peer groups

58. Which of the following is NOT an agency of informal social control?

- a) Family
- b) Religion
- c) Police
- d) Kinship

59. A sanction is:

- a) A mode of reward or punishment that reinforces expected behavior
- b) A type of informal social control only
- c) The same as social deviance
- d) Always a positive reinforcement

60. Deviance refers to:

- a) Actions that conform to social norms
- b) Actions that do not conform to norms and values of a society

c) The enforcement of laws by the government
 d) Behaviors accepted by all societies

61. **Which statement best reflects the variability of deviance?**
 a) Deviance is the same across all cultures and time periods
 b) What is considered deviant can change with time and culture
 c) Deviance is only determined by law
 d) Deviance is always punished by society

62. **In the example of 'honour killing' provided, which agencies of social control are involved?**
 a) Police and state only
 b) Family and Panchayat (local council)
 c) Peer groups and schools
 d) Media and judiciary

63. **According to the passage, what often suffices for the day-to-day exercise of social control in modern democracies?**
 a) Actual use of violence
 b) The mere threat of violence
 c) Religious rituals
 d) Economic incentive

Question and Answers

Question 1. Why do we need to use special terms and concepts in sociology?

Answer: As opposed to commonsensical knowledge, sociology like any other science has its own body of concepts and methods of data collection.

As a social science, sociology does need to have certain agreed upon meanings of social realities and processes in studying. Each subject is required to have a standard vocabulary, terminology, language and concepts through which professionals can converse and maintain the different identity of its subject.

It becomes all the more important to discuss sociological terms so as to distinguish what they mean from commonsensical usage which may have varied meanings and connotations.

Question 2. As a member of society you must be interacting with and in different groups. How do you see these groups from a sociological perspective?

Answer: Social group refers to the members or individuals defined by formal or informal criteria of membership, who share a feeling of unity or are bound together in relatively stable patterns of interaction is known as social group.

The members of social group establish relationships on the basis of common characteristics and goals and influence each other

Social groups can be defined as an organised structure of two or more persons who interact with one another, have shared goals, are interdependent, and consider themselves as members of a group.

Groups have the following salient characteristics:

- A social unit consisting of two or more individuals who perceive themselves as belonging to the group. This characteristic of the group helps in distinguishing one group from the other and gives the group its unique identity.
- A collection of individuals who have common motives and goals. Groups function either working towards a given goal or away from certain threats facing the group.
- Persistent interaction to provide continuity.
- A stable pattern of interaction.
- Acceptance of common norms and structures.
- A collection of individuals who are interdependent on what one is doing may have consequences for others.

- There is an organised structure by a set of roles, norms, status and cohesiveness.

Sociologists, Anthropologists and Social Psychologists categorised groups into different types:

Primary and Secondary groups

Primary groups are pre-existing formations which are usually given to the individual whereas secondary groups are those which the individual joins' by choice, e.g., family, caste and religion are primary groups, whereas membership of a political party is an example of secondary group.

In a primary group, there is face to face interaction, members have close physical proximity and they share warm emotional bonds.

Primary groups are central to individual functioning and have a major role in developing values and ideals of the individual during the early stages of development.

Secondary groups are those where relationships among members are more impersonal, indirect and less frequent.

In the primary group, boundaries are less permeable i.e. members do not have the option to choose membership as compared to secondary groups where it is easy to leave and choose another group.

Primary groups have a sense of belongingness whereas secondary groups are relatively large in size, maintain formal and impersonal relationships e.g. schools, offices, hospitals etc.

Formal and informal groups

- The functions of the group are stated explicitly and formally in formal groups
- The formation of formal groups is based on specific rules or laws and members have
- definite roles.
- Formal groups differ to informal groups on the basis of structure.
- Informal groups are more flexible and members have close relationship.

Question no 3- what have you observed about the stratification system existing in your society? How are individual lives affected by stratification.

Social stratification refers to the existence of structured inequalities between groups in a society, in terms of their access to materials or symbolic rewards. Historically, there have been four basic systems of stratification- slavery, caste, estate and class.

In India, there are several stratifications on the basis of caste, class, gender etc. In several organisations, stratification exists on the basis of the roles of the employees.

The life of the individuals is affected by stratification because people are placed in higher or lower strata. The lower strata is devoid of certain symbolic rewards and material advantages which improve the quality of the life of the recipient such as wealth, income, health, security in a job, etc. On the other hand, the higher strata enjoys all the benefits of the society. These material benefits or privileged position are also passed on to the future generations of the higher strata.

Question 4. What is social control? Do you think the modes of social control in different spheres of society are different? Discuss.

Answer: The term 'social control' refers to the social process by which the behaviour of individuals or group is regulated.

Society is a harmonious organisation of human beings and expected to perform their functions accordingly.

In order to exist and progress society has to exercise certain control over its members, such controls are termed as social control. Consequently social control is pervasive feature of any society.

Social control helps to restrain the unwanted behaviour of the individuals and the groups. It is an influence, exercised by society for promoting the welfare of the group as a whole.

UNIT-A : INTRODUCING SOCIOLOGY

Topic 3 – UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Important Terms

Citizen: A member of a political community, having both rights and duties associated with that membership.

Division of Labour:

- All societies have some rudimentary form of division of labour
- It involves the specialisation of work tasks
- Different occupations are combined within a production system
- With the development of industrialism, the division of labour becomes more complex than in any earlier type of production system.
- In the modern world, the division of labour is international in scope.

Gender:

- Gender is seen as a basic organising principle of society
- Social expectations about behaviour regarded as appropriate for the members of each sex.

Empirical Investigation: Factual enquiry carried out in any given area of sociological study

Endogamy: When marriage is within a specific caste, class or tribal group.

Exogamy: When marriage occurs outside a certain group of relations

Ideology: Shared ideas or beliefs, which serve to justify the interests of dominant groups.

- Ideologies are found in all societies in which there are systematic and engrained inequalities between groups.
- The concept of ideology connects closely with that of power since ideological systems serve to legitimise the differential power which group hold

Legitimacy: The belief that a particular political order is just and valid

Monogamy: When marriage involves one husband and one wife alone

Polygamy: When marriage involves more than one mate at one time

Polyandry: When more than one man is married to a woman

Polygyny: When more than one woman is married to man

Service Industries: Industries concerned with the production of services rather than manufactured goods, such as the travel industry.

Stateless Society: A society which lacks formal institutions of government

Social Mobility: Movement from one status or occupation to another

Sovereignty: • The undisputed political rule of a state over a given territorial area

Gist of the Lesson

An institution is something that works according to rules established or at least acknowledged by law or by custom. Thus, “an established and structured pattern of behaviour or of relationships that is accepted as a fundamental part of a culture” can be referred to as social institutions. There are social institutions that constrain and control, punish and reward. Social institutions can be macro like the state or micro like the family.

FAMILY

According to Burgess and Locke, "A group of persons united by ties of marriage, blood or adoption constituting a single household, interacting and inter-communicating with each other in their respective social rites of husband and wife, mother and father, son and daughter, brother and sister, creating a common culture."

Family is the most natural social entity that appears to be universal and unchanging. It is important in all societies yet different in characteristics in different societies. The private sphere of family is also linked to economic, political, cultural and educational entity in the public sphere.

According to the functionalists "the family performs important tasks, which contribute to society's basic needs and helps perpetuate social order". The functionalist perspective argues that modern industrial societies function best if women look after the family and men earn the family livelihood.

According to the functionalist perspective, the nuclear family is seen as the unit best equipped to handle the demands of industrial society. They believe that in such families one adult can work outside home while the second adult cares for the home and children.

Characteristics of a Family

1. A mating relationship: A family comes into existence when a man and a woman establish a mating relation between them.
2. A form of marriage: A family requires a home, a householder, for its living. Without a dwelling place the task of child bearing and child rearing cannot be adequately performed.
3. A system of nomenclature: Every family is known by a name and has its own system of reckoning descent. Descent may be reckoned through the male line or through the female line. Usually the wife goes and joins her husband's family in a patriarchal system and vice-versa in a matriarchal system.
4. An economic provision: Every family needs an economic provision to satisfy the economic needs. The head of the family carries on a certain profession and earns money to maintain the family. Thus it can be said that family is a biological unit employing institutionalized sex relationship between husband and wife. It is based on the fact of production and nurture of the child is its important function. It is a universal institution found in every era and in every society.

Functions of Family

According to Oghbum and Nimkoff, the functions of family can be divided into the following categories:

1. Affectional functions
2. Economic functions
3. Recreational functions
4. Protective functions
5. Religious functions
6. Educational functions

Essential Functions

1. Satisfaction of sex needs: This is the first essential function which the family performs. Satisfaction of sex instincts brings the desire of life from the partnership among male and female. The modern family satisfies this instinct to a much greater degree than the traditional family. In the earlier traditional families the sexual act was almost always combined with reproduction and the fear of pregnancy and as a result prevented satisfaction. But in the modern family the invention of contraceptives and use of other birth control measures, places the concerned couple in a better position as it allows for satisfaction of sex instincts without fear of conception.

2. Production and rearing of children: The inevitable result of a sexual union is procreation. The task of race perpetuation has always been an important function of the family. It is an institution par excellence for the production and rearing of children. The function of child rearing is better performed today than in the past because now more skill and knowledge are devoted to the care of the unborn and the newborn child.

3. Provision of a home: The desire for home is a powerful incentive for a man and a woman to marriage. Man after the hard toil of the day returns home where in the midst of his wife and children he sheds off his fatigue. Though in modern times there are many hotels and clubs which also provide recreation to man, but the joy a man gets within the congenial circle of his wife, parents and children stands far above the momentary pleasure which is provided by clubs and hotels. Inspite of these other recreative agencies, the home is still the heaven and sanctuary where its members find comfort and affection.

Non-essential functions

The non- essential functions of a family are the following.

1. Economic: The family serves as an economic unit. In the pre-industrial, tribal and agrarian societies unit of production is the family. All members of the family equally contribute to the family occupation, such as cultivation, craft, cottage-industry, cattlerearing etc. The family provides economic security to its members and looks after their primary needs such as food, security, clothing, shelter and also nurses them in unfavourable conditions.

2. Religious: Family is a centre for the religious learning as the children learn from their parents various religious virtues. The religious and moral training of children have always been bound with the home. Though formal religious education starts in the earliest years of schooling, the family still furnishes the matrix of religious idea, attitudes and practices. It is in the family that the basic notions of God, morality and salvation are acquired during childhood.

3. Education: The child learns the first letter under the guidance of the parents. The joint family was the center for vocational education as the children from the early childhood were associated with family tasks. The modern family has delegated the task of vocational education to technical institutes and colleges.

Classification of family

Studies have shown that diverse family forms are found in different societies on the basis of the following rules:

Rule of residence

With regard to the rule of residence, family form can either be matrilocal or patrilocal. In the first case, the newly married couple stays with the woman's parents, whereas in the second case the couple lives with the man's parents.

Rule of inheritance and lineage

With regard to the rule of inheritance and lineage, the family form can be matrilineal or matrilocal. In the first case, the inheritance rights are passed down from mother to daughter and lineage is traced from the mother's side.

In the second case, the inheritance rights are passed down from father to son and lineage is traced from the father's side.

Rule of authority and dominance

With regard to the rule of authority and dominance, the family form can be patriarchal or matriarchal.

A patriarchal family structure exists where the men exercise authority and dominance, and matriarchy where the women play a major role in decision-making in the family.

Marriage

Marriage can be defined as a socially acknowledged and approved sexual union between two adult individuals. When two people marry, they become kin to one another. The marriage bond also, however, connects together a wider range of people.

Different types of marriages

Monogamy restricts the individual to one spouse at a time. Under this system, at any given time a man can have only one wife and a woman can have only one husband.

In many societies, individuals are permitted to marry again, often on the death of the first spouse or after divorce. But they cannot have more than one spouse at one and the same time. Such monogamous marriages are termed serial monogamy.

Polygamy denotes marriage to more than one mate at one time and takes the form of either Polygyny (one husband with two or more wives) or Polyandry (one wife with two or more husbands).

Usually where economic conditions are harsh, polyandry may be one response of society, since in such situations a single male cannot adequately support a wife and children. Also, extreme poverty conditions pressurise a group to limit its population.

Kinship

Kinship ties are connections between individuals, established either through marriage or through the lines of descent that connect blood relatives (mothers, fathers, siblings, offspring, etc.)

When two people marry, they become kin to one another. The marriage bond also, however, connects together a wider range of people. Parents, brothers, sisters and other blood relatives become relatives of the partner through marriage.

One develops two types of kin connections.

The kin who are related through “blood” are called consanguinal kin while the kin who are related through marriage are called affines.

Social Institutions:

Informal: Family, marriage and kinship

Formal: Politics; Economics; Religion and education etc.

An institution is something that works according to rules established or at least acknowledged by law or by custom.

Functionalist perspective on social institution

Social institutions a complex set of social norms, beliefs, values and role relationship that arise in response to the needs of society. In other words social institution exists to satisfy social needs.

Conflict perspective on social institution

All individuals are not placed equally in society. All social institutions will operate in the interest of dominant sections of society.

The dominant social section not only dominates political and economic institutions but also ensures that the ruling class idea become the ruling ideas of a society.

FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND KINSHIP

Family: Family is a group of persons directly linked by kin connections, the adult members of which assume responsibility of caring for children. Diverse family forms are found in different societies.

Types of family

i)On the basis of Dominance

(a) Patriarchy Family

(a) Matriarchy Family

ii)On the basis of Residence

a) Patrilocal Family

b) Matrilocal Family

iii)On the basis of Structure

(b) Joint Family

(a) Nuclear Family

iv)On the basis of Descent

(a) Patrilineal Family

(b) Matrilineal Family

v)On the basis of Kinship

(a) Family of Orientation (Family of birth)

(b) Family of Procreation (Family in which a person is married)

Family According to Functionalists

The family, according to functionalists, performs crucial responsibilities that contribute to society's basic requirements and help to maintain social order. According to the functionalist viewpoint, modern industrial societies work best when women care for the family and males earn the family's living.

The functionalists regard the nuclear family as the unit most suited to meet the needs of industrial society. In this type of family, one adult can work outside the home while the other takes care of the house and children. In practise, this specialisation of duties within the nuclear family entails the husband taking on the 'instrumental' function of breadwinner, while the woman takes on the 'affective', emotional role in domestic settings.

Characteristics of a Family

A form of marriage: A family requires a home, a householder, for its living. Without a dwelling place the task of child bearing and child rearing cannot be adequately performed.

An economic provision: Every family needs an economic provision to satisfy the economic needs. The head of the family carries on a certain profession and earns money to maintain the family.

A system of nomenclature: Every family is known by a name and has its own system of reckoning descent. Descent may be reckoned through the male line or through the female line. Usually the wife goes and joins her husband's family in a patriarchal system and vice-versa in a matriarchal system.

Thus it can be said that family is a biological unit employing institutionalised sex relationship between husband and wife. It is based on the fact of production and nurture of the child is its important function. It is a universal institution found in every era and in every society.

Families linked to other social spheres and families change:

Family, household, its structure and norms are closely linked to the rest of society.

Example:- Unintended consequences of the German unification. During the post – unification period in the 1930s Germany witnessed a rapid decline in marriage because the new German state withdrew all protection and welfare schemes which were provided to the families prior to the unification.

How gendered is the family?

The belief is that the male child will support the parents in old age and the female child will leave upon marriage results in families investing more in a male child.

Despite the biological fact that female baby has better chances of survival than a male baby the rate of infant mortality among female children is higher in comparison to male children in lower age group.

Marriage

Marriage is a socially acknowledged and approved sexual union between two adult individuals.

Different Forms of Marriage:

1) Monogamy- restricts the individual to one spouse at a time.

2) Polygamy- marriage to more than one male at one time.

i) Polygyny. - one husband with two or more wives.

ii) Polyandry - one wife with two or more husbands.

Serial Monogamy:

In many societies individuals are permitted to marry again often on death of the first spouse or after divorce. But they cannot have more than one spouse at one and the same time. Such monogamous marriages are termed as serial monogamy.

Characteristics of Marriage:

Marriage is a specific relationship between two individuals of the opposite sex and it is based on mutual rights and obligations. As a system of rules marriage is an institution.

In Islam, marriage is considered a contract while in Hinduism it is considered to be a sacrament religious activity.

Procreation, bringing up children, familial love and economic co-operation are other necessary elements of marriage. All societies have their own customs and systems of marriage. In almost all societies marriage and religious activities are connected with each other.

Rules of Marriage:

Endogamy - marriage within culturally defined group.

Exogamy - requires the individual to marry outside of his/her own group.

Kinship:

Definition: According to **Murdock**, “*Every adult in every human society is generally related to two nuclear families. The first of these is the family in which he is born and which includes his parents, brothers and sisters. The second type of family is that which the individual sets up through marriage and which includes husband, wife and their children. The relationship formed by both these types of family ancestors and successors are called kinship.*”

Division of kinship

All kinship relations are generally divided into two branches:

- Father's father-paternal grandfather
- Mother's father-maternal grandfather

There are others like brother's daughter and sister's daughter, son's son and daughter's son.

Work:- Work can be defined as the carrying out of tasks requiring the expenditure of mental & physical effort which has as its objective - the production of goods and services that cater to human needs.

Characteristics of economic system of modern society

- highly complex division of labour.
- Trained people perform specialised task and receive a wage for this work.
- Managers supervise the work to enhance worker's productivity and discipline.
- Shift in the location of work.
- Advances in industrial technology.
- Factories owned by capitalist enterprisers.
- Enormous expansion of economic interdependence.

Transformation of work:

- Industrial processes were broken down into simple operations.
- Mass production demands mass markets.
- Significant innovation was the construction of a moving assembly line.
- Flexible production and decentralisation of work.

Political institution

Political institutions are concerned with the distribution of power in society. Two concepts, which are critical to the understanding of political institutions, are power and authority. Power is the ability of individuals or groups to carry out their will even when opposed by others. It implies that those who hold power do so at the cost of others.

This notion of power is fairly inclusive and extends from family elders assigning domestic duties to their children to principals enforcing discipline in school; from the General Manager of a factory distributing work among the executives to political leaders regulating programmes of their parties. The principal has power to maintain discipline in school. The president of a political party possesses power to expel a member from the party. In each case, an individual or group has power to the extent to which others abide by their will. In this sense, political activities or politics is concerned with ‘power’.

Authority is that form of power, which is accepted as legitimate, that is, as right and just. It is institutionalised because it is based on legitimacy. People in general accept the power of those in authority as they consider their control to be fair and justified. Often ideologies exist that help this process of legitimization.

A society is called stateless if it

- (I) has no rigid boundary or permanent physical territory;
- (ii) follows oral traditions, and the bureaucratic aspect is absent from it;
- (iii) has a single person holding several major powers of religious, economic and political offices within the society;
- (iv) there is no fixed rigidly spelt out ideology and has simple economy.

Thus, in a stateless society. The absence of rules and regulations in society prove chaotic leading to the collapse of social system in other words a society which lacks formal institutions of government.

The concept of State

State exists where there is a political apparatus of government (institutions like a parliament or congress, plus civil service officials) ruling over a given territory.

Government authority is backed by a legal system and by the capacity to use military force to implement its policies.

The functionalist perspective of State

It sees the state as representing the interests of all sections of society.

The conflict perspective

It sees the state as representing the dominant sections of society.

Modern states are very different from traditional states. These states are defined by sovereignty, citizenship and, most often, ideas of nationalism.

Sovereignty: refers to the undisputed political rule of a state over a given territorial area.

Citizenship: It is a permanent membership acquired by individual after continuous stay of five years within a country. Citizenship rights may include civil, political and social rights.

Citizenship rights includes:

- (i) Civil rights-freedom of speech and religion etc.
- (ii) Political rights - right to participate in election etc.
- (iii) Social rights - health benefit, social and welfare rights.

Nationalism: It arises when different elements are joined together such as language, religious, history and symbols. All these give a sense of being part of a single political community. All the modern societies are 'nation-states' 'Nation - States' are the states in which the great masses of population are citizens who regard themselves as a part of single nation.

Religion The Sociological study of religion is different from a religious or theological study of religion in many ways. One, it conducts empirical studies of how religions actually function in society and its relationship to other institutions. Two, it uses a comparative method. Three, it investigates religious beliefs, practice and institutions in relation to other aspects of society and culture.

Methods to study religion

The empirical method:-

It means that the sociologist does not have a judgemental approach to religious phenomena.

The comparative method:-

It is important because in a sense it brings all societies on level with each other. It helps to study without bias and prejudice. The sociological perspective means that religious life can be made intelligible only by relating it to domestic life, economic life and political life. Religion exists in all known societies, although religious beliefs and practices vary from culture to culture.

Characteristics that all religions seem to share are:

- (i) set of symbols, invoking feelings of reverence or awe;
- (ii) rituals or ceremonies;
- (iii) A community of believers.

Rituals associated with religion are very diverse.

Sociology and Religion

- (i) Religion has a very close relationship with power and politics.
- (ii) Views of classical sociologists, Max Weber, Calvinism demonstrate how sociology looks at religion.
- (iii) Social forces always and invariably influence religious institutions. Conversely, religious norms influence social understanding.

Durkheim's perspective on religion:

He has defined it as a 'unified system of beliefs and practices related to sacred things that is things set apart and forbidden beliefs and practices which unite one single moral community called a church.

According to Durkheim in every religion a distinction is made between sacred and profane. Sacred things include an element of supernatural. Profane things are kept at distance from sacred and are considered away from religion.

Max Weber's perspective on religion:

He started his theory of religion in his book *entitled "The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism"* Calvinism (protestants) exerted an important influence on the emergence and growth of capitalism characterized to earn money and to re-invest profit as a mode of economic organization.

The Calvinist believed that the world was created for the glory of god that any work in this world has to be done for his glory, making even mundane work's acts of glory.

Calvinist also believed in the concept of predestination which meant whether one will go to heaven or hell was pre-ordained.

Education

Education is a life-long process, involving both formal and informal institutions of learning.

For some people school is a step towards higher education and finally employment, for some people it may mean acquiring some necessary social skills.

There is a qualitative distinction between simple societies and complex, modern societies. In the case of the former there was no need for formal schooling.

Children learnt customs and the broader way of life by participating in activities with their adults.

In complex societies, we saw there is an increasing economic division of labour, separation of work from home, need for specialized learning and skill attainment, rise of state systems, nations and complex sets of symbols and ideas.

How do you get educated informally in such context? How would parents or other adults informally communicate all that has to be known to the next generation?

Education in such social context has to be formal and explicit.

Education functions as a stratifying agent

- (a) different kinds of schools depending on our socio-economic background.
- (b) intensifies the existing divide between the elite and the masses.

Children going to privileged schools learn to be confident as compared to the deprived ones who cannot attend school or drop out.

Gender and caste discrimination impinges upon the chances of education.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. **What is the main idea conveyed about the relationship between the individual and society?**
 - a) Individuals are free from social rules
 - b) Society functions independently of individuals
 - c) Individuals occupy roles and statuses that are shaped by society

- d) Individuals choose their own roles like film actors

Answer: c) Individuals occupy roles and statuses that are shaped by society

2. Which of the following is a *macro* social institution?

- a) Family
- b) Peer group
- c) Religion
- d) State

Answer: d) State

3. What does the term 'social institution' mean in sociology?

- a) Any social activity
- b) A system of rules and norms that structure behaviour
- c) A building that houses social gatherings
- d) A personal belief

Answer: b) A system of rules and norms that structure behaviour

4. Which of the following is an example of a formal social institution?

- a) Family
- b) Kinship
- c) Religion
- d) Law

Answer: d) Law

5. According to the conflict perspective, social institutions primarily serve the interests of:

- a) The whole society equally
- b) The dominant and powerful sections
- c) Religious communities
- d) The poor and marginalized

Answer: b) The dominant and powerful sections

6. Which perspective sees the family as fulfilling necessary functions to maintain social order?

- a) Conflict
- b) Symbolic interactionist
- c) Functionalist
- d) Postmodern

Answer: c) Functionalist

7. What is the instrumental role in a traditional nuclear family, according to functionalists?

- a) Caregiving and emotional support
- b) Child-rearing
- c) Breadwinning and external work
- d) Household maintenance

Answer: c) Breadwinning and external work

8. Which of the following statements is *true* about female-headed households?

- a) They are never found in India
- b) They only occur due to widowhood
- c) They can result from male migration or remarriage
- d) They are a recent Western concept

Answer: c) They can result from male migration or remarriage

9. In a matrilocal society, the newly married couple lives with:

- a) The groom's family
- b) The bride's family
- c) Their own separate house
- d) The groom's maternal uncle

Answer: b) The bride's family

10. Which tribe accepts female-headed households as a norm?

- a) Bhils
- b) Kolams
- c) Mundas
- d) Santhals

Answer: b) Kolams

11. A patriarchal family is characterized by:

- a) Shared authority between both parents
- b) Dominance of women
- c) Male authority and decision-making
- d) Matrilineal descent

Answer: c) Male authority and decision-making

12. What factor contributed to the growth of joint families in post-independent India, according to A.M. Shah?

- a) Rise of nuclear values
- b) Rural migration
- c) Increase in life expectancy
- d) Urbanisation

Answer: c) Increase in life expectancy

13. What does sociology caution us against when studying families?

- a) Comparing Indian families with Western ones
- b) Believing that all families are the same
- c) Ignoring the economic role of families
- d) Accepting that joint families no longer exist

Answer: b) Believing that all families are the same

14. Which of the following is an example of how family is linked to other spheres of society?

- a) Cooking meals daily
- b) Watching TV together
- c) Managing agricultural land in absence of men
- d) Celebrating festivals

Answer: c) Managing agricultural land in absence of men

15. Functionalist thinkers believe that the nuclear family suits:

- a) Agrarian societies
- b) Tribal communities
- c) Industrial societies
- d) Stateless societies

Answer: c) Industrial societies

16. What led to a decline in the marriage rate in post-unification Germany?

- A) Rise in dowry
- B) Industrialization
- C) Withdrawal of welfare schemes
- D) Increase in female literacy

Answer: C) Withdrawal of welfare schemes

17. Which of the following statements is true about change in family and kinship?

- A) Change always leads to the disappearance of old structures.
- B) Change and continuity can coexist.
- C) Families never change across time.
- D) Change is uniform across all societies.

Answer: B) Change and continuity can coexist.

18. What belief contributes to the preference for male children in India?

- A) Male children have better survival rates.
- B) Female children are more obedient.
- C) Males are believed to support parents in old age.
- D) Male children are considered unlucky.

Answer: C) Males are believed to support parents in old age.

19. Despite biological advantage, which child has a higher infant mortality rate in India?

- A) Male child
- B) Female child
- C) Both are equal
- D) It varies from state to state

Answer: B) Female child

20. What is the term for one spouse at a time in a marriage?

- A) Polyandry
- B) Monogamy
- C) Polygyny
- D) Endogamy

Answer: B) Monogamy

21. What is 'serial monogamy'?

- A) One person marries many people at once
- B) One spouse at a time, with remarriage allowed
- C) Marriage within the same village
- D) Marriage between different religions

Answer: B) One spouse at a time, with remarriage allowed

22. In polyandry, a woman has:

- A) One husband
- B) Multiple wives
- C) Multiple husbands
- D) No spouse

Answer: C) Multiple husbands

23. Which is NOT a form of polygamy?

- A) Polygyny
- B) Polyandry

Answer: C) Monogamy

- C) Monogamy
- D) All of the above

24. What form of marriage is more prevalent even where polygamy is allowed?

- A) Polygamy
- B) Serial polyandry

Answer: C) Monogamy

- C) Monogamy
- D) Group marriage

25. Widow remarriage in upper-caste Hindu society was:

- A) Always permitted
- B) Not practiced and even denied

Answer: B) Not practiced and even denied

- C) Very common
- D) Encouraged by the state

26. Which region in India practices village exogamy?

- A) South India
- B) Central India

Answer: C) Certain parts of North India

- C) Certain parts of North India
- D) Western India

27. Village exogamy meant that:

- A) People married within their village
- B) Daughters married far from their natal homes
- C) Families lived together after marriage
- D) Marriages happened only within caste

Answer: B) Daughters married far from their natal homes

28. Endogamy requires individuals to marry:

- A) Outside their group
- B) Within their culturally defined group

- C) Based on religion only
- D) Only in foreign countries

Answer: B) Within their culturally defined group

29. The expression ‘watering a plant in another’s courtyard’ refers to:

- A) Raising sons for agriculture
- B) Migration of males

- C) Marrying off a daughter
- D) Buying land for farming

Answer: C) Marrying off a daughter

30. The child sex ratio in India declined from 934 in 1991 to _____ in 2011.

- A) 933
- B) 919

- C) 846
- D) 950

Answer: B) 919

31. In which state did the child sex ratio drop to 846 per 1,000 boys?

- A) Haryana
- B) Maharashtra

- C) Uttar Pradesh
- D) Punjab

Answer: D) Punjab

32. In matrilocal societies, the couple stays with:

- A) The man's parents
- B) The woman's parents

- C) Alone
- D) Their children

Answer: B) The woman's parents

33. Which of these statements about marriage is true?

- A) All societies follow one kind of marriage.
- B) Marriage rules are the same in all cultures.
- C) Marriage exists in various forms across societies.
- D) Only monogamy is allowed globally.

Answer: C) Marriage exists in various forms across societies.

34. What does polyandry often relate to in terms of economic condition?

- A) Abundant resources
- B) High birth rate

- C) Harsh economic conditions
- D) Female dominance

Answer: C) Harsh economic conditions

35. **What does sociology suggest about commonly held views like joint family decline?**

- A) They are always true
- B) They should be believed

- C) They must be supported by data
- D) They are religious beliefs

Answer: C) They must be supported by data

36. **Which of the following best defines a family?**

- A) A group of unrelated people living together
- B) A group of persons linked by kinship and responsible for child care
- C) A group formed for business purposes
- D) A community of people belonging to the same religion

➤ Answer: B

37. **The family in which a person is born is called the:**

- A) Family of procreation
- B) Nuclear family

- C) Family of orientation
- D) Extended family

➤ Answer: C

38. **Kin who are related by marriage are known as:**

- A) Consanguineous kin
- B) Blood relatives

- C) Affinal kin
- D) Descent kin

➤ Answer: C

39. **Marriage is defined as a:**

- A) Legal agreement between families
- B) Socially acknowledged sexual union between two adults
- C) Temporary relationship between partners
- D) Private affair without social recognition

➤ Answer: B

40. **What is the term for marriage with more than one spouse at the same time?**

- A) Monogamy
- B) Serial Monogamy

- C) Polygamy
- D) Endogamy

➤ Answer: C

41. **Polyandry refers to a system where:**

- A) A man has more than one wife
- B) A woman has more than one husband
- C) A man marries within his caste
- D) Marriage takes place between two individuals only

➤ Answer: B

42. **Endogamy requires marriage:**

- A) Outside the cultural group
- B) Between different religious communities

- C) Within a defined social or cultural group
- D) Only within the family

➤ Answer: C

43. **Village exogamy, as practiced in some parts of North India, ensures:**

- A) Marriage within the same village
- B) Marriage within the same religion

- C) Daughters marry far from their natal home
- D) Sons stay in the natal home after marriage

➤ Answer: C

44. **Work can be defined as:**

- A) Only paid employment
- B) Voluntary service without purpose
- C) Any task involving mental or physical effort to produce goods/services
- D) Activities done only in offices

➤ Answer: C

45. Which of the following is part of the informal economy?

- A) Government jobs
- B) Factory work with written contracts
- C) Domestic work without formal contracts
- D) Registered bank jobs

46. Serial monogamy refers to:

- A) Being married to more than one person simultaneously
- B) Marrying only within the same village
- C) Marrying one person at a time but remarrying after death or divorce
- D) Avoiding marriage completely

47. Flexible production refers to:

- A) Factory work using only manual labour
- B) Fixed working hours and routines
- C) Decentralised, market-responsive systems of production
- D) Government-controlled production units

48. Power refers to:

- A) The ability to control machines
- B) The ability to exercise one's will even in the face of resistance
- C) A physical force used to control people.
- D) Voting rights of all individuals

49. Authority differs from power in that it is:

- A) Forcefully imposed
- B) Always physical
- C) Based on legitimacy and acceptance
- D) Temporarily held

50. The concept of the 'state' involves all the following EXCEPT:

- A) Legal system
- B) Religious control
- C) Use of military force
- D) Government apparatus

51. Which revolution is an example of how citizenship rights were achieved?

- A) Industrial Revolution
- B) French Revolution
- C) Russian Revolution
- D) American Civil War

52. Civil rights include:

- A) Right to vote only
- B) Right to own property, speech, and religion
- C) Right to receive free ration
- D) Right to employment in government jobs

53. Which of the following is NOT a type of citizenship right?

- A) Political rights
- B) Social rights
- C) Religious rights
- D) Civil rights

54. What is one major reason for demanding 33% reservation for women in the Indian Parliament?

- A. Women are physically stronger
- B. Women are better at managing finances
- C. Women are underrepresented in politics due to household roles
- D. Women are not interested in politics

Answer: C

55. How does the division of labour within families impact women's political participation?

- A. It encourages women to be politically active
- B. It reduces women's time and energy for political involvement
- C. It gives them more time to understand politics

D. It has no effect

Answer: B

56. What are social rights?

A. Rights to vote and protest

B. Rights related to health, employment, and minimum wages

C. Rights to own property

D. Rights to religious freedom

Answer: B

57. Which of the following statements is TRUE about welfare states after WWII?

A. All developing countries had strong welfare systems

B. Socialist countries ignored social rights

C. Western societies established welfare states

D. Welfare rights have always been seen as a benefit to the economy

Answer: C

58. Why are social rights under attack in many countries today?

A. They are outdated

B. They are seen as hindrances to economic growth

C. They violate political norms

D. They promote unemployment

Answer: B

59. What does nationalism primarily provide to individuals?

A. Religious satisfaction

B. A sense of belonging to a political community

C. Economic security

D. Educational rights

Answer: B

60. Nationalism is closely linked with:

A. Religion

C. Development of the modern state

B. Ancient traditions

D. Global trade

Answer: C

61. What distinguishes sociological study of religion from theological study?

A. It focuses on divine scriptures

C. It studies how religion functions in society

B. It emphasizes personal beliefs

D. It promotes one religion over another

Answer: C

62. According to Emile Durkheim, religion helps distinguish between:

A. Wealth and poverty

C. Sacred and profane

B. Good and bad

D. Modern and traditional

Answer: C

63. Max Weber linked the rise of capitalism to which religion's ethics?

A. Hinduism

C. Calvinism

B. Islam

D. Catholicism

Answer: C

64. According to Durkheim, what is the role of education?

A. To promote religious values

B. To prepare children for jobs and inculcate social values

C. To train students in agriculture

D. To focus only on science

Answer: B

65. Why is formal education essential in modern societies?

A. Adults have no time for children

- B. Informal education is outdated
- C. Societies are complex and need specialised skills
- D. Everyone likes school

Answer: C

66. What is one key feature of the economic system in modern societies?

- A. Joint family work
- B. Religious festivals
- C. Complex division of labour
- D. Agricultural dependence

Answer: C

67. What was a major shift brought by industrialisation?

- A. Increase in village life
- B. Work moved from homes to factories
- C. Decrease in job opportunities
- D. More reliance on handcrafts

Answer: B

68. Which sector has seen expansion in India recently, apart from agriculture and industry?

- A. Manufacturing
- B. Services
- C. Transportation
- D. Mining

Answer: B

69. Which of the following is not a Characteristics that all religions seem to share -

- a) set of symbols, invoking feelings of reverence or awe;
- b) rituals or ceremonies;
- c) a community of believers
- d) disbelief in rituals

Ans: d

70. Assertion - A distinctive characteristics of the economic system of modern societies is the existence of a highly complex division of labour.

Reason - Work has been divided into an enormous number of different occupations in which people specialise.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true and R is false.
- d) A is false and R is true.

Ans : a

71. Which of the following is not correct about power.

- a) Power is the ability of individuals or groups to carryout their will even when opposed by others.
- b) An individual or group does not hold power in isolation, they hold it in relation to others.
- c) Power is not exercised through authority.
- d) All of above

Ans : c

72. Citizenship rights include civil, political and social rights. Civil rights involve

- i) the freedom of individuals to live where they choose
- ii) freedom of speech and religion
- iii) the right to own property
- iv) the right to equal justice before the law.

- a) i, ii, iii.
- b) ii,iii,iv
- c) i,ii,iv.
- d) i,ii,iii,iv

Ans: d

Passage based question-answer

Read the following passage and answer the questions given.

Education is a life-long process, involving both formal and informal institutions of learning. Here we are however confining ourselves only to school education. We are all aware how important getting admission into a

school is. We also know, for many of us, school is a step towards higher education and finally employment. For some of us it may mean acquiring some necessary social skills. What is common in all cases is that there is a felt need for education.

Sociology understands this need as a process of transmission/communication of group heritage that is common to all societies. There is a qualitative distinction between simple societies and complex, modern societies. In the case of the former there was no need for formal schooling. Children learnt customs and the broader way of life by participating in activities with their adults. In complex societies, we saw there is an increasing economic division of labour, separation of work from home, need for specialised learning and skill attainment, rise of state systems, nations and complex sets of symbols and ideas. How do you get educated informally in such context? How would parents or other adults informally communicate all that has to be known to the next generation? Education in such social context has to be formal and explicit.

a) What is education?

Ans: Education is a life-long process, involving both formal and informal institutions of learning.

b) Why is it necessary to learn skill in present modern World?

Ans: In complex societies, we saw there is an increasing economic division of labour, separation of work from home, need for specialised learning and skill attainment, so that we can do our work in a proper manner.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1.What do you mean by Social Institution. Give example of two social institution.

Ans : Social Institution are forms of procedure which are recognized and accepted by society. For example, marriage is an institution.

2.What is work?

Ans : Work refers to economic activity or paid employment.

3.Mention the basic component of religion.

Ans : (i)set of symbols, invoking feelings of reverence or awe;
(ii)rituals or ceremonies;
(iii)a community of believers.

4.How gendered is the family?

Ans: The belief is that the male child will support the parents in the old age and the female child will leave on marriage results in families investing more in a male child. Despite the biological fact that a female baby has better chances of survival than a male baby the rate of infant mortality among female children is higher in comparison to male.

5.What is the importance of education accounting to functionalists?

Ans: For the functionalists, education maintains and renews the social structure, transmits and develops culture. The Educational system is an important mechanism for the selection and allocation of individuals in their future roles in the society. It is also regarded as the ground for proving one's ability and hence selective agency for different status according to their abilities.

6.Define kinship. Mention two factors on which kinship system is based.

Ans : The bond of blood or marriage that binds people together in group is called kinship. It deals with notions or ideas about "relatedness" or relationship through birth and through marriage. Kinship refers to a set of persons relatives as relatives either by virtue of blood relationship or by virtue of marriage relationship.

7. What do you mean by Nuclear family and Joint family?

Ans : Nuclear family is small family. Nuclear family is a group of persons consisting of husband, wife and their unmarried children.

Joint family is large family. Within a joint family two or more family reside sharing common residence, kitchen and property.

Short Answer Type Questions

1.What is difference between formal and informal education?

Ans: formal education is mostly done within a classroom setting and informal education is done during your day-to-day life activities.

Informal education is not imparted by an institution such as school or college. Informal education is not given according to any fixed timetable. There is no set curriculum required. Informal education consists of experiences and actually living in the family or community.

2. Explain how transformation of work took place from pre-industrial to industrial society

PRE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

- (a)In ancient society, division of labour was simple.
- (b)Most of the people worked in field or cared for their livestock.
- (d)Division of work was on the basis of age and gender.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

- (c) Division of work was on the basis of age and gender.
- (b) Most of the people worked in field or cared for their livestock
- (a) In ancient society, division of labour was simple

3. Write a short note on division of labour.

Ans : In all type of societies division labour have existed. However in modern societies division of labour is more prominent and more complex. With the development of industrialization. division of labour increases in all societies. In simple word it means division of work and its specialization. It refers to a system of distribution of work among the people according to their skill and competence.

4 .Note what are the marriage rules that are following in your society.

Ans : There are different type of marriage rules prevailing in the society. They are Endogamy, Exogamy, Monogamy and polygamy. Endogamy: Endogamy refers to a kind of marriage in which one individual must marry within one's own caste, religion, race or tribe. Endogamy does not allow marriage outside group.

Exogamy :- Exogamy is opposite to endogamy. Exogamy refers to a kind of marriage in which an individual marries outside his own group. Marriage within the caste is not allowed.

Monogamy :- It is a kind of marriage in which one man marries only one women. Monogamy is the most widespread and commonly found form of marriage in human society. Polygamy :- It is a kind of marriage in which one man marries more than one woman and one woman marries more than one man. There are two kinds of polygamy one is known as polygamy and the other is known as polygamy.

Polyandry :- polyandry is a form of marriage in which one woman marries more than one man.

Long Answer Type Questions

1.Discuss the kind of rights that exist in your society.

Ans : Rights are essential aspect of society. There are several kind of rights exist in society. Individual enjoy rights to develop their own personalities and potentialities. Following are rights of individuals in society –

(i) Civil rights :- Civil rights are basic rights by which individual fulfill the primary conditions of social life. Civil rights enables the individual to lead a free and progressive life. For example, right to life, right to freedom, right to property and right to education right to religion are civil right.

(ii) Economic right :- Economic rights are very important because without this right individual cannot fulfill the basic necessities of life . An individual can lead a life with dignity with the economic right. For example, right to work, right to ways, right to rest are economic right.

(iii) Political right :- Every citizen enjoy political right in a democratic country. It means the right to participate in the government. A citizen enjoy three kind political right for example –

(a) Right to vote :- people elect their own representative by giving vote.

(b) Right to contest :- A citizen has the right to contest in the election.

(c) Right to apply for government post: A citizen has the right to apply for government post and office.

2."Religion affects the economic development of a country." Justify the statement.

(a) Pioneering work by Max Weber demonstrates how sociology looks at religion in its relationship to other aspects of social and economic behaviour.

(b) Weber argues that Calvinism (a branch of protestant Christianity) exerted an important influence on the emergence and growth of capitalism as a mode of economic organization.

(c) The Calvinist believed that the world was created for the glory of god that any work in this world has to be done for His glory, making even mundane work s acts of glory.

(d) Calvinist also believed in the concept of pre destination which meant whether one will go to heaven or hell was pre-ordained.

(e) The money earned was not to be used for worldly consumption rather the ethics of Calvinism was to live frugally.

UNIT-A : INTRODUCING SOCIOLOGY

Topic 4 - CULTURE & SOCIALIZATION

Important Terms

Cultural Evolutionism : It is a theory of culture, which argues that just like natural species, culture also evolves through variation and natural selection.

Estates System : This was a system in feudal Europe of ranking according to occupation. The three estates were the nobility, clergy and the ‘third estate’. The last were chiefly professional and middle class people. Each estate elected its own representatives. Peasants and labourers did not have the vote.

Great Tradition : It comprises of the cultural traits or traditions which are written and widely accepted by the elites of a society who are educated and learned.

Little Tradition : It comprises of the cultural traits or traditions which are oral and operates at the village level.

Self Image : An image of a person as reflected in the eyes of others.

Social Roles : These are rights and responsibilities associated with a person’s social position or status.

Socialisation : This is the process by which we learn to become members of society.

Subculture : It marks a group of people within a larger culture who borrow from and often distort, exaggerate or invert the symbols, values and beliefs of the larger culture to distinguish themselves.

Gist of the Lesson

WHAT IS CULTURE?

Culture refers to the shared patterns of behaviors, beliefs, values, customs, traditions, and practices that are learned and transmitted within a society or group. It encompasses a wide range of human activities and expressions, including language, art, music, religion, cuisine, social habits, and more. Culture shapes how individuals perceive the world, interact with each other, and interpret their experiences. It is deeply rooted in history, geography, and the social dynamics of a particular group or community. Culture is dynamic and evolves over time, influenced by interactions with other cultures, technological advancements, and changing social norms.

Beliefs and Values – Ideas about what is right, wrong, important, or meaningful.

Customs and Traditions – Rituals, ceremonies, and ways of doing things that are handed down over time.

Language – The primary way culture is transmitted and expressed.

Art and Literature – Music, stories, dance, and other forms of creative expression.

Social Norms – Rules about acceptable behavior in a society.

Religion and Spirituality – Systems of faith and worship.

Food, Clothing, and Shelter – Material aspects of life that reflect cultural identity.

Institutions – Family, education, government, and religion that shape societal structure.

In short, culture is the “way of life” of a group of people — it gives identity, connects individuals to a community, and provides meaning to human experience.

DIFINITION OF CULTURE

Culture can be defined as the set of shared attitudes, values, goals, and practices that characterize a group of people, organization, or society. It encompasses the beliefs, customs, traditions, art, literature, language, and social behaviors that define and distinguish one group from another. Culture is transmitted through social learning and encompasses both tangible and intangible aspects of human society.

CULTURE DEFINITION ACCORDING TO MAICAIVER AND PAGE

The definition of culture according to **Maicaiver and Page** can be summarized as follows:

Culture is the sum total of beliefs, values, knowledge, norms, customs, rituals, art, and other capabilities and habits acquired by members of society.

This definition emphasizes the comprehensive nature of culture, encompassing both tangible and intangible aspects that are acquired and shared within a society or group of people.

CULTURE DIFINITION ACCORDING TO MAJUMDAR

According to **R.C. Majumdar**, a prominent Indian historian, culture can be defined as the total achievements of a people in the fields of thought, art, literature, religion, ethics, and social norms. It encompasses both material and non-material aspects of human civilization, reflecting the collective intellect and creativity of a society across generations.

TYPES OF CULTURE

Culture can be categorized into various types based on different criteria. Here are some common ways to classify types of culture:

1. Material Culture vs. Non-material Culture:

- **Material Culture:** This includes physical objects created, used, or modified by human societies, such as tools, buildings, artifacts, and technology.
- **Non-material Culture:** This encompasses intangible aspects of culture, such as beliefs, values, norms, customs, traditions, language, symbols, rituals, and worldview.

2. High Culture vs. Popular Culture:

- **High Culture:** Refers to cultural products and activities that are considered to have significant aesthetic, intellectual, or spiritual value. It is often associated with elite or educated segments of society and includes fine arts, classical music, literature, philosophy, etc.
- **Popular Culture:** Includes cultural products, activities, and ideas that appeal to a broad audience and are often consumed or practiced by the general public. This can include entertainment, fashion, mass media, sports, internet memes, etc.

3. Subcultures:

- Subcultures are groups within a larger culture that have distinct norms, values, and practices that differentiate them from the dominant culture. Examples include countercultures, youth subcultures, ethnic subcultures, etc.

4. National Culture vs. Organizational Culture:

- **National Culture:** Refers to the cultural practices and values shared by individuals within a nation-state. It includes customs, traditions, language, history, religion, and social norms specific to that country.
- **Organizational Culture:** Refers to the values, beliefs, norms, and behaviors that characterize an organization. It influences how members of the organization interact with each other and with external stakeholders.

5. Multiculturalism:

- Multiculturalism refers to the coexistence of different cultural groups within a society, each maintaining their distinct cultural practices and identities while interacting with one another.

6. Global Culture:

- Globalization has led to the emergence of a global culture characterized by shared values, practices, and ideas that transcend national boundaries. This includes global media, international brands, globalized cuisines, etc.

These types of culture help us understand the diversity and complexity of human societies and the various ways in which culture shapes individuals and communities.

WHAT IS SOCIALIZATION?

Socialization is the process through which individuals learn and internalize the norms, values, beliefs, and behaviors of their culture or society. It is a lifelong process that begins in infancy and continues throughout one's life. Here are key aspects of socialization:

1. **Learning Norms and Values:** During socialization, individuals learn the rules (norms) and principles (values) of their society or social group. Norms dictate appropriate behaviors, while values define what is considered important or desirable.
2. **Acquiring Social Roles:** Socialization teaches individuals the roles they are expected to play in society. These roles may be based on factors such as gender, age, occupation, or social status.
3. **Internalizing Culture:** Through socialization, individuals internalize cultural knowledge, beliefs, symbols, language, and traditions that are specific to their society or social group.
4. **Development of Self-Identity:** Socialization contributes to the development of a person's self-concept and identity. This includes understanding one's place in society, relationships with others, and personal characteristics.
5. **Agents of Socialization:** Socialization occurs through various agents or sources, including family, peers, school, media, religion, and other institutions that transmit cultural values and norms.
6. **Cultural Reproduction:** Socialization plays a crucial role in reproducing and maintaining cultural continuity across generations. It ensures that cultural practices, beliefs, and behaviors are passed down from one generation to the next.

Overall, socialization is fundamental to the functioning of societies as it shapes individuals' understanding of themselves, their interactions with others, and their place within the broader social and cultural context.

DIFINITION OF SOCIALIZATION

Socialization can be defined as the lifelong process through which individuals learn and internalize the values, norms, beliefs, and behaviors of their culture or society. It is the process by which individuals acquire the skills necessary to participate effectively in their social environments and to develop a sense of self-identity and belonging within their community. Socialization occurs through interactions with various agents

of socialization, such as family, peers, school, media, and religious institutions, which transmit cultural knowledge and shape individuals' understanding of social roles and expectations.

Primary Socialization:

Occurs during childhood.

Family is the main agent.

Teaches basic values, language, and social norms.

Secondary Socialization:

Occurs later in life (e.g., school, peers, work).

Helps individuals learn how to behave in new settings or roles.

AGENCIES OF SOCIALIZATION

Agencies of socialization are the various social institutions and individuals that play a role in the socialization process of individuals. These agencies transmit cultural norms, values, beliefs, and behaviors to members of society. Here are some key agencies of socialization:

1. **Family:** The family is often considered the primary agent of socialization. It is where children first learn basic values, norms, and social roles through interactions with parents and siblings.
2. **School:** Formal education systems play a significant role in socialization by teaching academic knowledge and skills, as well as social norms and values. Schools also socialize children into roles such as student, peer, and future worker.
3. **Peer Groups:** Peer groups are influential during adolescence and beyond. They provide opportunities for social interaction outside the family context and contribute to the development of peer norms, group identity, and social skills.
4. **Media:** Mass media, including television, movies, internet, and social media, shape cultural norms, values, and behaviors. Media influences attitudes, beliefs, and perceptions about society and the world.
5. **Religion:** Religious institutions socialize individuals by transmitting beliefs, rituals, moral values, and ethical principles. Religion often plays a significant role in shaping individuals' worldview and sense of purpose.
6. **Workplace:** The workplace introduces individuals to occupational roles, work-related norms, and organizational culture. It teaches skills necessary for professional life and reinforces societal expectations regarding productivity, teamwork, and hierarchy.
7. **Government and Legal Systems:** Laws, regulations, and governmental institutions contribute to socialization by establishing norms of behavior, enforcing societal rules, and promoting civic responsibilities.
8. **Community and Social Groups:** Community organizations, clubs, sports teams, and other social groups provide opportunities for individuals to interact, form relationships, and learn social roles and expectations within specific contexts.
9. **Gender and Cultural Groups:** Cultural and ethnic communities, as well as gender roles, influence socialization by transmitting traditions, customs, language, and values specific to particular cultural or gender identities.

Each of these agencies of socialization contributes to the development of individuals' identities, values, beliefs, and behaviors within the broader context of society. They shape how individuals perceive themselves and others, as well as their roles and responsibilities in various social settings.

Purpose:

- Ensures cultural continuity.
- Prepares individuals for social roles.
- Encourages conformity and cooperation.

In essence, socialization is how we become functioning members of society.

Importance of Culture:

Identity and Belonging:

Culture gives us a sense of who we are and where we come from. It shapes our values, beliefs, language, and customs.

It creates a sense of belonging to a group, whether it's ethnic, national, religious, or regional.

Shared Meaning and Communication:

Culture provides a common language (literal and symbolic) that allows people to communicate, understand norms, and make sense of the world.

Tradition and Continuity:

Through culture, we preserve knowledge, customs, and traditions across generations, helping societies remain connected to their past.

Innovation and Expression: Culture encourages creativity in art, music, literature, and science. It allows individuals to express themselves and their communities.

Importance of Socialization:

Socialization is how we learn to become functioning members of society—learning language, behavior, social norms, and values.

Moral and Ethical Understanding:

It helps us develop a sense of right and wrong, empathy, cooperation, and respect for others.

Through socialization, we learn different social roles (e.g., child, student, friend, worker) and how to behave appropriately in each.

Socialization ensures that society runs smoothly by transmitting rules and norms, reducing chaos and conflict.

It teaches us how to interact and form connections, which are crucial for emotional and psychological well-being.

In simple terms, without culture, we wouldn't have a shared way of life. Without socialization, we wouldn't know how to live it.

Culture refers to the shared beliefs, values, customs, behaviors, and artifacts that characterize a group or society.

Here are some broad and specific examples of culture:

1. National Culture

Japanese Culture: Emphasis on respect, group harmony, tea ceremonies, traditional clothing like kimono.

French Culture: Love of food and wine, emphasis on art, fashion, and intellectualism.

Brazilian Culture: Carnival, samba music, communal gatherings, football (soccer) enthusiasm.

2. Religious Culture

Islamic Culture: Practices like daily prayer (salat), fasting during Ramadan, modest dress, and emphasis on hospitality.

Hindu Culture: Beliefs in karma and reincarnation, traditional festivals like Diwali, vegetarianism in many communities.

Christian Culture: Church attendance, holidays like Christmas and Easter, values of forgiveness and charity.

3. Organizational Culture

Google: Known for innovation, flexibility, and a relaxed work environment.

The U.S. Military: Hierarchical, disciplined, and tradition-bound.

Start-up Culture: Risk-taking, long hours, and informal communication.

4. Youth/Pop Culture

Hip-Hop Culture: Music, dance (breakdancing), fashion (baggy clothes, sneakers), and street art (graffiti).

K-pop Culture: Music groups with intense choreography, fan communities, and stylized fashion.

Gaming Culture: Online communities, live streaming, jargon like “GG” and “noob.”

5. Indigenous Culture

Maori Culture (New Zealand): Haka dance, tribal tattoos (moko), connection to land and ancestors.

Navajo Culture (U.S.): Spiritual practices, language preservation, traditional crafts like weaving.

Culture and socialization are fundamental concepts in the field of sociology, shaping how individuals interact with society and each other. Culture refers to the shared beliefs, values, norms, behaviors, and material objects that characterize a particular group or society. It includes both tangible aspects—like art, clothing, and technology—and intangible elements such as language, customs, and religious beliefs. Culture is learned, not inherited, and serves as a blueprint for guiding human behavior within social groups.

Socialization, on the other hand, is the lifelong process through which individuals learn and internalize the values, norms, and social practices of their culture. It begins in infancy and continues throughout a person's life, influencing identity formation, social roles, and behavior. Socialization enables individuals to function effectively in society and ensures cultural continuity across generations.

Primary socialization typically occurs within the family, where children first learn language, moral values, and social expectations. As individuals grow, secondary socialization takes place in institutions such as schools, peer groups, religious organizations, and the media. Each of these agents of socialization plays a critical role in shaping a person's worldview and helping them navigate social life.

The chapter also explores how culture and socialization vary across different societies. While some cultural norms are universal—like language use or family structures—many are specific to particular communities. Moreover, the process of socialization is influenced by factors such as social class, gender, race, and historical context. In a rapidly globalizing world, cultures often interact and influence each other, leading to cultural change, hybrid identities, and sometimes, cultural conflicts.

In conclusion, culture and socialization are deeply intertwined. Culture provides the content of what is to be learned, and socialization is the mechanism through which this learning occurs. Together, they help individuals develop a sense of self, connect with others, and participate meaningfully in the larger society. Understanding these concepts is crucial for appreciating human diversity and the complex workings of social life.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. The term '*culture*' is often used:

- a) Precisely in all contexts
- b) Only to describe music and dance
- c) Frequently and sometimes vaguely
- d) Only by anthropologists

Answer: **c)** Frequently and sometimes vaguely.

2. According to the textbook, culture helps individuals:

- a) Isolate themselves from society
- b) Navigate their behavior in society
- c) Earn money and wealth
- d) Develop scientific knowledge

Answer: **b)** Navigate their behavior in society

3. Culture is learned through:

- a) Inheritance only
- b) Isolation
- c) Social interaction
- d) Genetic evolution

Answer: **c)** Social interaction

4. Which of the following best describes culture?

- a) Static and unchanging
- b) Always superior in modern forms
- c) Always dynamic and evolving
- d) Dependent only on technology

Answer: **c)** Always dynamic and evolving

5. The ability to create shared meanings from signs and symbols distinguishes humans from:

- a) Computers
- b) Machines
- c) Other animals
- d) Other cultures

Answer: **c)** Other animals

6. Which of these is an example of **primary socialisation**?

- a) Learning rules in school
- b) Watching a documentary
- c) Learning language from parents
- d) Reading a book

Answer: **c)** Learning language from parents

7. A significant example of cultural diversity in India during a natural disaster was observed during the:

- a) 2001 Gujarat earthquake
- b) 2004 Tsunami
- c) 2020 Pandemic
- d) 1999 Odisha cyclone

Answer: **b)** 2004 Tsunami

8. Modern cultures are not always _____ to tribal cultures.

- a) Equal
- b) Similar
- c) Superior
- d) Inferior

Answer: **c)** Superior

9. According to Tylor, culture includes:

- a) Only music and dance
- b) Tools and materials only
- c) Knowledge, belief, art, morals, customs, and law
- d) Genetics and biology

Answer: c) Knowledge, belief, art, morals, customs, and law

10. Bronislaw Malinowski's contribution emphasized:

- a) Book-based knowledge
- b) Fieldwork and observing cultures
- c) Laboratory experiments
- d) Use of technology in anthropology

Answer: b) Fieldwork and observing cultures

11. Who described man as an "animal suspended in webs of significance"?

- a) Malinowski
- b) Durkheim
- c) Clifford Geertz
- d) Max Weber

Answer: c) Clifford Geertz

12. Culture as "webs of meaning" refers to:

- a) Material artifacts
- b) Scientific data
- c) Interpretive understanding
- d) Rituals only

Answer: c) Interpretive understanding

13. Which of the following is a **material** aspect of culture?

- a) Laws
- b) Rituals
- c) Internet chatting
- d) Beliefs

Answer: c) Internet chatting

14. The **normative** aspect of culture refers to:

- a) Reading books
- b) Creating symbols
- c) Rules of conduct
- d) Designing kolams

Answer: c) Rules of conduct

15. Which aspect of culture includes **cognitive processing**?

- a) Using rice flour for designs
- b) Understanding a cartoon
- c) Performing rituals
- d) Following traffic rules

Answer: b) Understanding a cartoon

16. The term that means "culture is passed on across generations" is:

- a) Spontaneous
- b) Hereditary
- c) Shared learning
- d) Social legacy

Answer: d) Social legacy

17. Oral traditions are mostly preserved in:

- a) Literate societies
- b) Technological societies
- c) Non-literate societies
- d) Urban societies

Answer: c) Non-literate societies

18. Writing down knowledge in books is a feature of:

- a) Nomadic societies
- b) Literate societies
- c) Prehistoric tribes
- d) Folk culture

Answer: b) Literate societies

19. In India, why are music students discouraged from writing down lessons?

- a) To preserve oral tradition
- b) To increase book sales
- c) Due to lack of writing materials
- d) Because teachers prefer it

Answer: a) To preserve oral tradition

20. Which of the following is NOT a dimension of culture?

- a) Cognitive
- b) Technological
- c) Normative
- d) Material

Answer: b) Technological

21. Which best defines culture according to sociologists?

- a) Refined taste in music and art
- b) The way of life shared by members of a society
- c) The use of advanced technology
- d) A person's knowledge of history

Answer: b) The way of life shared by members of a society

22. What causes the evolution of diverse cultures in different regions?

- a) Uniform environment
- b) Shared religion
- c) Adaptation to natural and social environments
- d) Government policies

Answer: c) Adaptation to natural and social environments

23. What is the method that anthropologists like Malinowski promoted?

- a) Surveys
- b) Fieldwork
- c) Telephonic interviews
- d) Census data analysis

Answer: b) Fieldwork

24. Culture, according to Malinowski, includes:

- a) Only non-material aspects
- b) Inherited artifacts and technical processes
- c) Only religious practices
- d) Mainly rituals and ceremonies

Answer: b) Inherited artifacts and technical processes

25. Why is it difficult to recognize cognitive aspects of culture?

- a) They are not important
- b) They are abstract and internal
- c) They are only visible in books
- d) They are only found in literate societies

Answer: b) They are abstract and internal

26. Literacy was historically accessible to:

- a) Everyone equally
- b) Only the powerful and privileged
- c) Tribal societies
- d) Agricultural workers

Answer: b) Only the powerful and privileged

27. Why are oral texts often repetitive?

- a) To make them entertaining
- b) To ensure easier memorization
- c) To match poetry rhythm
- d) To follow strict grammar

Answer: b) To ensure easier memorization

28. Material culture cannot be fully understood without:

- a) Money
- b) Political knowledge
- c) Cognitive and normative culture
- d) Religious rituals

Answer: c) Cognitive and normative culture

29. Reading a politician's cartoon and understanding it involves:

- a) Literacy
- b) Normative behavior
- c) Cognitive processing
- d) Material analysis

Answer: c) Cognitive processing

30. Which of the following best captures the idea that culture regulates behavior?

- a) Culture as an art form
- c) Culture as a mechanism for normative regulation
- b) Culture as a pool of learning
- d) Culture as material production

Answer: c) Culture as a mechanism for normative regulation

31. What are the key elements of the normative dimension of culture?

- A) Tools and technology
- C) Art and architecture
- B) Folkways, mores, customs, conventions, and laws
- D) Festivals and fairs

Answer: B

32. Why do people often follow social norms?

- A) Due to pressure from the government
- B) Because they are enforced by police
- C) Because they are habitual and result from socialisation
- D) To earn money

Answer: C

33. What distinguishes a law from a norm?

- A) Laws are informal and norms are written
- B) Norms are universal while laws are local
- C) Laws are explicit rules with formal sanctions; norms are implicit
- D) Norms are more powerful than laws

Answer: C

34. Which sociologist emphasized the role of implicit understandings in culture?

- A) Emile Durkheim
- C) Pierre Bourdieu
- B) Karl Marx
- D) Max Weber

Answer: C

35. A rule that applies only within a family, like not staying out after dark, is an example of a:

- A) Law
- C) Social norm
- B) Universal custom
- D) Crime

Answer: C

36. Discriminatory norms, like preventing Dalits from using a common water source, show that:

- A) All norms are just
- B) Dominant sections can impose discriminatory norms
- C) All laws are discriminatory
- D) Laws cannot be challenged

Answer: B

37. Which of the following is an example of material culture?

- A) Beliefs about family
- C) Mobile phones and machines
- B) Norms about marriage
- D) Traditions of folk music

Answer: C

38. What is "culture lag"?

- A) When language development stops
- B) When material culture evolves faster than non-material culture
- C) When customs replace technology

D) When all forms of culture grow together

Answer: B

39. What shapes an individual's identity in modern society?

A) Only birth

C) Roles played and group relationships

B) Religion alone

D) Financial status

Answer: C

40. What defines a sub-culture?

A) Religious rituals only

C) Style, taste, and group associations

B) Complete rejection of culture

D) Culture that's practiced in ancient times

Answer: C

41. Which of the following best describes secondary socialisation?

A) Happens only during childhood

C) Occurs throughout life beyond the family

B) Ends at teenage

D) Is not important

Answer: C

42. What is ethnocentrism?

A) Respecting other cultures

C) Communalism

B) Believing all cultures are equal

D) Nationalism

C) Judging another culture by one's own cultural standards

D) Rejecting one's own culture

Answer: C

43. The opposite of ethnocentrism is:

A) Casteism

C) Ethnocentrism

B) Cosmopolitanism

D) Technological innovation

Answer: B

44. Macaulay's Minute on Education is an example of:

A) Cosmopolitanism

C) Launch of a movie

B) Religious tolerance

D) Use of washing machines

Answer: C

45. Revolutionary cultural change involves:

A) Gradual adaptations

C) Earthquake

B) Small changes in language

D) Foreign invasion

C) Sudden & fundamental shifts in values and meanings

D) Agricultural growth only

Answer: C

46. Which event is an example of revolutionary cultural change?

A) Green Revolution

C) Foreign invasion

B) French Revolution

Answer: B

47. One major internal cause of cultural change could be:

A) Colonisation

C) Earthquake

B) Introduction of new farming methods

48. The concept of 'Hinglish' is an example of:

- A) Cultural conflict
- B) Cultural purity
- C) Cosmopolitanism and cultural exchange
- D) Language corruption

Answer: C

49. Which of the following is considered the *primary agency of socialisation for a child*?

- A) Peer group
- B) Mass media
- C) Family
- D) School

Answer: C) Family

50. In a joint family, a child may be socialised not just by parents, but also by:

- A) Only teachers
- B) Peer groups
- C) Extended family members like grandparents, uncles, or cousins
- D) Social media

Answer: C) Extended family members like grandparents, uncles, or cousins

51. What does the term '*peer*' in peer group signify?

- A) Elder
- B) Friend
- C) Teacher
- D) Equal

Answer: D) Equal

52. Which of the following reflects the idea of a *hidden curriculum* in schools?

- A) Syllabus taught in classrooms
- B) Class timetables
- C) Values and behaviours children learn informally, like gender roles
- D) Homework assignments

Answer: C) Values and behaviours children learn informally, like gender roles

53. Peer groups differ from families in that they:

- A) Are based on strict hierarchy
- B) Do not teach any social values
- C) Provide more egalitarian interactions and allow rule-testing
- D) Are controlled by teachers

Answer: C) Provide more egalitarian interactions and allow rule-testing

54. Which agency of socialisation is described as having both a formal curriculum and an informal influence?

- A) Family
- B) Peer group
- C) School
- D) Media

Answer: C) School

55. The effect of television on children is:

- A) Negligible
- B) Still debated but definitely widespread
- C) Only negative
- D) Only educational

Answer: B) Still debated but definitely widespread

56. The socialisation process that occurs at the workplace is significant especially in:

- A) Tribal societies
- B) Non-literate societies
- C) Industrial societies
- D) Ancient societies

Answer: C) Industrial societies

57. The influence of mass media is evident in:

- A) Limiting cultural exposure
- B) Preventing access to education
- C) Spreading identical values only
- D) Expanding access to information and distant experiences

Answer: D) Expanding access to information and distant experiences

58. Which statement is *true* about socialisation and individuality?

- A) Socialisation completely removes individuality
- B) Socialisation promotes blind conformity
- C) Socialisation is necessary for individuality to develop
- D) Socialisation blocks independent thinking

Answer: C) Socialisation is necessary for individuality to develop

59. A conflict between school values and peer group behaviour is an example of:

A) Gender discrimination	C) Conflict between socialising agencies
B) Lack of freedom	D) Formal curriculum

Answer: C) Conflict between socialising agencies

60. Which medium allowed conduct-books in 19th century India to guide women's behaviour?

A) Radio	C) Print media
B) Internet	D) Television

Answer: C) Print media

61. Which of the following is *not* a traditional socialising agency?

A) Family	C) Social media platforms
B) School	D) Peer group

Answer: C) Social media platforms

62. What enables a child to learn language, values, roles, and customs in society?

A) Employment	C) Migration
B) Socialisation	D) Religion only

Answer: B) Socialisation

63. The idea that girls should clean classrooms while boys are not expected to reflects:

A) Peer learning	C) Hidden curriculum and gender bias
B) Gender-neutral education	D) Positive discipline

Answer: C) Hidden curriculum and gender bias

VERY SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What is the primary purpose of socialization?

The primary purpose of socialization is to teach individuals the norms, values, behaviors, and social skills necessary to function effectively in society.

2. Define ethnocentrism in one sentence.

Ethnocentrism is the belief that one's own culture or group is superior to others.

3. Name one example of non-material culture.

An example of non-material culture is religious beliefs.

4. How does cultural relativism differ from ethnocentrism?

Cultural relativism involves understanding and evaluating a culture based on its own values and standards, while ethnocentrism judges other cultures by the standards of one's own culture.

5. What role do agents of socialization play in shaping individuals?

Agents of socialization, such as family, peers, schools, and media, influence individuals' beliefs, behaviors, and identities by teaching societal norms and values.

6. Give an example of a cultural universal.

An example of a cultural universal is the practice of marriage.

7. Briefly explain the concept of social norms.

Social norms are the expected rules and behaviors that guide how individuals act within a society.

8. How does socialization differ across cultures?

Socialization differs across cultures in the values emphasized, methods of instruction, expectations of behavior, and the roles of various agents like family or school.

9. Define the term "social identity."

Social identity refers to a person's sense of who they are based on their group memberships, such as ethnicity, religion, gender, or nationality.

10. What is the significance of language in cultural transmission?

Language is crucial for cultural transmission as it allows the sharing and passing down of knowledge, beliefs, customs, and traditions from one generation to the next.

SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS RELATED TO CULTURE AND SOCIALIZATION

1. What are the main agents of socialization?

The main agents of socialization are family, school, peer groups, mass media, and religion. Each plays a crucial role in shaping an individual's beliefs, values, and behavior. The family is often the first and most influential agent, teaching basic norms, language, and values. Schools continue this process by instilling discipline, cooperation, and knowledge, while also exposing individuals to diverse perspectives. Peer groups provide a space for social interaction and influence during adolescence, often shaping interests, identity, and behavior. Mass media, including television, internet, and social networks, contributes significantly by spreading cultural norms and ideals. Religion offers moral guidance and shapes worldviews. Together, these agents guide individuals through the process of becoming functioning members of society by transmitting culture and shaping social roles.

2. How does culture influence our behavior?

Culture has a profound impact on human behavior. It provides a framework of values, norms, beliefs, and practices that shape how individuals think, act, and interact with others. From the way we communicate and

express emotions to how we dress, eat, and form relationships, culture plays a defining role. For example, in collectivist cultures, group harmony and family obligations may take precedence over individual desires, while in individualist cultures, personal freedom and achievement are emphasized. Cultural background also influences moral judgments, attitudes toward authority, gender roles, and even body language. By providing guidelines for acceptable and unacceptable behavior, culture helps individuals navigate social life. Although people may not always be consciously aware of it, cultural expectations subtly shape choices and behaviors throughout life.

3. Define cultural relativism.

Cultural relativism is the idea that a person's beliefs, values, and practices should be understood based on their own culture, rather than judged against the criteria of another. It encourages an open-minded and non-judgmental approach to understanding cultural differences. For example, practices that may seem unusual or unacceptable in one culture might hold deep meaning and significance in another. Cultural relativism is important in promoting tolerance and preventing ethnocentrism—the belief that one's own culture is superior. It allows anthropologists, sociologists, and others to study cultures objectively and respectfully. However, it also raises ethical questions, especially when cultural practices conflict with universal human rights. Despite its complexities, cultural relativism remains a key concept in understanding and appreciating cultural diversity in an increasingly globalized world.

4. What is the difference between material and non-material culture?

Material culture refers to the physical objects, artifacts, and tangible products created by a society, such as tools, clothing, buildings, and technology. These items are concrete and can be touched, used, or seen. Non-material culture, on the other hand, consists of the intangible aspects of a society, including beliefs, values, norms, language, customs, and traditions. While material culture reflects the outward expression of a culture, non-material culture represents the underlying ideas and social constructs that shape human behavior. For example, a smartphone (material) reflects technological advancement, while the etiquette of phone usage (non-material) is governed by social norms. Both types of culture are interconnected; material culture often embodies non-material values. Understanding both is essential to fully grasp how societies function and how individuals within those societies interpret and engage with the world around them.

5. How does socialization contribute to the formation of social identity?

Socialization is key to the development of social identity, as it helps individuals learn who they are in relation to others and to society as a whole. Through interactions with agents of socialization—such as family, peers, schools, and media—people acquire a sense of self and understand the social roles they are expected to play. For example, children learn gender roles, cultural values, and appropriate behavior within their community, which shape their identity as members of specific social groups. Over time, individuals

internalize societal norms and develop a sense of belonging to various groups based on ethnicity, religion, class, or nationality. Social identity is not static; it evolves through ongoing social experiences and relationships. By teaching shared norms and values, socialization connects individuals to the broader society and helps them navigate their roles, expectations, and relationships within it.

LONG TYPE QUESTION COMPETENCY BASED

1. Describe a scenario where cultural relativism could be applied effectively. How would understanding cultural relativism contribute to better intercultural communication?

Imagine a healthcare worker from the United States working in a rural village in India. During a prenatal visit, the worker notices that pregnant women avoid certain nutritious foods due to cultural taboos. From a Western medical perspective, these practices might seem harmful or irrational. However, applying **cultural relativism** means understanding these beliefs in the context of the local culture, where dietary restrictions are rooted in generations of traditional knowledge, religious values, and symbolic meanings.

By applying cultural relativism, the healthcare worker refrains from judging or dismissing these practices as "wrong" and instead engages in respectful dialogue. This opens the door to effective intercultural communication, where both parties can exchange ideas without imposing superiority. The worker might find culturally sensitive ways to suggest alternative nutrition while respecting local traditions.

Understanding cultural relativism improves communication by fostering empathy, reducing ethnocentrism, and encouraging active listening. It allows individuals to approach cultural differences with curiosity rather than criticism. This is especially crucial in globalized environments such as international business, diplomacy, and multicultural communities, where success often hinges on mutual understanding. Cultural relativism helps individuals navigate complex cultural interactions with sensitivity, leading to more productive and respectful relationships.

2. Discuss the role of family as an agent of socialization. How does family influence the development of cultural values, norms, and identity in individuals? Provide examples to illustrate your points.

Family is the most fundamental and influential **agent of socialization**, especially during early childhood. It is within the family that individuals first learn the language, customs, beliefs, and behavioral norms of their culture. Through everyday interactions, parents and caregivers model appropriate behavior, instill moral values, and shape children's worldview.

For example, in collectivist cultures such as those found in many Asian countries, families emphasize obedience, respect for elders, and group harmony. Children raised in such environments learn to prioritize family needs over personal desires. In contrast, families in more individualistic cultures like the U.S. often encourage independence, self-expression, and personal achievement.

Family also influences **cultural values** through traditions, religious practices, and storytelling. A child growing up in a religious household may attend worship services regularly and adopt beliefs that guide moral decisions and social interactions. Similarly, families celebrating cultural festivals teach children about their heritage and community identity.

Social norms—such as how to greet others, what is considered polite, or gender role expectations—are also first learned within the family. For instance, a family that values punctuality and order will likely raise children who adopt these traits as social norms.

Overall, the family lays the foundation for a person's **cultural identity**, shaping how they see themselves and interact with the wider world.

3. Explain the concept of social identity and its significance in shaping individual behavior and interactions within society. How do factors such as race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status contribute to the formation of social identity?

Social identity refers to a person's sense of who they are based on their membership in social groups such as race, ethnicity, religion, gender, or class. It plays a vital role in shaping individual behavior, self-perception, and how people relate to others in society.

Social identity influences how individuals view themselves and are viewed by others. For example, someone who identifies strongly with a particular ethnic group may adopt specific cultural practices, language, or values associated with that group. This shared identity fosters a sense of belonging and community but can also create boundaries between different groups.

Race and ethnicity are central to social identity because they often determine one's experiences in society, including opportunities and challenges. For example, racial minorities may experience discrimination, which affects how they perceive themselves and their place in society. Similarly, **socioeconomic status** can shape identity through access to education, occupation, lifestyle, and social networks. A person from a working-class background may develop a different worldview and behavioral norms compared to someone from an affluent background.

Social identity also affects interactions—people may feel solidarity with those who share their identity and act differently toward those from other groups. In this way, social identity both connects and divides, highlighting the importance of understanding its impact in promoting social cohesion and equity.

4. Compare and contrast the concepts of material and non-material culture. Provide examples of each and discuss how these elements interact to create a cohesive cultural framework within a society.

Material culture consists of the physical objects and artifacts that people create and use, such as buildings, technology, clothing, and art. These items are tangible and can be seen or touched. In contrast, **non-material culture** includes the intangible aspects of culture like values, beliefs, norms, language, and customs.

For example, a smartphone is part of material culture, while the etiquette surrounding its use—like not texting during a conversation—is part of non-material culture. Similarly, a national flag is material, while the patriotism it symbolizes belongs to non-material culture.

Though different in form, both elements of culture are closely intertwined. Material objects often reflect and reinforce non-material values. For instance, religious artifacts like crosses or prayer rugs support spiritual practices and convey shared beliefs. Likewise, architecture in a society can reflect values such as individualism (e.g., private homes) or collectivism (e.g., communal spaces).

Together, material and non-material culture form a cohesive **cultural framework**. They influence how people relate to one another, organize society, and interpret the world. A change in one often leads to changes

in the other—for instance, the invention of the internet (material) has reshaped communication norms and social behaviors (non-material).

Understanding both dimensions is essential to fully grasp the complexity and depth of any culture.

5. How does globalization impact cultural diversity and socialization processes worldwide? Discuss both the positive and negative implications of globalization on cultural identity and societal norms, using specific examples to support your arguments.

Globalization is the increasing interconnectedness of societies through trade, communication, and cultural exchange. It has significantly affected cultural diversity and socialization across the globe, with both positive and negative consequences.

On the positive side, globalization fosters **cross-cultural understanding** and access to diverse ideas, lifestyles, and values. People can learn about other cultures through travel, media, and the internet, leading to greater empathy and tolerance. For example, international cuisine, music, and fashion have become part of daily life in many countries, enriching local cultures and expanding individual choices.

However, globalization also poses a threat to **cultural identity and diversity**. Dominant global cultures—particularly Western ones—often overshadow indigenous or local traditions. This can lead to **cultural homogenization**, where unique customs, languages, and beliefs are lost. For instance, many younger generations around the world prefer global brands like McDonald's or Nike over traditional foods or clothing, altering consumption habits and social values.

Socialization processes are also changing. In many societies, children are now influenced more by global media than by local customs or family teachings. While this exposure can be enlightening, it can also lead to identity confusion or erosion of traditional norms.

In conclusion, globalization offers opportunities for growth and learning but also challenges the preservation of cultural uniqueness. A balanced approach that embraces diversity while promoting global cooperation is essential.

6. Explain the difference between enculturation and acculturation, and their impact on socialization.

Answer: Enculturation and acculturation are two processes by which individuals learn and adapt to cultural norms, but they occur under different circumstances.

Enculturation is the process through which individuals learn their native culture from infancy. It happens naturally and unconsciously as children absorb the language, beliefs, values, customs, and behaviors of their own culture by interacting primarily with family and community members. This process shapes their worldview and identity and forms the foundation for how they understand social norms and expectations.

Acculturation, on the other hand, occurs when individuals come into contact with a different culture, often due to immigration, colonization, or globalization. It involves adapting to and sometimes integrating aspects of a new culture while still retaining elements of the original culture. Acculturation can lead to various outcomes: assimilation (fully adopting the new culture), integration (blending both cultures), separation (maintaining the original culture while rejecting the new), or marginalization (rejection of both cultures).

Both enculturation and acculturation significantly impact socialization. Enculturation ensures the continuity of cultural traditions and social norms across generations, while acculturation reflects the dynamic nature of culture in an interconnected world, influencing identity, social roles, and interpersonal relationships.

7. Discuss the role of social institutions in the socialization process.

Answer: Social institutions such as family, education systems, religion, peer groups, and media are vital agents of socialization, each contributing uniquely to the development of individuals and the transmission of culture.

Family is the primary agent of socialization in early life. It teaches children basic norms, values, language, and social roles, and provides emotional support and identity formation.

Schools formalize socialization by teaching discipline, social skills, knowledge, and civic responsibilities. Schools also expose children to diverse perspectives and prepare them for societal roles through education and peer interaction.

Religious institutions often instill moral values, ethical frameworks, and a sense of belonging to a community that shares common beliefs and rituals.

Peer groups provide a social context outside family influence, where individuals learn cooperation, competition, and social norms relevant to their age group. Peers influence behavior, fashion, language, and attitudes, often playing a critical role during adolescence.

Mass media and technology increasingly shape socialization by exposing individuals to cultural norms, ideas, and values from a global perspective. Media can reinforce stereotypes or promote new ways of thinking.

Together, these institutions interact and overlap, guiding individuals through different life stages and social roles, reinforcing cultural continuity, and enabling social cohesion.

8. How does socialization differ across various stages of life?

Answer: Socialization is a lifelong process but varies significantly across different stages of life, each with unique challenges and developmental tasks.

Childhood: This is the foundational stage where basic norms, language, and behaviors are learned primarily through family. Emotional attachment, trust, and early social skills develop here.

Adolescence: Socialization expands as individuals seek independence and develop a personal identity. Peer groups become highly influential, and individuals learn to navigate complex social relationships, roles, and expectations.

Adulthood: Socialization continues as adults take on new roles such as spouses, parents, or workers. Adult socialization involves learning the norms associated with these roles and adapting to societal changes.

Old age: Socialization in later life involves adjusting to retirement, changes in health, and possibly new social roles like becoming grandparents. It also includes coping with the loss of peers and maintaining social networks.

Throughout life, socialization adapts to changing social contexts and roles, reinforcing the individual's integration into society.

9. What is the relationship between socialization and identity formation?

Answer: Socialization and identity formation are closely interconnected processes. Socialization provides the social context and cultural tools that individuals use to develop their sense of self, or identity. From early childhood, social interactions teach people who they are in relation to others, defining roles, statuses, and group memberships that shape self-perception.

Identity formation involves internalizing societal expectations and values, but it also includes negotiation and sometimes resistance. For example, gender identity, ethnic identity, or professional identity are shaped by socialization processes but also involve personal choices and experiences.

As individuals navigate different social contexts, they continuously construct and reconstruct their identities, balancing personal desires with social expectations. Without socialization, identity would lack coherence, as it depends on recognition, acceptance, and feedback from others in society.

UNIT-B : UNDERSTANDING SOCIETY

Topic 7 - Social Change and Social Order in Rural and Urban Society

Important Terms:

Customs Duties, Tariffs: Taxes imposed on goods entering or leaving a country, which increase its price and make it less competitive relative to domestically produced goods.

Dominant Castes: Term attributed to M.N. Srinivas; refers to landowning intermediate castes that are numerically large and therefore enjoy political dominance in a given region.

Gated Communities: Urban localities (usually upper class or affluent) sealed off from its surroundings by fences, walls and gates, with controlled entry and exit.

Gentrification: The term used to describe the conversion of a low class (urban) neighbourhood into a middle or upper class neighbourhood

Ghetto, Ghettoisation: Originally from the term used for the locality where Jews lived in medieval European cities, today refers to any neighbourhood with a concentration of people of a particular religion, ethnicity, caste or other common identity.

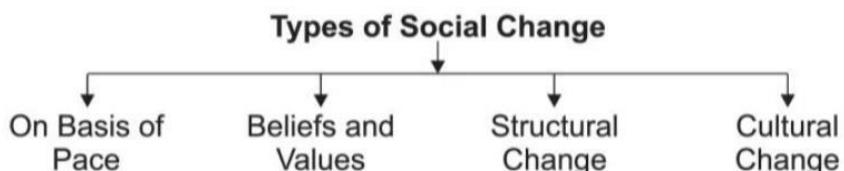
Ghettoisation is the process of creation of ghettos through the conversion of mixed composition neighbourhoods into single community neighbourhoods.

Legitimation: The process of making legitimate, or the grounds on which something is considered legitimate, i.e., proper, just, right etc.

Mass Transit: Modes of fast city transport for large number of people.

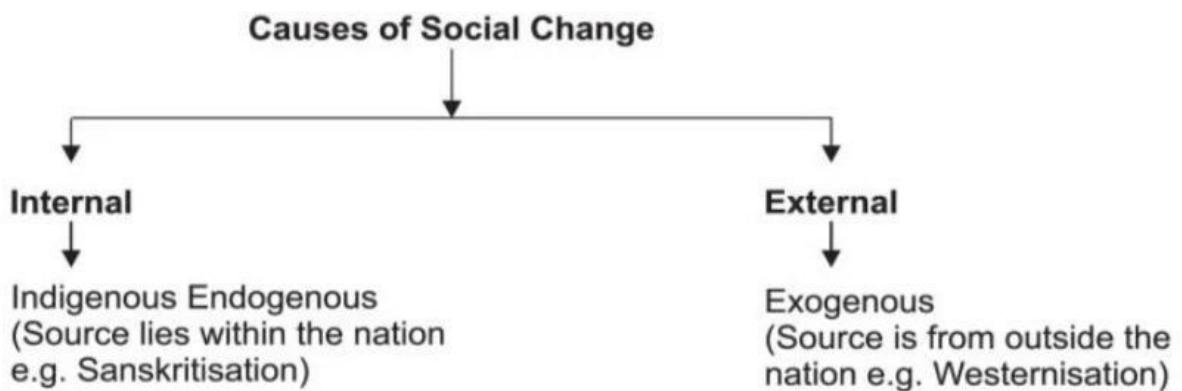
Gist of the Lesson

- Social change refers to changes in structure and culture of the society. Changes can be both intensive and extensive.



- Darwin proposed the theory of evolution and emphasized on the 'survival of the fittest'.
- Darwin's theory of evolution has been adapted to the social world and termed as 'social Darwinism', a theory that emphasised the importance of adaptive change.
- In contrast to evolution, revolutionary change is quick, sudden and overthrows the existing system. Example French Revolution.
- Changes in values and beliefs can also lead to social change.
- On the basis of pace social change may be Evolutionary (Darwin's theory) or Revolutionary (French revolution)
- Changes in ideas, values and beliefs also lead to social change
- Industrialization and urbanization have led to change in the structure of the society.
- Sanskritization and Westernization have brought change in its culture.

Causes of Social Change



Five broad types of sources of causes of social change: Change are environmental, technological, economic, political and cultural.

a) Environment: Nature, ecology and the physical environment and its influence on the structure and shape of society.

(b) Technology and economy: Technology along with economic change has been responsible for immense social changes, for e.g., Industrial revolution.

(c) Politics: Political forces have been the most important causes of social change, for e.g., history of warfare.

- India's struggle for Independence.
- Nepal's rejections of monarchy.
- Biggest political change of history: universal adult franchise.

(d) Culture: Ideas, values beliefs are important in shaping people's life. Changes in their beliefs help to transform society.

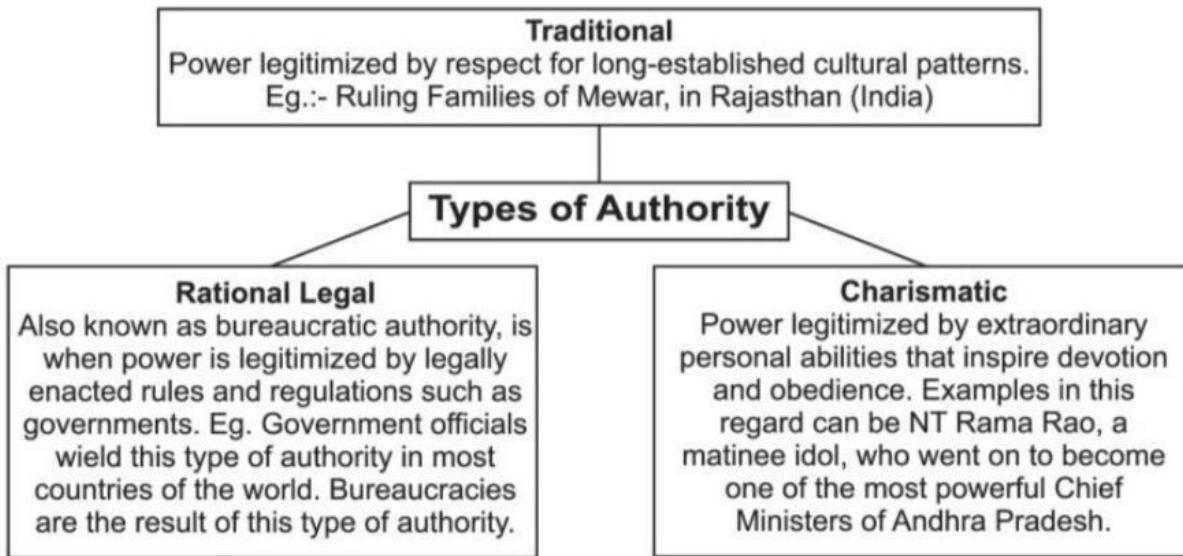
- Women's struggle for equality.

No single factor can account for social change. Causes of social change are often inter-related. Pace of change in modern and contemporary times is much faster than before.

Counter culture: Counter are protests against or refusal to conform to prevalent social norms. Eg - Youth rebellion

The content of this protest may involve anything from hairstyles and clothing fashions to language or lifestyle.

- Social order: refers to active maintenance and reproduction of particular pattern of social relations and of values and norms.
- Ways of achieving order:
 - (a) When people spontaneously wish to abide by a set of rules & norms.
 - (b) When people are compelled in various ways to obey norms.
- Authority: is defined by Max Weber as legitimate power - that is, power considered to be justified or proper, e.g. authority of a teacher, a police officer, etc.



- Law: is an explicitly codified norm or rule. It is usually written down, and there are laws that specify how laws are to be made or changed. Laws apply to all citizens of a country.
- Contestation: refers to broad forms of insistent disagreement. It includes dissent or protest against laws or lawful authorities.
- Crime: is an act that violates an existing law. The moral worth of the act is not determined solely by the fact that it violates existing law. If the existing law is believed to be unjust, e.g. a person may claim to be breaking moral reason, e.g. when Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law, he was committing a crime.
- Violence is the enemy of social order, and an extreme form of contestation that transgresses not only the law, but important social norms. Violence in society is the product of social tensions. It is also a challenge to the authority of the state.

Social Order and Social Change in villages, Town and City:

- Villages emerged as part of the major changes in social structure brought about by the transition from nomadic ways of life based on hunting, gathering food and transient agriculture to a more settled form of life.
- Investment in land and technological innovations in agriculture created the possibility of producing surplus.
- Advanced division of labour created the need for occupational specialisation.
- All these changes together shaped the emergence of the village as a population settlement based on a particular form of social organisation.

Distinction between villages and cities:

- Villages - significant proportion of its population is involved in agriculture activities, low density of population as compared to cities and towns.
- City Majority of people engaged in non-agriculture pursuits. Population density i.e. (the number of persons per unit area, such as square km) is higher than villages.

Social order and social Change in Rural Areas:

- Change is slower to arrive in villages than in towns because of personalised relationships and as traditional social practices are stronger.
- New modes of communication have accelerated the pace of change in villages.
- Land reforms have altered the structure of land ownership.
- Changes in the technological organisation of agriculture also has a large and immediate impact on rural society.

- Sudden fluctuations in agricultural prices, droughts or floods can cause havoc in rural society.
- Large scale development programmes aimed at the rural people can also have an enormous impact e.g. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of 2005.

Social Order and Social Change in Urban Areas:

- Urbanism as a way of life for large segments of the population is a modern Phenomenon.
- City life and modernity go very well together.
- City fosters the development of group identities, based on factors like race, religion, ethnicity etc.
- High population density places a great premium on SPACE and creates very complex problems of logistics.
- City life presents formidable challenges of planning, implementation and maintenance.
- Shortage of housing for the poor leads to homelessness and the phenomenon of 'street people'. It is also the leading cause for the emergence of slums.
- People live in cities is based on socio-cultural identities. Creation of ghettos through the conversion of mixed composition neighbourhoods into single community neighbourhoods (ghettoisation) is common in cities all over the world.
- City centres are experiencing a revival in many major western cities as attempts are made to regenerate community life. A related phenomenon 'gentrification' which refers to the conversion of a previously lower-class neighbourhood into a middle and upper class one.
- Changes in modes of mass transport may also bring about significant social change in cities.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. **According to the passage, which period has seen the fastest pace of change in human history?**

a) Last 500,000 years	c) Last 400 years
b) Last 6,000 years	d) Last 100 years

Answer: d) Last 100 years

2. **What does the "Clock of Human History" analogy suggest?**

- a) Civilisation is older than agriculture.
- b) Most change in human history occurred recently.
- c) Human beings did not evolve from animals.
- d) Paper money existed since early civilisation.

Answer: b) Most change in human history occurred recently.

3. **Which of the following best defines social change according to the passage?**

- a) Any economic or political change
- b) Change in the dress code of a community
- c) Change that transforms the underlying structure of society
- d) Change in the behaviour of a few people

Answer: c) Change that transforms the underlying structure of society

4. **Which term is used for slow, long-term change in society?**

a) Revolutionary change	c) Evolutionary change
b) Technological change	d) Economic change

Answer: c) Evolutionary change

5. **Darwin's theory led to the development of which concept in sociology?**

a) Social revolution	c) Social Darwinism
b) Social engineering	d) Social evolution

Answer: c) Social Darwinism

6. Which of the following is an example of revolutionary change?

- a) Invention of the wheel
- b) Change in fashion trends
- c) French Revolution
- d) Spread of oral traditions

Answer: c) French Revolution

7. What was a major structural change in financial transactions according to the passage?

- a) Barter system
- b) Use of cowries as money
- c) Introduction of paper money
- d) Establishment of ATM machines

Answer: c) Introduction of paper money

8. What kind of social change was brought by new ideas about childhood in the 19th century?

- a) Technological change
- b) Structural change
- c) Cultural and value-based change
- d) Environmental change

Answer: c) Cultural and value-based change

9. Which of the following sources is *not* one of the five broad causes of social change mentioned in the text?

- a) Environmental
- b) Technological
- c) Historical
- d) Political

Answer: c) Historical

10. Which of these statements is true according to the passage?

- a) All changes are considered social change.
- b) Social change only refers to political revolutions.
- c) Social change must be both intensive and extensive.
- d) The environment no longer influences society at all.

Answer: c) Social change must be both intensive and extensive.

11. Child labour was once considered normal because:

- a) Children were stronger than adults.
- b) There was no concept of childhood as a special stage.
- c) Schools did not accept young students.
- d) Governments encouraged child labour.

Answer: b) There was no concept of childhood as a special stage.

12. Why has the influence of the environment on society decreased over time?

- a) People migrated to better places
- b) Governments control the environment
- c) Technology helps overcome environmental limitations
- d) Environment has stopped changing

Answer: c) Technology helps overcome environmental limitations

13. What is one of the most powerful causes of sudden social change mentioned in the text?

- a) Democracy
- b) Industrialization
- c) Natural disasters
- d) Cultural festivals

Answer: c) Natural disasters

14. Which of the following is an irreversible change caused by nature?

- a) Re-election of a leader
- b) Destruction of livelihoods by a tsunami
- c) Change in fashion trends
- d) Shift of capital city

Answer: b) Destruction of livelihoods by a tsunami

15. Which example is given to show the constructive role of the environment?

- a) Earthquakes in Turkey
- b) Tsunami in Tamil Nadu
- c) Oil discovery in West Asia
- d) Floods in Bihar

Answer: c) Oil discovery in West Asia

16. Which technological invention triggered the Industrial Revolution?

- a) Telegraph
- b) Internet
- c) Steam engine
- d) Electric bulb

Answer: c) Steam engine

17. What helped change the dynamics of international trade and migration?

- a) Airlines
- b) Steamships
- c) Bicycles
- d) Bullock carts

Answer: b) Steamships

18. Which two inventions from China had limited early impact but changed society later?

- a) Compass and telescope
- b) Paper and gunpowder
- c) Iron and bronze
- d) Silk and porcelain

Answer: b) Paper and gunpowder

19. The destruction of India's handloom industry was caused by:

- a) Mughal invasions
- b) Modern science
- c) Spinning and weaving machines
- d) Climate change

Answer: c) Spinning and weaving machines

20. The invention of the photocopying machine led to:

- a) Decline of the textile industry
- b) Growth in mail services
- c) Easier and cheaper reproduction of documents
- d) Increase in electricity bills

Answer: c) Easier and cheaper reproduction of documents

21. Plantation agriculture led to the establishment of which social evil?

- a) Globalization
- b) Urbanization
- c) Slavery
- d) Feudalism

Answer: c) Slavery

22. Which Indian region saw forced migration due to tea plantations?

- a) Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- b) Eastern India – Jharkhand & Chhattisgarh
- c) Gujarat and Rajasthan
- d) Punjab and Haryana

Answer: b) Eastern India – Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh

23. Which event showed how political change can bring social transformation?

- a) French Revolution
- b) Japan's surrender in World War II
- c) The invention of the wheel
- d) Launch of Facebook

Answer: b) Japan's surrender in World War II

24. Universal adult franchise is described as:

- a) A form of monarchy
- b) The beginning of capitalism
- c) The biggest political change in history
- d) An outdated idea

Answer: c) The biggest political change in history

25. What principle does universal adult franchise represent?

- a) Only educated people can vote
- b) One person, one vote
- c) Vote by wealth
- d) Vote by birth

Answer: b) One person, one vote

26. Max Weber's theory linked Protestant ethics to the rise of:

- a) Feudalism
- b) Agriculture
- c) Capitalism
- d) Socialism

Answer: c) Capitalism

27. Which movement challenged the caste system in medieval India?

- a) Arya Samaj
- b) Bhakti Movement
- c) Civil Disobedience Movement
- d) Non-cooperation Movement

Answer: b) Bhakti Movement

28. What role did women play during World War II in Western countries?

- a) Soldiers only
- b) Doctors and nurses only
- c) Factory workers replacing men
- d) Homemakers only

Answer: c) Factory workers replacing men

29. Women's increasing role in household purchases has influenced:

- a) Religion
- b) Weather reports
- c) Advertisements and media
- d) War strategies

Answer: c) Advertisements and media

30. Which sport was used as a symbol of national pride in colonial India?

- a) Football
- b) Hockey
- c) Kabaddi
- d) Cricket

Answer: d) Cricket

31. The England-Australia cricket rivalry symbolized:

- a) British dominance over Germany
- b) Climate-related competition
- c) Colonial resentment against upper-class authority
- d) Technological superiority

Answer: c) Colonial resentment against upper-class authority

32. Which of the following statements is true about social change?

- a) Only kings bring social change
- b) It is caused only by wars
- c) It can be triggered by a combination of factors
- d) It never happens in modern times

Answer: c) It can be triggered by a combination of factors

33. Social change gains meaning only when it is viewed in contrast with:

- a) Urbanisation
- b) Social mobility
- c) Social order
- d) Culture

Answer: c) Social order

34. Why does society resist or control change?

- a) To become more modern
- b) To reproduce itself over time and maintain stability
- c) To promote technological development
- d) To follow traditions blindly

Answer: b) To reproduce itself over time and maintain stability

35. In a stratified society, which group generally resists social change?

- a) Subordinated groups
- b) Oppressed groups
- c) Dominant groups
- d) Middle class

Answer: c) Dominant groups

36. Which of the following helps in producing spontaneous consent to social order?

- a) Punishment
- b) Wealth and status
- c) Socialisation
- d) Political parties

Answer: c) Socialisation

37. According to Max Weber, which term refers to legitimate power?

- a) Domination
- b) Authority
- c) Coercion
- d) Consent

Answer: b) Authority

38. Which of these is an example of formal, codified authority?

- a) A singer's influence on fans
- b) A teacher in the classroom
- c) A gang leader's command
- d) A parent in the home

Answer: b) A teacher in the classroom

39. What is a 'law' in the context of social order?

- a) A moral rule
- b) A religious code
- c) An explicitly codified norm
- d) An inherited custom

Answer: c) An explicitly codified norm

40. What do we call disagreement or refusal to conform to prevailing social norms?

- a) Stratification
- b) Socialisation
- c) Contestation
- d) Domination

Answer: c) Contestation

41. According to the passage, what does the term 'crime' strictly refer to?

- a) An act of violence
- b) Breaking moral values
- c) Violation of an existing law
- d) Disobedience to elders

Answer: c) Violation of an existing law

42. What did Gandhi's act of breaking the salt law demonstrate?

- a) An act of social mobility
- b) An illegal crime without moral basis
- c) A moral protest through civil disobedience
- d) A violent uprising against law

Answer: c) A moral protest through civil disobedience

43. Which institution is considered to have a monopoly over the legitimate use of violence?

- a) Family
- b) Religious groups
- c) State
- d) Police station

Answer: c) State

44. Which of the following marks the failure of the regime of legitimisation and consent?

- a) Voting in elections
- b) Rituals and customs
- c) Violence in society
- d) Civil disobedience

Answer: c) Violence in society

45. Which of the following statements is true about domination?

- a) It always involves visible force
- b) It exists only during war
- c) It can be smooth and habitual
- d) It never exists in modern societies

Answer: c) It can be smooth and habitual

46. Legitimacy in power relations refers to:

- a) The ability to use weapons
- b) Acceptance and justification of power
- c) Resistance to social change
- d) Economic equality

Answer: b) Acceptance and justification of power

47. Youth rebellion is an example of:

a) Violence

b) Cultural cooperation

Answer: c) Contestation

c) Contestation

d) Authority

48. From a sociological point of view, how did villages emerge?

A) Due to industrialisation

C) As a result of urbanisation

B) From settled forms of agriculture

D) Through migration from cities

Answer: B) From settled forms of agriculture

49. Which of the following is *not* a basis to distinguish rural and urban areas?

A) Population density

B) Size of settlement

C) Agriculture-related economic activities

D) Population engaged in non-agricultural work

Answer: B) Size of settlement

50. What is a key feature of social structure in villages?

A) It is based on industries

B) It is anonymous and impersonal

C) It follows traditional patterns like caste and religion

D) It is highly mobile and flexible

Answer: C) It follows traditional patterns like caste and religion

51. What term is used in Census reports for a city along with its suburban areas and satellite settlements?

A) Metro zone

C) Urban cluster

B) Smart city

D) Urban agglomeration

Answer: D) Urban agglomeration

52. Which sociologist introduced the concept of 'dominant castes'?

A) G.S. Ghurye

C) M.N. Srinivas

B) A.R. Desai

D) Iravati Karve

Answer: C) M.N. Srinivas

53. Why is change slower in rural areas compared to urban areas?

A) Villages are more developed

B) Villagers are less intelligent

C) Traditional power structures and poor communication networks

D) Cities are less populated

Answer: C) Traditional power structures and poor communication networks

54. What is the main administrative difference between a town and a city?

A) Number of schools

C) Population size

B) Type of governance

D) Language spoken

Answer: C) Population size

55. Which of the following has helped reduce the cultural lag between villages and towns?

A) Folk festivals

C) Television and telecommunication

B) Political rallies

D) Traditional rituals

Answer: C) Television and telecommunication

56. What impact did land reforms have on rural society after independence?

A) Increased power of absentee landlords

C) Shifted power to intermediate castes

B) Gave land rights to urban people

D) Reduced agricultural production

Answer: C) Shifted power to intermediate castes

57. Which government programme was launched in 2005 to provide employment to the rural poor?

A) PM-KISAN

B) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

Answer: C) MGNREGA

C) MGNREGA

D) Bharat Nirman

58. What is meant by 'urbanisation'?

A) Moving from cities to villages

B) Construction of temples and forts

C) Increasing share of population in urban areas

D) Reducing rural population

Answer: C) Increasing share of population in urban areas

59. What major impact do floods or droughts have on rural society?

A) Boost agricultural production

C) Increase urban migration

B) Cause economic crisis & social upheaval

D) Promote tourism

Answer: B) Cause economic crisis and social upheaval

60. Which year did the Census of India report 37.7% urban population?

A) 2001

C) 2021

B) 2011

D) 1991

Answer: B) 2011

61. Why is anonymity difficult in rural villages?

A) Large population

C) Internet connectivity

B) Everyone knows each other

D) Frequent travel

Answer: B) Everyone knows each other

62. What challenge do subordinate sections face in rural areas while expressing dissent?

A) Media exposure

C) Easy identification and retaliation

B) Police protection

D) Political freedom

Answer: C) Easy identification and retaliation

63. Which of the following is *not* a traditional factor in the emergence of cities?

A. Trade

C. Agricultural production

B. Religious significance

D. Military strategy

Answer: C. Agricultural production

64. The term *urbanism as a way of life* refers to:

A. Ancient military rule

C. Modern individual-centered city living

B. Rural agricultural lifestyle

D. Traditional religious customs

Answer: C. Modern individual-centered city living

65. In contrast to rural areas, urban areas nurture:

A. Group-based identities

C. Individuality and personal freedom

B. Social hierarchy

D. Only traditional occupations

Answer: C. Individuality and personal freedom

66. What is a *slum*?

A. A clean but densely populated area

B. A city centre with corporate offices

C. An overcrowded area with poor civic facilities

D. A gated community

Answer: C. An overcrowded area with poor civic facilities

67. Which of the following is *not* a feature of slums?

- A. Settled property rights
- B. Lack of sanitation

Answer: A. Settled property rights

68. What are *gated communities*?

- A. Low-income urban housing colonies
- B. Neighbourhoods built along rivers
- C. Affluent, walled communities with controlled access
- D. Government housing schemes

Answer: C. Affluent, walled communities with controlled access

69. What is *gentrification*?

- A. Building factories in rural areas
- B. Migration of the poor to urban centres
- C. Conversion of poor neighbourhoods into rich areas
- D. Building temples in cities

Answer: C. Conversion of poor neighbourhoods into rich areas

70. The most important problem related to social order in urban areas is:

- A. Religious conversions
- B. Scarcity of water
- C. Lack of modern education
- D. Managing space & spatial planning

Answer: D. Managing space & spatial planning

71. What kind of transport system greatly affects quality of life in cities?

- A. Bullock carts
- B. Private air transport
- C. Urban mass transit systems
- D. Temple chariots

Answer: C. Urban mass transit systems

72. Which Indian city's local trains are known for creating unique commuter subcultures?

- A. Delhi
- B. Bengaluru
- C. Mumbai
- D. Chennai

Answer: C. Mumbai

73. Why do suburbs grow while city centres decline, as seen in many world cities?

- A. Due to pollution
- B. Because of better land prices
- C. Affluent classes move out of city centres
- D. Cities are abandoned

Answer: C. Affluent classes move out of city centres

74. One of the visible elements of social change in cities is:

- A. Population shrinking
- B. Return of people to villages
- C. Rise and fall of neighbourhoods
- D. Elimination of slums

Answer: C. Rise and fall of neighbourhoods

75. Which of the following cities is known for car-based urban transport?

- A. London
- B. New York
- C. Los Angeles
- D. Tokyo

Answer: C. Los Angeles

76. What influences the urban housing pattern significantly?

- A. Agricultural seasons
- B. Distance from religious places
- C. Proximity to workplaces and transport systems
- D. Size of temples and mosques

Answer: C. Proximity to workplaces and transport systems

77. What is the central concern of social change in Indian cities today?

- A. Revival of temples
- B. Managing population growth & migration

- C. Eradicating traditions
- D. Promoting ancient languages

Answer: B. Managing population growth & migration

Unseen passage based question-answers-

M.N. Srinivas has named these groups as the 'dominant castes. In many regional contexts, the dominant castes became very powerful in economic terms and dominated the countryside and hence also electoral politics. In more recent times, these dominant castes are themselves facing opposition from the assertive uprisings of castes further below them, the lowest and the most backward castes. This has led to major social upheavals in many states like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Finally, religious places attracted large numbers of pilgrims and thus supported an urban economy. In India too we have examples of such old cities, including the well-known medieval trading towns of Tezpur on the Brahmaputra river in Assam or Kozhikode (formerly known as Calicut) on the Arabian Sea in northern Kerala. We also have many examples of temple towns and places of religious pilgrimage, such as Ajmer in Rajasthan, Varanasi (also known as Banaras or Kashi) in Uttar Pradesh, or Madurai in Tamil Nadu.

Q.1. Where do we find pilgrims and religious places in India and supported an urban economy?

Q.2. Which old city do we find in India?

Unseen passage answers

Ans 1 Many states like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Finally, religious places attracted large numbers of pilgrims and thus supported an urban economy.

Ans 2 Such old cities, including the well-known medieval trading towns of Tezpur on the Brahmaputra River in Assam or Kozhikode (formerly known as Calicut) on the Arabian Sea in northern Kerala.

Very Short Answer Questions:

1. What are the sources of social change?

Sources of social change include technology, cultural innovation, social movements, economic shifts, political changes, and environmental factors. These forces alter societal structures, relationships, and norms. For example, the internet revolutionized communication, while social movements like civil rights transformed legal systems. Globalization and education also significantly influence how societies evolve over time.

2. Give any two examples of revolutionary change.

Two examples of revolutionary change are the **French Revolution (1789)**, which overthrew monarchy and introduced democratic ideals in France, and the **Russian Revolution (1917)**, which led to the collapse of the czarist regime and the rise of communism under the Soviet Union. Both drastically transformed political, social, and economic systems in their respective societies.

3. What do you understand by 'universal adult franchise'?

Universal adult franchise refers to the right of all adult citizens, regardless of gender, caste, religion, or economic status, to vote in elections. It ensures equal participation in the democratic process. In India, for example, every citizen aged 18 and above has the right to vote, making the political system more inclusive and representative.

4. What is counter-culture?

Counter-culture refers to a cultural group or movement that actively rejects and opposes the dominant

societal norms and values. It seeks to create an alternative lifestyle or ideology. For example, the 1960s hippie movement in the U.S. opposed mainstream values like consumerism and war, promoting peace, love, and communal living instead.

5. What do you understand by the term ghettoisation?

Ghettoisation is the process by which a specific community, often marginalized due to religion, ethnicity, or class, is confined to a particular area or neighborhood. This segregation can lead to social exclusion, limited access to resources, and poor living conditions. It often results from discrimination, poverty, or targeted urban planning policies.

Short Answer type Questions:

1. Distinguish between evolutionary and revolutionary forms of social change.

Evolutionary social change is a gradual, continuous process that occurs over a long period of time. It involves slow transformations in values, customs, technology, or institutions and often goes unnoticed until significant change becomes apparent. Examples include the gradual shift from agrarian to industrial societies or changes in family structures.

Revolutionary social change, on the other hand, is rapid and fundamental. It often results in a complete overhaul of existing political, economic, or social systems. This form of change is usually marked by conflict, protest, or uprising. Historical examples include the French Revolution and the Russian Revolution. While evolutionary change is stable and cumulative, revolutionary change tends to be disruptive and can lead to periods of instability before a new order is established.

2. Nature, ecology and physical environment have significant influence on the structure and shape of society. Discuss.

Nature, ecology, and the physical environment play a crucial role in shaping social structures and cultural development. Geography determines settlement patterns—societies near rivers or fertile plains tend to develop agriculture, which influences economic systems, population density, and political organization. Climate affects lifestyle, clothing, food habits, and housing. For example, desert communities adapt differently compared to those in coastal or mountainous regions.

Environmental resources like minerals, forests, and water also shape economies and power dynamics. Societies dependent on oil or agriculture often structure their labor and trade accordingly. Additionally, ecological changes, such as natural disasters or climate change, can lead to migration, conflict, or technological innovation.

Thus, the physical environment not only supports but also limits and directs societal evolution, affecting how communities organize and adapt over time.

3. How do changes in values and beliefs lead to social changes?

Values and beliefs form the foundation of a society's moral and ethical framework. When these shift, they can lead to significant social change. For instance, changing attitudes toward gender equality have transformed social institutions, leading to legal reforms, increased female participation in the workforce, and altered family dynamics. Similarly, evolving beliefs about environmental responsibility have spurred green movements and policy changes worldwide.

Such changes often begin within smaller groups or movements and, over time, influence larger societal structures. Education, media, and activism are key in spreading new values. For example, the civil rights movement in the U.S. challenged racial segregation by promoting equality and justice, eventually leading to legislative change.

In essence, as collective values shift, so do norms, laws, and institutions—reflecting and reinforcing new societal directions.

4. What is the role of politics in bringing about social change?

Politics plays a central role in initiating and managing social change. Through policymaking, legislation, and governance, political institutions shape societal norms, rights, and opportunities. Political leaders and movements can challenge existing inequalities and introduce reforms. For example, the introduction of affirmative action policies in various countries helped reduce historical social and economic disparities. Political ideologies also influence social values—democracies tend to promote freedom and equality, while authoritarian regimes may enforce strict control over social behavior. Moreover, political activism, protests, and civil disobedience have historically been powerful tools for social change.

Movements like India's independence struggle or the American civil rights movement were deeply political and led to profound societal transformation. In essence, politics provides both the framework and the mechanisms through which social change can be implemented, resisted, or accelerated.

5. 'Authority is defined by legitimate power.' Explain.

Authority refers to power that is accepted as legitimate by society. It is the right to command and be obeyed, not merely through force but because individuals or institutions are seen as rightful leaders. This legitimacy may come from tradition (e.g., monarchies), legal-rational systems (e.g., democratic governments), or charismatic leadership (e.g., influential leaders like Mahatma Gandhi).

Unlike raw power, which may rely on coercion, authority is stable and sustainable because it is based on social consent. For instance, police officers have authority because society recognizes and supports their legal role. Without legitimacy, power becomes oppressive and is likely to be resisted.

Max Weber identified three types of legitimate authority—traditional, legal-rational, and charismatic—each rooted in different sources of legitimacy. Thus, authority ensures social order by aligning power with societal approval and norms.

Long Answer type Questions

1. How is authority related to domination and the law?

Authority, Domination, and the Law: A Delicate Dance: Authority, domination, and the law are intricately woven threads in the tapestry of social order. While seemingly distinct, they interact in profound ways:

Authority: Imagine a conductor leading an orchestra. Their authority isn't simply about having a baton. It's the **acceptance** by musicians that their leadership guides the performance. This acceptance stems from the conductor's expertise and the established rules of music. This is the essence of authority - **legitimate power**.

People acknowledge the authority's right to make decisions and enforce rules because they believe in their legitimacy.

Domination: Now consider a warlord controlling territory through fear. Their power is undeniable, but it lacks legitimacy. People obey out of fear of punishment, not respect for the warlord's right to rule. This is domination - **power without acceptance**. It creates a fragile order, prone to resistance when fear diminishes.

The Law: Here's where the law steps in. It acts as the **scaffolding** that strengthens authority. A well-defined legal system establishes clear rules for behavior and consequences for violations. It fosters **predictability**

and a sense of **fairness**. When authority figures make decisions based on these laws, their legitimacy is reinforced. People are more likely to accept the conductor's leadership if they believe it follows the established "score" (laws) of music.

The Symbiotic Relationship: The relationship is symbiotic. **Authority relies on the law** for legitimacy. Clear legal frameworks provide a basis for authority and ensure their decisions aren't arbitrary. Conversely, **the law needs a legitimate authority** to enforce it effectively. If people don't believe in the authority's right to rule, the law becomes a toothless tiger. Social order weakens as adherence becomes optional.

The Breakdown: Imagine the conductor starts making up the music on the fly, ignoring the score. The musicians might initially follow out of habit, but resentment and resistance would soon build. Similarly, an authority figure consistently acting outside the law loses legitimacy, leading to social unrest and challenges to their power.

In essence, authority thrives in the fertile ground nurtured by a legitimate legal system. The law provides the framework, and authority ensures its smooth operation.

2. Define Authority. Explain the different types of authority with suitable examples.

Unveiling the Faces of Authority: Exploring Different Types : Authority isn't a one-size-fits-all concept. Sociologists have identified different types based on the source of their legitimacy:

- **Traditional Authority:** This is the authority of "because it's always been done this way." Imagine a king or queen. Their power stems from **customs and traditions** passed down through generations. People accept their rule because it's the established order, a familiar melody in the social orchestra.
- **Charismatic Authority:** Here, the leader's **personal magnetism** and exceptional qualities become the source of authority. Think of a revolutionary leader who inspires fervent loyalty with their charisma. People follow not because of laws, but because they believe the leader has a special destiny, like a captivating soloist leading the orchestra in an unexpected yet powerful direction.
- **Legal-Rational Authority:** This is the authority of established **rules and procedures**. Modern bureaucracies exemplify this. People accept the authority of a judge because they believe in the fairness and legitimacy of the legal system, not necessarily the individual judge. It's like following the conductor's lead because everyone agrees it's the best way to play the piece, not because they particularly like the conductor themselves.

Understanding these different types of authority helps us navigate the complexities of social order. It highlights the importance of legitimacy and the diverse ways power structures can be established.

3. What are some kinds of changes brought about by technology and the economy?

- **Answer-** The combination of technological and economic change has been responsible for immense social changes, especially in the modern period.
- Technology affects society in a wide variety of ways. As seen above, it can help us to resist, control, adapt to or harness nature in different ways. In combination with the very powerful institution of the

market, technological change can be as impressive in its social impact as natural factors like a tsunami or the discovery of oil.

- The discovery of steam power allowed emerging forms of large-scale industry to make use of a source of energy that was not only far stronger than animals or human beings, but was also capable of continuous operation without the need for rest.
- Modes of transport like the steam, ship and the railways transformed the economy and social geography of the world.
- The rail, road enabled the westward expansion of industry and trade on the American continent and in Asia. In India too, the railways have played a very important role in shaping the economy, especially in the first century after their introduction in 1853.
- Steamships made ocean voyages much faster and much more reliable, thereby changing the dynamics of international trade and migration. Both these developments created gigantic ripples of change which affected not only the economy but also the social, cultural and demographic dimensions of world 3 society.
- The rail, road enabled the westward expansion of industry and trade on the American continent and in Asia. In India too, the railways have played a very important role in shaping the economy, especially in the first century after their introduction in 1853.
- From that vantage point, given the advantage of enabling circumstances, gunpowder helped to transform the technology of warfare and the paper-print revolution changed society forever.

UNIT-B : UNDERSTANDING SOCIETY

TOPIC 9- INTRODUCING WESTERN SOCIOLOGISTS

Important Terms:

- **Alienation:** A condition in which men are dominated by forces of their own creations, which confront them as other powers. It is a process in capitalist society by which human beings are separated from nature, other humans, their self and their work. According to Marx, it is a condition of self-estrangement.
- **Charismatic authority:** Based on charismatic legitimacy which depends on devotion to the specific and exceptional sanctity, heroism or exemplary behavior.
- **Surplus value:** It refers to the quality of value produced by the worker beyond the necessary labour time.
- **Office:** A public post or position of impersonal and formal authority with specified powers and responsibilities.
- **Enlightenment:** A period in 18th century when philosophers rejected the supremacy of relations doctrines, established reason as the means of truth and the human beings as the sole bearer of reason.
- **Bureaucracy:** A mode of organisation which was premised on the separation of the public from the domestic world. Regulated by explicit rules and regulations.
- **Productive forces:** All the means or factors of production such as land, labour, technology, . source of energy etc.

Gist of the Lesson

The modern era in Europe and the conditions of modernity were brought about by three major processes. These were:

- The Enlightenment or dawning of the age of reason.
- The quest for political sovereignty embodied in the French Revolution.
- The system of mass manufacture inaugurated by the Industrial Revolution.

The Enlightenment:

- The ability to think rationally and critically transformed the individual human being into both the producer and the user of all knowledge, the 'knowing subject'.
- Only persons who could think and reason could be considered as a complete human being.
- For reason to become the defining feature of the human world, it was necessary to displace nature, religion and the divine acts of gods from the central position.
- The Enlightenment was made possible by, and in turn helped to develop, attitudes of mind that we refer to today as secular, scientific and humanistic.

The French Revolution:

- The French Revolution (1789) announced the arrival of political sovereignty at the level of individuals as well as nation-states.
- The Declaration of Human Rights asserted the equality of all citizens and questioned the legitimacy of privileges inherited by birth.
- The peasants, most of whom were serfs (or bonded labourers) tied to landed estates owned by members of the aristocracy, were freed of their bonds.
- The numerous taxes paid by the peasants to the feudal lords and to the churches were cancelled.
- The state had to respect the privacy of the autonomous individual and its laws could not intrude upon the domestic life of the people.
- A separation was built between the public realm of the state and a private realm of the household.
- Religion and the family became more ‘private’ while education (specially schooling) became more ‘public’.
- The nation-state itself was also redefined as a sovereign entity with a centralized government.
- The ideals of the French Revolution—liberty, equality and fraternity became the watchwords of the modern state.

The Industrial Revolution:

The foundations of modern industry had two major aspects. The first was the systematic application of science and technology to industrial production, particularly the invention of new machines and the harnessing of new sources of power.

Secondly, the industrial revolution also evolved new ways of organizing labour and markets on a scale larger than anything in the past.

- Low wages at the factory meant that men, women and even children had to work long hours in hazardous circumstances to make out a living.
- Modern forms of governance, with the state assuming control of health, sanitation, crime control and general ‘development’ created the demand for new kinds of knowledge.
- Karl Marx was from Germany but spent most of his intellectually productive years in exile in Britain.
- Marx had studied philosophy but he was not a philosopher. He was a social thinker who advocated an end to oppression and exploitation.
- He believed that scientific socialism would achieve this goal.
- Marx argued that human society had progressed through different stages. These were: primitive communism, slavery, feudalism and capitalism.
- Capitalist society was marked by an ever intensifying process of alienation operating at several levels.
 - First, modern capitalist society is one where humans are more alienated from nature than ever before.
 - Second, human beings are alienated from each other as capitalism individualizes previously collective forms of social organization, and relationships get more and more market-mediated.
 - Third, a large mass of working people is alienated from the fruits of its labour because workers do not own the products they produce.

Marx believed that capitalism was nevertheless a necessary and progressive stage of human history because it created the preconditions for an egalitarian future free from both exploitation and poverty.

- Capitalist society would be transformed by its victims, i.e. the working class, who would unite to collectively bring about a revolution to overthrow it and establish a free and equal socialist society.
- In order to understand the working of capitalism, Marx undertook an elaborate study of its political, social and specially its economic aspects.
- Marx’s conception of the economy was based on the notion of a mode of production.
- The economic base is primarily economic and includes the productive forces and production relations.
- Productive forces refer to all the means or factors of production such as land, labour, technology, sources of energy (such as electricity, coal, petroleum and so on).

- Production relations refer to all the economic relationships and forms of labour organization which are involved in production.
- Production relations are also property relations, or relationships based on the ownership or control of the means of production.
- Marx argued that people's ideas and beliefs originated from the economic system of which they were part.
- How human beings earned their livelihood determined how they thought – material life shaped ideas, ideas did not shape material life.
- Marx laid great emphasis on economic structures and processes because he believed that they formed the foundations of every social system throughout human history.

Class Struggle:

- For Marx, the most important method of classifying people into social groups was with reference to the production process, rather than religion, language, nationality or similar identities.
- He argued that people who occupy the same position in the social production process will eventually form a class.
- As the mode of production – i.e., the production technology and the social relations of production changes, conflicts develop between different classes which result in struggles.
- The capitalist mode of production creates the working class, which is a new urban, property-less group created by the destruction of the feudal agricultural system.
- Serfs and small peasants were thrown off their lands and deprived of their earlier sources of livelihood.
- A new social group was created consisting of property-less people who were forced to work for their living. This shared location within the production process makes workers into a class.
- Marx was a leader of class struggle. He believed that class struggle was the major driving force of change in society.
- Marx and Engle presented their views in a clear and concise manner. Its opening lines declare, 'The history of all hitherto existing societies is the history of class struggle'.
- The working class lost all the means of production that it owned (or had access to) in the past. Thus, in the capitalist social system, workers had no choice but to sell their labour for wages in order to survive, because they had nothing else.
- Even when two classes are objectively opposed to each other, they do not automatically engage in conflict. For conflict to
- occur it is necessary for them to become subjectively conscious of their class interests and identities, and therefore also of
- their rivals' interests and identities.
- 'Class consciousness' is developed through political mobilisation where class conflicts occur. Such conflicts can lead to the overthrow of a dominant or ruling class (or coalition of classes) by the previously dominated or subordinated classes – this is called a revolution.
- In Marx's theory, economic process created contradictions which in turn generated class conflict.
- Economic processes did not automatically lead to revolution. Social and political processes were also needed to bring about a total transformation in society.
- This dominant ideology, or way of seeing the world, tends to justify the domination of the ruling class and the existing social order. For example, dominant ideologies may encourage poor people to believe that they are poor not because they are exploited by the rich but because of fate, or because of bad deeds in a previous life, and so on.
- Dominant ideologies are not always successful, and they can also be challenged by alternative worldviews or rival ideologies.
- According to Marx, economic processes generally tend to generate class conflicts, though it also depends on political and social conditions. In given favourable conditions, class conflicts culminate in revolutions.

- Emile Durkheim may be considered as the Founder of Sociology. He was the first to become a Professor of Sociology in Paris in 1913.
- Durkheim was sent to Rabbinical school (a Jewish religious school) for his early education.
- He entered *the Ecole Normale Supérieure* in 1876. He broke with his religious orientation and declared himself an agnostic.
- His moral upbringing had an enduring influence on his sociological thinking.
- The moral codes were the key characteristics of a society that determined the behavior patterns of individuals.
- Coming from a religious family, Durkheim cherished the idea of developing a secular understanding of religion. It was in his last book, *The Elementary Forms of Religious Life* that he was finally able to fulfill this wish.
- For Durkheim, the social class was to be found in the codes of conduct imposed on individuals by collective agreement. It was evident in the practices of everyday life.
- 'Moral facts are phenomena like others; they consist of rules of action recognizable by certain distinctive characteristics, it must then be possible to observe them, describe them, classify them and look for certain laws explaining.'
- The morality appropriate for one society was inappropriate for another. So for Durkheim, the prevailing social conditions could be deduced from the moral codes.
- This made sociology akin to the natural sciences and was in keeping with his larger objective of establishing sociology as a rigorous scientific discipline.
- Durkheim's vision of sociology as a new scientific discipline was characterised by two defining features.

It was to be an empirical discipline:

- One of Durkheim's most significant achievements is his demonstration that sociology, a discipline that dealt with abstract entities like social facts, could nevertheless be a science founded on observable, empirically verifiable evidence.
- Social facts are like things. They are external to the individual but constrain their behavior. Institutions like law, education and religion constitute social facts.
- Social facts are collective representations which emerge from the association of people. They are not particular to a person but of a general nature, independent of the individual. Attributes like beliefs, feelings or collective practices are its example.

Division of Labour in Society:

- In his first book, *Division of Labour in Society*, Durkheim demonstrated his method of analysis to explain the evolution of society from the primitive to the modern.
- He classified a society by the nature of social solidarity which existed in that society.
- He argued that while a primitive society was organised according to 'mechanical' solidarity, modern society was based on 'organic' solidarity.
- Mechanical solidarity is founded on the similarity of its individual members and is found in societies with small populations.
- It typically involves a collection of different self-sufficient groups where each person within a particular group is engaged in similar activities or functions.
- Mechanical solidarity based societies have repressive laws designed to prevent deviation from community norms.
- This was because the individual and the community were so tightly integrated that it was feared that any violation of codes of conduct could result in the disintegration of the community.
- Organic solidarity characterizes modern society and is based on the heterogeneity of its members.
- Interdependence is the essence of organic solidarity. It celebrates individuals and allows for their need to be different from each other, and recognizes their multiple roles and organic ties.
- The laws of modern society are 'restitutive' in nature rather than 'repressive'. This means that in modern societies, the law aims to repair or correct the wrong that is being done by a criminal act.

- In primitive societies the law sought to punish wrong doers and enforced a sort of collective revenge for their acts.
- In modern society the individual was given some autonomy, whereas in primitive societies the individual was totally submerged in the collectivity.
- Individuals have different identities in different contexts. This enables individuals to emerge from the shadow of the community and establish their distinct identity in terms of the functions they perform and the roles they play.
- The Division of Labour in Society provides a good preview of Durkheim's enduring concerns.
- His objective and secular analysis of the social ties which underline different types of society laid the foundation of sociology as the new science of society.

Max Weber:

- Max Weber was one of the leading German social thinkers of his time.
- He wrote extensively on many subjects but focused on developing an interpretive sociology of social action and of power and domination.
- Another major concern of Weber was the process of rationalisation in modern society and the relationship of the various religions of the world with this process.
- Weber argued that the overall objective of the social sciences was to develop an 'interpretive understanding of social action'.
- For Weber, 'social action' included all human behaviour that was meaningful, that is, action to which actors attached a meaning.
- Sociology is a systematic form of 'empathetic understanding', that is, an understanding based not on 'feeling for' (sympathy) but 'feeling with' (empathy).
- Weber was among the first to discuss the special and complex kind of 'objectivity' that the social sciences had to cultivate.
- The social world was founded on subjective human meanings, values, feelings, prejudices, ideals and so on.
- Social sciences inevitably had to deal with these subjective meanings.
- In order to capture these meanings and describe them accurately, social scientists had to constantly practise 'empathetic understanding' by putting themselves (imaginatively) in the place of the people whose actions they were studying.
- 'Empathetic understanding' required the sociologist to faithfully record the subjective meanings and motivations of social actors without allowing his/her own personal beliefs and opinions to influence this process in any way.
- Weber called this kind of objectivity 'value neutrality'.
- The sociologist must neutrally record subjective values.
- Weber recognized that this was very difficult to do because social scientists were also members of society and always had their own subjective beliefs and prejudice.
- However, they had to practice great self-discipline, exercise an 'iron will' as he puts it in order to remain 'value neutral' when describing the values and worldviews of others.
- Weber suggested another methodological tool for doing sociology—the 'ideal type'.
- An ideal type is a logically consistent model of a social phenomenon that highlights its most significant characteristics. Being a conceptual tool designed to help analysis, it is not meant to be an exact reproduction of reality.
- Ideal types may exaggerate some features of phenomenon that are considered to be analytically important, and ignore or downplay others.
- An ideal type is to be judged by how helpful it is for analysis and understanding, not by how accurate or detailed a description it provides.
- The ideal type was used by Weber to analyse the relationship between the ethics of 'world religions' and the rationalization of the social world in different civilisations.

- Weber used the ideal type to illustrate three types of authority that he defined as traditional, charismatic and rational – legal.
- While the source of traditional authority was custom and precedence, charismatic authority derived from divine sources or the ‘gift of grace’, and rational-legal demarcation of authority.
- Rational-legal authority which prevailed in modern times was epitomised in the bureaucracy.
- It was a mode of organization which was premised on the separation of the public from the domestic world.
- Bureaucracy restricted the power of the officials in regard to their responsibilities and did not provide absolute power to them.

Bureaucratic authority is characterised by these features:

- Functioning of Officials
- Hierarchical Ordering of Positions
- Reliance on Written Document
- Office Management; and
- Conduct in Office

Functioning of Officials:

Within the bureaucracy officials have fixed areas of ‘official jurisdiction’ governed by rules, laws and administrative regulations. The regular activities of the bureaucratic organisation are distributed in a fixed way as official duties. Commands are issued by higher authorities for implementation by subordinates in a stable way, but the responsibilities of officials are strictly delimited by the authority available to them.

Hierarchical Ordering of Positions:

Authority and office are placed on a graded hierarchy where the higher officials supervise the lower ones.

Reliance on Written Document:

The management of a bureaucratic organization is carried out on the basis of written documents (the files) which are preserved as records.

Office Management:

As office management is a specialized and modern activity it requires trained and skilled personnel to conduct operations.

Conduct in Office: As official activity demands the full time attention of officials irrespective of her/his delimited hours in office, hence an official’s conduct in office is governed by exhaustive rules and regulations.

- Weber’s characterization of bureaucracy as a modern form of political authority demonstrated how an individual actor was both recognized for her/his skills and training and given responsibilities with the requisite authority to implement them.
- According to Weber, bureaucracy is a type of social organisation in hierarchical order. In this order each person has some power and authority.
- Its aim is to run the administration of the state.

An ideal type of bureaucracy has following features:

- Specified spheres for workers and officials.
- Hierarchy of official position.
- Functioning of officers in modern bureaucracy.
- Office management.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Sociology is sometimes referred to as the ‘child of the age of revolution’ because:

- A. It was born during the World Wars
- B. It emerged in 19th century Asia
- C. It emerged after major revolutionary changes in Europe

D. It opposed revolutionary ideas

Answer: C

2. Which of the following revolutions did NOT contribute directly to the emergence of sociology?

A. The Enlightenment

C. The French Revolution

B. The Green Revolution

D. The Industrial Revolution

Answer: B

3. Which key idea emerged during the Enlightenment?

A. Religion as the core of society

B. Faith in divine intervention

C. Human beings and rational thought as central

D. Supernatural explanations for society

Answer: C

4. The French Revolution primarily emphasized:

A. Market expansion

C. Religious rule

B. Political sovereignty & individual rights

D. Technological advancements

Answer: B

5. The ideals of the French Revolution were:

A. Faith, Truth, Power

C. Strength, Honor, Order

B. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity

D. Work, Wealth, War

Answer: B

6. Which of the following inventions is associated with the Industrial Revolution?

A. The telescope

C. Thermometer

B. Spinning Jenny

D. Printing press

Answer: B

7. One important impact of the Industrial Revolution on society was:

A. Decrease in urban population

C. Growth of urban slums and inequality

B. Reinforcement of feudal society

D. Spread of monarchy

Answer: C

8. Sociology emerged partly as a response to:

A. Religious wars

B. Agricultural failure

C. The need for knowledge to manage industrial societies

D. Colonial resistance

Answer: C

9. Karl Marx viewed history as:

A. A result of technological innovation

C. A history of class struggle

B. A series of religious reforms

D. A journey towards capitalism

Answer: C

10. What is the 'mode of production' in Marxist theory?

A. A political ideology

C. A system of production that defines an era

B. A government system

D. A religious structure

Answer: C

11. In Marxist terms, the 'base' of society refers to:

- A. Educational institutions
- B. Political ideology
- C. Economic structure – productive forces and relations of production
- D. Military control

Answer: C

12. The 'superstructure' in Marx's theory includes:

- A. Tools and machines
- B. Raw materials
- C. Institutions like religion, law, art & literature
- D. Factories and farms

Answer: C

13. According to Marx, ideas and beliefs originate from:

- A. Human freedom
- B. Divine will
- C. The economic base
- D. Natural instincts

Answer: C

14. Marx believed that capitalism would eventually give way to:

- A. Slavery
- B. Anarchy
- C. Socialism
- D. Feudalism

Answer: C

15. Class struggle, according to Marx, arises due to:

- A. Racial conflicts
- B. Religious divisions
- C. Contradictions in the production process
- D. Political ideologies

Answer: C

16. Who are the bourgeoisie in capitalist society?

- A. Religious leaders
- B. Landless peasants
- C. Owners of means of production
- D. Factory workers

Answer: C

17. Alienation, according to Marx, occurs when workers:

- A. Gain profits
- B. Control the products they make
- C. Are separated from the fruits of their labour
- D. Work in agriculture

Answer: C

18. The Communist Manifesto was written by:

- A. Marx and Hegel
- B. Marx and Weber
- C. Marx and Engels
- D. Marx alone

Answer: C

19. According to Marx, for a revolution to occur, what is necessary besides economic conditions?

- A. Climate change
- B. War
- C. Social and political consciousness
- D. Market reform

Answer: C

20. Which of the following best explains 'dominant ideology' in Marx's view?

- A. Random ideas of the poor
- B. Beliefs promoted by the ruling class to justify their dominance
- C. Scientific laws of nature

21.

- D. Independent thinking by workers

Answer: B

22. **Émile Durkheim is considered the founder of sociology as a formal discipline because:**

- A) He created the term "sociology"
- B) He wrote about social evolution
- C) He was the first to become a Professor of Sociology in Paris in 1913
- D) He introduced the concept of Verstehen

Answer: C

22. **Durkheim's early education took place at a:**

- A) Christian missionary school
- B) Buddhist monastery
- C) Rabbinical school
- D) Secular college

Answer: C

23. **The book where Durkheim developed a secular understanding of religion is:**

- A) Suicide
- B) The Rules of Sociological Method
- C) The Division of Labour in Society
- D) The Elementary Forms of Religious Life

Answer: D

24. **According to Durkheim, social facts are:**

- A) Personal opinions
- B) Supernatural beliefs
- C) External to the individual but constrain their behaviour
- D) Purely psychological ideas

Answer: C

25. **Which of the following is an example of a social fact?**

- A) Personal desire
- B) Dream interpretation
- C) Laws and norms
- D) Individual motivation

Answer: C

26. **Durkheim believed sociology should be:**

- A) Philosophical and speculative
- B) Based only on individual psychology
- C) A rigorous, empirical science
- D) Rooted in religious studies

Answer: C

27. **The type of solidarity found in modern societies, according to Durkheim, is:**

- A) Mechanical solidarity
- B) Organic solidarity
- C) Collective solidarity
- D) Individual solidarity

Answer: B

28. **Mechanical solidarity is typically found in:**

- A) Large, industrial societies
- B) Modern democracies
- C) Small, traditional societies
- D) Virtual online communities

Answer: C

29. **Which of the following best characterises mechanical solidarity?**

- A) Division of roles
- B) High tolerance of differences
- C) Impersonal relations
- D) Similarity among members

Answer: D

30. According to Durkheim, laws in modern society are:

- A) Repressive
- B) Based on religious authority
- C) Restitutive
- D) Non-existent

Answer: C

31. In Durkheim's view, suicide rates could be studied scientifically because:

- A) They are religiously motivated
- B) They remain constant over time
- C) They reflect individual thoughts
- D) Aggregated suicide rates are a social fact

Answer: D

32. What did Durkheim mean by "emergent" level in sociology?

- A) Immediate human reaction
- B) Basic biological instincts
- C) The level of collective life & social phenomena
- D) A stage of mental development

Answer: C

33. In modern societies, individuals:

- A) Are submerged in the collective
- B) Have few social roles
- C) Maintain personal relations with everyone
- D) Have multiple identities & specialised roles

Answer: D

34. The laws of primitive societies are often:

- A) Restitutive
- B) Non-binding
- C) Repressive
- D) Based on written constitutions

Answer: C

35. Durkheim's method of studying society relied heavily on:

- A) Speculative philosophy
- B) Personal biographies
- C) Observing patterns of social behaviour
- D) Political ideologies

Answer: C

36. What was the main objective of the social sciences according to Max Weber?

- A. To discover natural laws
- B. To interpret historical events
- C. To develop an interpretive understanding of social action
- D. To promote religious beliefs

Answer: C

37. Which of the following best describes 'social action' as per Weber?

- A. Any physical activity
- B. Behaviour influenced by natural laws
- C. Meaningful behaviour with subjective meaning
- D. Political decisions made by governments

Answer: C

38. What does 'empathetic understanding' in sociology mean according to Weber?

- A. Feeling sorry for someone
- B. Understanding action by imagining oneself in the actor's position
- C. Judging others based on one's own beliefs
- D. Using statistics to explain behaviour

Answer: B

39. What is 'value neutrality' in Weber's sociology?

- A. Avoiding values in society
- B. Promoting personal opinions

- C. Recording subjective meanings without personal bias
- D. Eliminating values from research

Answer: C

40. What difficulty does Weber mention regarding value neutrality?

- A. Lack of scientific tools
- B. Limited education
- C. Sociologists are part of society and hold their own beliefs
- D. Government restrictions

Answer: C

41. What is an 'ideal type' in Weber's methodology?

- A. A real and exact social model
- B. A legal code
- C. A logical and analytical model that highlights key features
- D. A religious belief

Answer: C

42. The ethics of which religion was linked by Weber to the development of capitalism in Europe?

- A. Hinduism
- B. Catholicism
- C. Protestantism
- D. Islam

Answer: C

43. Which of the following is NOT one of the three types of authority described by Weber?

- A. Traditional authority
- B. Rational-legal authority
- C. Military authority
- D. Charismatic authority

Answer: C

44. On what is rational-legal authority based?

- A. Personal charisma
- B. Custom and tradition
- C. Legal rules and clearly defined duties
- D. Military control

Answer: C

45. What is the role of written documents in bureaucracy?

- A. They are not important
- B. Used only for communication
- C. Help in decision making & act as records
- D. Only for decoration

Answer: C

46. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Weber's bureaucracy?

- A. Office management by skilled personnel
- B. Informal hierarchy
- C. Written documents
- D. Fixed jurisdiction for officials

Answer: B

47. How does Weber describe the conduct of officials in bureaucracy?

- A. Based on personal choice
- B. Governed by exhaustive rules and legal accountability
- C. Influenced by family background
- D. Decided by their religion

Answer: B

48. What separates public and private life in a bureaucratic setup?

- A. Absence of rules
- B. Legal regulations & professional conduct
- C. Family values
- D. Traditional customs

Answer: B

49. Why are officials in a bureaucracy selected?

- A. Based on popularity
- B. By birthright

Answer: C

- C. Because of required qualifications
- D. Through public voting

50. Which of the following best represents Weber's approach to sociology?

- A. Purely scientific experiments
- B. Empathetic and interpretive understanding
- C. Legal interpretation
- D. Economic theory

Answer: B

Very Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1. Explain the term 'Bourgeoisie'.

Answer: According to Marx, Bourgeoisie are those few people who own the means of production in a capitalist society. They enjoy both economic and political power.

Question 2. Explain the term 'surplus value'.

Answer: The term 'surplus value' refers to the quality of value produced by the worker beyond the necessary labour time, i.e., the marking time required to produce a value equal to the one he has received in the form of wages.

Question 3. List two suitable grounds on which Marxian theory of class struggle has been criticised.

Answer: Karl Marx has absolutely ignored the middle class. Middle class has a great importance in modern society especially that society which can be called the supreme capitalist society.

The class struggle cannot be accepted as constructive. Hence, it is always destructive and it leads to fascism which any society is unable to bear.

Question 4. Explain briefly social fact as interpreted by Durkheim.

Answer: Social facts are those ways of thinking, doing work and feel which has the special characteristics to maintain its existence exterior to the individual consciousness. Durkheim also writes, "Social facts are those ways of working, thinking and feeling which are exterior to man and which controls the man by their power of constraint".

Question 5. Why Emile Durkheim is called the 'key classical theorists in sociology'?

Answer: Emile Durkheim is one of the 'key classical theorists in sociology'. He is best known for founding sociology as a scientific discipline and for defining the boundaries of its subject matter. His key theoretical statement lies in his claim that social phenomena are realities that can only be explained by other social facts.

Question 6. Differentiate between the sacred and the profane.

Answer: The sacred is that which is considered holy and dreaded. It includes religious beliefs and rites, duties or anything related to religious treatment par excellence.

The profane relates to the ordinary, utilitarian aspects of life, dull or routine, full of impurity.

Question 7. What is social fact, according to Durkheim?

Answer: Social facts are those ways of working, thinking and feeling which are exterior to man and which controls the man by their power of constraints.

Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1. Discuss main contributions of Karl Marx.

Answer: Karl Marx was born in Trier, Germany on May 5, 1818. Marx was educated at the Treves school. He obtained his doctorate from the University of Jena in June, 1841. Marx's personal life was a difficult struggle. Marx died on 14th March, 1883.

Karl Marx says that each society has two opposite classes:

1. The exploiters (means capitalists) and
2. The exploited (means workers).

The term 'surplus value' refers to the quantity of value produced by the worker beyond the necessary labour time i.e., the working time required to produce a value equal to the one he has received in the form of wages.

The term 'alienation' refers to the work alien, which means foreigner, and therefore alienation would mean becoming stranger to one's own people and the product etc. In a capitalist society, alienation dominates every institutional sphere such as religion, economy and polity.

Question 2. Write short note on Max Weber.

Answer: Max Weber was born on 21st April, 1864 in Erfurt, Germany. He studied and received his degree in law. After the completion of his doctoral and the post-doctoral dissertations in 1897 he joined Heidelberg University as a Professor of Economics. He started his works in sociology in 1916 and was appointed Professor of Sociology at Munich. He died on July 14, 1920. His main works include:

- The Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism
- The Religion of India.
- Economy and Society
- Essays in Sociology

Question 3. How Durkheim interpreted suicide?

Answer: According to Durkheim, all deaths which are the direct or indirect results of any function of dead person about which he himself knows that thin act will cause death to him.

Durkheim suggested four forms of Suicide:

- Egoistic Suicide: Characterised by excessive reflection on personal matters.
- Altruistic Suicide: When the individual is over integrated with society. For example, Jauhar Pratha in Rajputs.
- Anomic Suicide: The state, which results from the weakening of powers in society that regulate social equilibrium. Individual meets frustration, which they are not able to cope with.
- Fatalistic Suicide: Due to excessive degree of regulation e.g. suicide of enslavement under the master.

Question 4. Explain in detail Karl Marx's theory of class struggle.

Answer: Karl Marx was of the view that:

- Human society passed through different stages of development viz primitive, communal, ancient, feudal and capitalist.
- Each stage is defined by a mode of production.
- The factors of production are in the hands of the "oppressors", they control them; the "oppressed" are deprived of them.
- There is a conflict between the "haves" and the "have-nots".
- When the proletariat becomes conscious and acquires revolutionary character, there is an overthrow of those in power or the bourgeoisie.

Long Answer Type Questions

Question 1. Write a short note on Emile Durkheim.

Answer: Emile Durkheim was born on 15th April, 1858 in France. His elementary education was completed at Ecole. After graduation from the Ecole, he started working for the doctoral degree. He obtained his doctorate in 1893, and was appointed Professor in the Paris University. Durkheim founded L'Anne Sociologique, the first social science journal in France. He died on Nov. 15, 1917. His works include :

- Division of Labour in Society
- The Rules of Sociological Method
- Suicide

- The Elementary Forms of Religious Life.

According to Durkheim, social facts are the substance of sociological study. Durkheim was strongly concerned with outlining the nature and scope of sociology.

- They are general throughout society.
- They are external to individuals and exist independently on their will.
- They exercise external constraint over individuals.

Question 2. Explain “theory of suicide” as stated by Emile Durkheim.

Answer: Emile Durkheim identified four types of suicide:

1. **Egoistic Suicide:** A person gives too much importance to his own self or ego; is not properly integrated in society; excessive self- reflection on personal matters leading to withdrawal from the outside world; as a result there is weakening in the bonds of solidarity in the family, religious and political organizations.
2. **Altruistic Suicide:** In this the person is over-integrated with the society. They commit suicide for the cause of society or a kind of self-denial, e.g. Sati, Jauhar.
3. **Anomic Suicide:** In societies that experience sudden changes. Anomic is a state which results from the weakening of the powers in the society that regulate social equilibrium. The person meets frustration and he cannot withstand it, he puts an end to his life.
4. **Fatalistic Suicide:** When there is excessive degree of regulation and an overly developed regime, e.g. seeing no alternative to enslavement under the master a slave takes his life.

Question 3. Highlight the basic characteristics of religion.

Answer: The basic characteristics of religion are:

- Belief in supernatural power.
- Emotional state of mind associated with the beliefs, happiness, fear, reverence etc.
- Material objects involved in the religious practices-altar, cross, sacrifice, flower. Incense sticks, special clothes, banana leaves etc.
- Variations in the types of material objects used in religious ceremonies-differ from culture to culture.
- Specific rituals – fasting, chanting, dancing, specific types of food etc.
- Specific mode of worship.
- Concept of heaven and hell; sacred and profane etc.
- A special place of worship.
- Generally rituals are performed in isolation but occasionally it is performed collectively.

Question 4. How did Max Weber explain “social action”? Elaborate on the types of social action seen in society. (HOTS)

Answer: According to Max Weber

- An action is social when it is oriented or directed to others in society.
- It is social in so far as by virtue of the meaning attached to it by the acting individual or individuals.
- All human behaviour to which the actor attaches a subjective meaning is social action.

Types of social action

- Goal-Rational Action: Both means and goals are rationally selected by the individual.
- Value-Rational Action: These are performed under the influence of ethical values and religious beliefs of the individual.
- Emotional Action: The means and ends of the action are selected on the basis of emotional criteria. They may not be rational.
- Traditional Action: Tradition and customs guide the selection of the means and ends.

UNIT-B : UNDERSTANDING SOCIETY

TOPIC 10- INDIAN SOCIOLOGISTS

Important Terms:

Administrator–anthropologists: The term refers to British administrative officials who were part of the British Indian government in the 19th and early 20th centuries, and who took great interest in conducting anthropological research, specially surveys and censuses. Some of them became well known anthropologists after retirement. Prominent names include: Edgar Thurston, William Crooke, Herbert Risley and J.H. Hutton.

Anthropometry: The branch of anthropology that studied human racial types by measuring the human body, particularly the volume of the cranium (skull), the circumference of the head, and the length of the nose.

Assimilation: A process by which one culture (usually the larger or more dominant one) gradually absorbs another; the assimilated culture merges into the assimilating culture, so that it is no longer alive or visible at the end of the process.

Endogamy: A social institution that defines the boundary of a social or kin group within which marriage relations are permissible; marriage outside these defined groups are prohibited. The most common example is caste endogamy, where marriage may only take place with a member of the same caste.

Exogamy: A social institution that defines the boundary of a social or kin group with which or within which marriage relations are prohibited; marriages must be contracted outside these prohibited groups. Common examples include prohibition of marriage with blood relatives (sapind exogamy), members of the same lineage (sagotra exogamy), or residents of the same village or region (village/region exogamy).

Laissez-faire: A French phrase (literally ‘let be’ or ‘leave alone’) that stands for a political and economic doctrine that advocates minimum state intervention in the economy and economic relations; usually associated with belief in the regulative powers and efficiency of the free market.

Sanskritisation – Process by which lower castes adopt upper caste practices.

Marxist perspective – Analyzing society through class struggle and economic relations.

Historical method – Understanding present society through its historical evolution.

Indigenization – Developing a sociology that reflects local values and culture.

INDIAN SOCIOLOGISTS: In Brief.

This chapter introduces Indian thinkers who laid the foundation of Indian sociology. The three major sociologists covered in this chapter, are:

1. G.S. Ghurye (Govind Sadashiv Ghurye)

- Known as the **father of Indian sociology**.
- Studied under W.H. Rivers in Cambridge.
- His major contribution was in **caste studies**, tribal communities, and **Hindu society**.
- Book: *Caste and Race in India* (1932) – examined caste in light of race, occupation, lifestyle.
- Believed in **Sanskritisation** and cultural unity of India.

2. D.P. Mukerji (Dhurjati Prasad Mukerji)

- Emphasized **historical and cultural context** in studying Indian society.
- Known for using **Marxist and historical perspectives**.
- Focused on the **middle class** and their role in modernization.
- Argued that **Indian sociology must reflect Indian reality**, not Western models.
- Advocated “**participant observation**” in Indian context.

3. A.R. Desai (Akshay Ramanlal Desai)

- A Marxist sociologist.
- Studied Indian society from **class conflict** and **economic perspective**.
- Major work: *Social Background of Indian Nationalism* – explained nationalism as a result of **class structure and colonial economy**.
- Saw Indian society as shaped by capitalism and colonialism.

Gist of the Lesson

Formal university teaching of sociology only began in 1919 at the University of Bombay. In the 1920s, two other universities — those at Calcutta and Lucknow — also began programmes of teaching and research in sociology and anthropology.

sociologists and anthropologists mostly, L.K. Ananthakrishna Iyer (1861-1937), began his career as a clerk, moved on to become a school teacher and later a college teacher in Cochin state in present day Kerala. In 1902, he was asked by the Dewan of Cochin to assist with an ethnographic survey of the state.

- The British government wanted similar surveys done in all the princely states as well as the presidency areas directly under its control.

He was invited to lecture at the University of Madras, and was appointed as Reader at the University of Calcutta, where he helped set up the first post-graduate anthropology department in India.

- He remained at the University of Calcutta from 1917 to 1932.
- The lawyer Sarat Chandra Roy (1871-1942) was another ‘accidental anthropologist’ and pioneer of the discipline in India. Roy’s interest in anthropological matters began when he gave up his school job and began practising law at the Ranchi courts, eventually being appointed as official interpreter in the court.

During his entire career Roy published more than one hundred articles in leading Indian and British academic journals in addition to his famous monographs on the Oraon, the Mundas and the Kharias.

Govind Sadashiv Ghurye (1893-1983)

G. S. Ghurye was born on 12 December 1893 in Malvan, a town in the Konkan. Joined Elphinstone College in Bombay with Sanskrit Honours for the B.A. degree which he completed in 1916. Received the M.A. degree in Sanskrit and English from the same college in 1918.

1919: Selected for a scholarship by the University of Bombay for training abroad in sociology.

1923: Ph.D. submitted under A.C. Haddon after River's sudden death in 1922. Returned to Bombay in May. *Caste and Race in India*, the manuscript based on the doctoral dissertation, was accepted for publication in a major book series at Cambridge.

1924: After brief stay in Calcutta, was appointed Reader and Head of the Department of Sociology at Bombay University in June.

1936: Ph.D. Programme was launched at the Bombay Department; the first Ph.D. in Sociology at an Indian University was awarded to G.R. Pradhan under Ghurye's supervision.

1951: Ghurye established the Indian Sociological Society. *Sociological Bulletin* was launched in.

1959: Ghurye retired from the University, but continued to be active in academic life, particularly in terms of publication — 17 of his 30 books were written after retirement.

Ghurye on Caste and Race

- G.S. Ghurye's academic reputation was built on the basis of his doctoral dissertation at Cambridge, which was later published as *Caste and Race in India* (1932).
- Ghurye's work attracted attention because it addressed the major concerns of Indian anthropology at the time. In this book, Ghurye provides a detailed critique of the then dominant theories about the relationship between race and caste.
- Herbert Risley, a British colonial official who was deeply interested in anthropological matters, was the main proponent of the dominant view.
- This view held that human beings can be divided into distinct and separate races on the basis of their physical characteristics such as the circumference of the skull, the length of the nose, or the volume (size) of the cranium or the part of the skull where the brain is located.
- Ghurye did not disagree with the basic argument put forward by Risley but believed it to be only partially correct.

He pointed out the problem with using averages alone without considering the variation in the distribution of a particular measurement for a given community. Ghurye believed that Risley's thesis of the upper castes being Aryan and the lower castes being non-Aryan was broadly true only for northern India.

Ghurye is also known for offering a comprehensive definition of caste. His definition emphasises six features.

- 1- Caste is an institution based on segmental division.
- 2-Caste is based on hierarchical division.
- 3-The institution of caste necessarily involves restrictions on social interaction,
- 4- Following from the principles of hierarchy and restricted social interaction, caste also involves differential rights and duties for different castes
- 5-Caste restricts the choice of occupation, which, like caste itself, is decided by birth and is hereditary
- 6-Caste involves strict restrictions on marriage. Caste ‘endogamy’, or marriage only within the caste
 - Between the 1920s and the 1950s, sociology in India was equated with the two major departments at Bombay and Lucknow.
 - Both began as combined departments of sociology and economics. While the Bombay department in this period was led by G.S. Ghurye, the Lucknow department had three major figures, the famous ‘trinity’ of Radhakamal Mukerjee (the founder), D.P. Mukerji, and D.N. Majumdar. Although all three were well known and widely respected, D.P. Mukerji was perhaps the most popular.

(Dhurjati Prasad Mukerji 1894-1961)

- D.P. Mukerji was born on 5 October 1894 in a middle class Bengali brahmin family. Undergraduate degree in science and postgraduate degrees in History and Economics from Calcutta University
- He was strongly influenced by Marxism, though he had more faith in it as a method of social analysis than as a political programme for action.
- D.P. wrote many books in English and Bengali. His Introduction to Indian Music is a pioneering work, considered a classic in its genre..

1924: Appointed Lecturer in the Department of Economics and Sociology at Lucknow U.P.

1949: Appointed Professor (by special order of the Vice Chancellor) at Lucknow University.

1953: Appointed Professor of Economics at Aligarh Muslim University

1955: Presidential Address to the newly formed Indian Sociological Society

1956: Underwent major surgery for throat cancer in Switzerland Died on 5 December 1961

D.P. Mukerji on Tradition and Change

(Mukherji) Given the centrality of society in India, it became the first duty of an Indian sociologist to study and to know the social traditions of India.

- For D.P. this study of tradition was not oriented only towards the past, but also included sensitivity to change.

- Thus, tradition was a living tradition, maintaining its links with the past, but also adapting to the present and thus evolving over time. As he wrote, “it is not enough for the Indian sociologist to be a sociologist.
- Indian sociologist. D.P. pointed out that the root meaning of the word tradition is to transmit.
- Its Sanskrit equivalents are either parampara, that is, succession; or aitihya, which comes from the same root as itihas or history.
- D.P. believed that there were three principles of change recognised in Indian traditions, namely; shruti, smriti and anubhava

Akshay Ramanlal Desai (1915-1994)

- A.R. Desai is one of the rare Indian sociologists who was directly involved in politics as a formal member of political parties.
- Desai was a life-long Marxist and became involved in Marxist politics during his undergraduate days at Baroda, though he later resigned his membership of the Communist Party of India.
- He wrote his doctoral dissertation on the social aspects of Indian nationalism and was awarded the degree in 1946.

A. R. Desai was born in 1915. Early education in Baroda, then in Surat and Bombay.

1934-39: Member of Communist Party of India; involved with Trotskyite groups.

1946: Ph.D. submitted at Bombay under the supervision of G.S. Ghurye.

1948: Desai's Ph.D. dissertation is published as the book: Social Background of Indian Nationalism.

1951: Joins the faculty of the Department of Sociology at Bombay University

1953-1981: Member of Revolutionary Socialist Party.

1961: Rural Transition in India is published.

1967: Appointed Professor and Head of Department.

1975: State and Society in India: Essays in Dissent is published.

1976: Retired from Department of Sociology.

1979: Peasant Struggles in India is published.

Desai identifies the following unique features of the welfare state:

- (i) A welfare state is a positive state. This means that, unlike the ‘laissez faire’ of classical liberal political theory, the welfare state does not seek to do only the minimum necessary to maintain law and order.
- (ii) The welfare state is an interventionist state and actively uses its considerable powers to design and implement social policies for the betterment of society.

- (iii) The welfare state is a democratic state. Democracy was considered an essential condition for the emergence of the welfare state this definition.
- (iv) Welfare state involves a mixed economy. A ‘mixed economy’ means an economy where both private capitalist enterprises and state or publicly owned enterprises co-exist.
- (v) A welfare state does not seek to eliminate the capitalist market, nor does it prevent public investment in industry and other fields
- (vi) A.R. Desai also wrote on the Marxist theory of the state.

M.N. Srinivas

- Probably the best known Indian sociologist of the post-independence era, M.N. Srinivas earned two doctoral degrees, one from Bombay University and one from Oxford.
- Srinivas was a student of Ghurye at Bombay. Srinivas’ intellectual orientation was transformed during the years he spent at the department of social anthropology in Oxford.
- Srinivas’ doctoral dissertation was published as Religion and Society among the Coorgs of South India.
- Srinivas was appointed to a newly created lectureship in Indian sociology at Oxford, but resigned in 1951 to return to India as the head of a newly created department of sociology at the Maharaja Sayajirao University at Baroda.
- M.N. Srinivas on the Village the Indian village and village society remained a life-long focus of interest.
- The experience of fieldwork proved to be decisive for his career and his intellectual path.

Srinivas helped encourage and coordinate a major collective effort at producing detailed ethnographic accounts of village society during the 1950s and 1960s.

Srinivas’ writings on the village were of two broad types

- There was first of all ethnographic accounts of fieldwork done in villages or discussions of such accounts.
- A second kind of writing included historical and conceptual discussions about the Indian village as a unit of social analysis.

Srinivas believed that the village was a relevant social entity. Historical evidence showed that villages had served as a unifying identity and that village unity was quite significant in rural social life. Srinivas also criticized the British administrator anthropologists who had put forward a picture of the Indian village as unchanging, self-sufficient, “little republics”. Using historical and sociological evidence, to form impressions of what was going on in the heartland of India. Village studies thus provided a new role for a discipline like sociology in the context of an independent nation. Rather than being restricted

M.N. Srinivas was born on 16 November 1916 in an Iyengar brahmin family in Mysore. His father was a landowner and worked for the Mysore power and light department. His early education was at Mysore University, and he later went to Bombay to do an MA under G.S. Ghurye.

Mysore Narasimhachar Srinivas (1916-1999)

1942: M.A. thesis on Marriage and Family among the Coorgs published as book.

1944: Ph.D. thesis (in 2 volumes) submitted to Bombay University under the supervision of G.S. Ghurye.

1945: Leaves for Oxford; studies first under Radcliffe Brown and then under Evans-Pritchard.

1947: Awarded D.Phil. degree in Social Anthropology from Oxford; returns to India.

1948: Appointed Lecturer in Indian Sociology at Oxford; fieldwork in Rampura.

1951: Resigns from Oxford to take up Professorship at Maharaja Sayaji Rao University in Baroda to found its sociology department.

1959: Takes up Professorship at the Delhi School of Economics to set up the sociology department there.

1971: Leaves Delhi University to co-found the Institute of Social and Economic Change at Bangalore. Died on 30 November 1999.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. When did formal university teaching of sociology begin in India?

- a) 1899
- b) 1919
- c) 1929
- d) 1947

Answer: b) 1919

2. Which university started the first formal sociology teaching program in India?

- a) University of Calcutta
- b) University of Bombay
- c) University of Lucknow
- d) University of Madras

Answer: b) University of Bombay

3. Who was one of the earliest pioneers of social anthropology in India?

- a) Sarat Chandra Roy
- b) L.K. Ananthakrishna Iyer
- c) G.S. Ghurye
- d) D.P. Mukerji

Answer: b) L.K. Ananthakrishna Iyer

4. L.K. Ananthakrishna Iyer started his career as:

- a) A lawyer
- b) A college professor
- c) A clerk
- d) An anthropologist

Answer: c) A clerk

5. What role did Sarat Chandra Roy have before becoming an anthropologist?

- a) Teacher and then lawyer
- b) School principal
- c) Civil servant
- d) Doctor

Answer: a) Teacher and then lawyer

6. What was the main reason for Sarat Chandra Roy's interest in tribal societies?

- a) His law practice required understanding tribal customs
- b) He was a missionary
- c) He was assigned by the British government

d) He was a professional anthropologist by training

Answer: a) His law practice required understanding tribal customs

7. **Who is considered the founder of institutionalized sociology in India?**

a) Sarat Chandra Roy

c) D.P. Mukerji

b) G.S. Ghurye

d) M.N. Srinivas

Answer: b) G.S. Ghurye

8. **Which university had the first postgraduate sociology department in India?**

a) University of Bombay

c) University of Lucknow

b) University of Calcutta

d) University of Madras

Answer: a) University of Bombay

9. **Which of the following was NOT a theme G.S. Ghurye wrote about?**

a) Caste and race

c) Urbanization and cities

b) Kinship and family

d) Quantum physics

Answer: d) Quantum physics

10. **According to Ghurye, Indian tribal societies were:**

a) Completely isolated from Hindu culture

b) Primitive and needed to be preserved as they were

c) Backward Hindus assimilating into mainstream society

d) More advanced than Hindu society

Answer: c) Backward Hindus assimilating into mainstream society

11. **What was a major debate about tribal societies in the 1930s and 1940s?**

a) Whether tribes should be given full independence

b) How the state should respond to tribal cultures

c) Whether tribes should be converted to Christianity

d) If tribes should migrate to cities

Answer: b) How the state should respond to tribal cultures

12. **The British 'protectionist' view about tribes was that:**

a) Tribes should be modernized quickly

b) Tribes were simple and innocent and needed protection from exploitation

c) Tribes should be assimilated into Hindu culture

d) Tribes were superior to mainstream society

Answer: b) Tribes were simple and innocent and needed protection from exploitation

13. **The journal founded by Sarat Chandra Roy in 1922 is called:**

a) Indian Sociological Review

c) Sociological Bulletin

b) Man in India

d) Anthropology Today

Answer: b) Man in India

14. **Who among the following was NOT one of the four main Indian sociologists born in the early 20th century?**

a) G.S. Ghurye

c) L.K. Ananthakrishna Iyer

b) A.R. Desai

d) M.N. Srinivas

Answer: c) L.K. Ananthakrishna Iyer

15. **Which two disciplines did G.S. Ghurye successfully combine in his department?**

a) Economics and Sociology

c) History and Sociology

b) Sociology and Social Anthropology

d) Political Science and Sociology

Answer: b) Sociology and Social Anthropology

16. **G.S. Ghurye's academic reputation was primarily built on which of his works?**

a) The Study of Indian Society

c) Indian Sociology Today

b) Caste and Race in India

d) Anthropology and Caste

Answer: b) Caste and Race in India

17. **Who was the British colonial official whose racial theory on caste Ghurye critiqued?**

a) E.B. Tylor

b) Herbert Spencer

Answer: c) Herbert Risley

c) Herbert Risley

d) Max Müller

18. According to Risley's theory, which caste groups approximated Indo-Aryan racial traits?

a) Lower castes

b) Tribal groups

Answer: c) Higher castes

c) Higher castes

d) All castes equally

19. What anthropometric features did Risley and others use to divide people into racial groups?

a) Skin color and hair texture

b) Circumference of the skull, length of nose, and cranium volume

c) Language and customs

d) Height and weight

Answer: b) Circumference of the skull, length of nose, and cranium volume

20. Ghurye disagreed with Risley's racial theory of caste primarily because:

a) He believed caste had no racial basis

b) He argued that racial purity was only maintained in Northern India and that there was significant racial mixing elsewhere

c) He thought caste was only based on occupation

d) He supported Risley's theory fully

Answer: b) He argued that racial purity was only maintained in Northern India and that there was significant racial mixing elsewhere

21. Which region of India did Ghurye identify as having preserved 'racial purity' due to caste endogamy?

a) Southern India

c) Eastern India

b) Indo-Gangetic plain (Northern India)

d) Western India

Answer: b) Indo-Gangetic plain (Northern India)

22. According to Ghurye, the practice of caste endogamy in much of India:

a) Was introduced in groups that were already racially mixed

b) Ensured racial purity everywhere in India

c) Did not exist in India

d) Was strictly based on religion only

Answer: a) Was introduced in groups that were already racially mixed

23. Which of the following is NOT one of the six features of caste defined by Ghurye?

a) Caste is an institution based on segmental division

b) Caste allows free intermarriage between castes

c) Caste involves restrictions on social interaction, especially food sharing

d) Caste restricts occupation and marriage choices

Answer: b) Caste allows free intermarriage between castes

24. Ghurye's definition of caste emphasized that caste membership is decided by:

a) Occupation

c) Birth

b) Choice

d) Education level

Answer: c) Birth

25. Which concept in Ghurye's definition of caste refers to marriage only within one's own caste?

a) Exogamy

c) Caste hierarchy

b) Endogamy

d) Untouchability

Answer: b) Endogamy

26. According to the racial theory prevalent in the early 20th century, who were considered the original inhabitants of India?

- a) Indo-Aryans
- b) Lower castes/aboriginal groups
- c) British colonizers
- d) Mughals

Answer: b) Lower castes/aboriginal groups

27. Which feature of caste involves ideas of purity and pollution?

- a) Caste hierarchy
- b) Occupation restrictions
- c) Social interaction restrictions, especially sharing food
- d) Endogamy

Answer: c) Social interaction restrictions, especially sharing food

28. Why did D.P. Mukerji turn to sociology?

- a) Because he was interested in economics
- b) Due to dissatisfaction with Indian history and economics
- c) To study politics in India
- d) To learn Western social theories

Answer: b) Due to dissatisfaction with Indian history and economics

29. According to D.P. Mukerji, what is the distinctive feature of India?

- a) Its political system
- b) Its economy
- c) Its social system
- d) Its geography

Answer: c) Its social system

30. D.P. Mukerji believed that Indian society was:

- a) Highly individualistic like the West
- b) Centered on voluntary individual action
- c) Rigidly oriented towards group, sect, or caste action
- d) Moving rapidly towards capitalism

Answer: c) Rigidly oriented towards group, sect, or caste action

31. What does D.P. Mukerji mean by a 'living tradition'?

- a) Tradition that strictly preserves the past without any change
- b) Tradition that completely rejects the past for modernity
- c) Tradition that maintains links with the past but adapts and evolves over time
- d) Tradition that only respects ancient texts

Answer: c) Tradition that maintains links with the past but adapts and evolves over time

32. What are the Sanskrit equivalents of the word 'tradition' according to D.P. Mukerji?

- a) Dharma and Karma
- b) Parampara and Aitihya
- c) Bhakti and Sufism
- d) Smriti and Anubhava

Answer: b) Parampara and Aitihya

33. Which source of social change did D.P. Mukerji find less effective in India compared to the West?

- a) Political revolution
- b) Religious reform
- c) Economic factors/class conflict
- d) Technological advancement

Answer: c) Economic factors/class conflict

34. According to D.P. Mukerji, what is the most important principle of change in Indian society?

- a) Sruti
- b) Smriti
- c) Anubhava (collective experience)
- d) Discursive reason (buddhi-vichar)

Answer: c) Anubhava (collective experience)

35. What example does D.P. Mukerji give of a movement that challenged the dominant orthodoxy in Indian tradition?

- a) The Industrial Revolution
- b) The Bhakti movement
- c) The Indian National Congress
- d) The Green Revolution

Answer: b) The Bhakti movement

36. How did D.P. Mukerji view the process of conflict and rebellion in Indian society?

- a) It breaks traditions completely
- b) It operates through individualistic action
- c) It results in transformation within the tradition without breaking it
- d) It abolishes caste and class distinctions

Answer: c) It results in transformation within the tradition without breaking it

37. D.P. Mukerji criticized the unthinking borrowing of ideas from which source?

- a) Indian folk culture
- b) Western intellectual traditions
- c) Ancient Indian scriptures
- d) Local dialects

Answer: b) Western intellectual traditions

38. According to D.P. Mukerji, sociologists should be familiar with:

- a) Only Sanskrit and classical languages
- b) Only Western languages
- c) Both 'high' languages (like Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic) and local dialects
- d) Only English language

Answer: c) Both 'high' languages (like Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic) and local dialects

39. Which major themes did M.N. Srinivas focus on in his sociological work?

- A) Industrialisation and urban planning
- B) Caste, modernisation, social change, and village society
- C) Political science and international relations
- D) Gender studies and education reform

Answer: B) Caste, modernisation, social change, and village society

40. What was significant about Srinivas's fieldwork in the village near Mysore?

- A) It was the first instance of quantitative research in India
- B) It gave him first-hand ethnographic knowledge of village society
- C) It led to the immediate industrial development of the village
- D) It was a brief visit with no lasting impact on his work

Answer: B) It gave him first-hand ethnographic knowledge of village society

41. How did Srinivas view the Indian village in contrast to Louis Dumont?

- A) Srinivas saw the village as a relevant social entity, while Dumont emphasized caste over village as a social institution
- B) Srinivas believed villages were unchanging, but Dumont believed they were dynamic
- C) Both believed that villages were more important than caste
- D) Both agreed that villages were just geographical units with no social significance

Answer: A) Srinivas saw the village as a relevant social entity, while Dumont emphasized caste over village as a social institution

42. What was one criticism Srinivas made of the British administrator-anthropologists' view of Indian villages?

- A) They underestimated the role of caste in villages
- B) They wrongly portrayed villages as unchanging and self-sufficient 'little republics'
- C) They ignored the political significance of villages in urban development
- D) They only focused on urban centres and neglected villages

Answer: B) They wrongly portrayed villages as unchanging and self-sufficient 'little republics'

43. Which of the following was an advantage of village studies for Indian sociology according to Srinivas?

- A) It helped create purely theoretical models of society
- B) It allowed detailed ethnographic research and showed rapid social changes in rural India
- C) It focused only on ancient Indian history
- D) It replaced the need for any urban sociological research

Answer: B) It allowed detailed ethnographic research and showed rapid social changes in rural India

44. **Who were some of the other sociologists alongside Srinivas who contributed to making village studies dominant in Indian sociology?**

- A) Louis Dumont and Edgar Thurston
- B) S.C. Dube and D.N. Majumdar
- C) D.P. Mukerji and A.R. Desai
- D) Herbert Risley and J.H. Hutton

Answer: B) S.C. Dube and D.N. Majumdar

45. **What role did M.N. Srinivas play in Indian sociology beyond his own research?**

- A) He was mainly a critic and did not train others
- B) He helped train a new generation of sociologists and connected Indian sociology with international anthropology
- C) He only focused on teaching classical texts
- D) He avoided international collaboration

Answer: B) He helped train a new generation of sociologists and connected Indian sociology with international anthropology

46. **Which university was mentioned as an important centre of American anthropology connected to Srinivas?**

- A) Harvard University
- B) University of Chicago
- C) University of California
- D) Yale University

Answer: B) University of Chicago

47. **What was one reason why village studies were particularly important in post-independence India?**

- A) To study ancient civilizations only
- B) To understand the rapid social changes happening in the countryside during planned development
- C) To discourage urbanisation
- D) To promote British administrative policies

Answer: B) To understand the rapid social changes happening in the countryside during planned development

48. **According to the passage, what is a sign of a healthy discipline in sociology?**

- A) Complete acceptance of the founders' ideas without change
- B) Succeeding generations learning from and critiquing the pioneers to advance the field
- C) Avoidance of international influences
- D) Focusing only on rural areas without modern relevance

Answer: B) Succeeding generations learning from and critiquing the pioneers to advance the field.

Question and Answers

Question 1: How did Ananthakrishna Iyer and Sarat Chandra Roy come to practice social anthropology?

Answer: Ananthakrishna Iyer came to practice social anthropology by voluntarily helping the British administrators in ethnographic surveys of India. He was initially a clerk and then became a college teacher at Ernakulum. In 1902, he was asked by the Dewan of Cochin to assist with an ethnographic survey of the state. Later, he worked for British government as unpaid Superintendent of Ethnography. His work received appreciation from British anthropologists and administrators. Iyer became a reader at

the University of Madras and set up the post-graduate department of anthropology at the University of Calcutta. Thus, he became the first self-taught anthropologist. Sarat Chandra Roy was educated in law and English. He gave up his law practice and became a school teacher in Ranchi. He was appointed as the official interpreter in the court after he resumed his law practice. Gradually, he became interested in the tribal society, as he had to interpret the tribal customs in the court. He gained considerable knowledge on the culture and society of the tribal people of Chhotanagpur. Roy produced valuable monographs and research articles on this subject. He travelled and did intensive fieldwork pertaining to the tribal community. Thus, the experiences gained by Iyer and Roy in the course of their work led to their interest in social anthropology.

Question 2: What were the main arguments on either side of the debate about how to relate to tribal communities?

Answer: The main arguments, on either side of the debate about relating to tribal communities, were led by the British administrator-anthropologists and the nationalists. According to the British, the tribes of India were primitive people and had a different culture from the Hindus. They believed that the simple tribal people would suffer exploitation and cultural degradation at the hands of Hindu people who wanted the assimilation of tribal people with them. Thus, they needed to be protected by the state in order to safeguard their interests. On the other hand, the nationalists, of whom G.S Ghurye was the most famous exponent, argued that the tribes of India were not backward, but had been interacting with the rest of Hindu society over a long period. The process of assimilation had been experienced by all the communities in India and the tribes were only a step behind in this process. According to nationalists, attempts to preserve tribal culture only contributed to their backwardness. They believed tribal society needed as much reform as Hindu society. Thus, the main difference in both viewpoints was the perception about the impact of mainstream culture on tribes.

Question 3: Summarise the social anthropological definition of caste?

Answer: The social anthropological definition of caste was given by G.S Ghurye, which comprised six features.

These were as follows:

- (i) Caste is an institution based on segmental division. This means that the castes were different and closed segments that comprised people of an exclusive social order determined by birth. The individuals born in a particular caste would always remain in that caste.
- (ii) Caste society is based on hierarchical division. The caste system was based on a hierarchical order, and each caste had unequal status as compared to others.

- (iii) The institution of caste necessarily involves restrictions on social interaction, specially sharing of food. There were many restrictions in the caste system based on the ideas of purity and pollution.
- (iv) Caste involves differential rights and duties for different caste as a consequence of hierarchy and restricted social interaction. These pertained to religious life and everyday practices.
- (v) The choice of occupation, like caste itself, is decided by birth and is hereditary. It was a rigid form of division of labour. A person born as a shudra would always remain one, however hard he worked or whatever success he achieved.
- (vi) Caste involves strict restrictions on marriage. The marriage between people of different castes was strictly prohibited and rules existed regarding both endogamy and exogamy.

Question 4: What is a welfare state? Why is A.R. Desai critical of the claims made on its behalf?

Answer: A.R. Desai explained three features of a welfare state.

These were as follows:

- (i) A welfare state is a positive state that uses its power in order to implement social policies for the betterment of society. It is interventionist in nature.
- (ii) Democracy and democratic institutions are considered the most important factors for the emergence of the welfare state.
- (iii) A welfare state includes a mixed economy. It means the co-existence of both the private and state owned enterprises. The public sector concentrates on basic goods and social infrastructure, while the private industry produces consumer goods. Desai is critical of welfare states like Britain, USA and countries in Europe. He argues that the claims of these states are exaggerated, while they are not even able to provide basic social and economic security to their citizens. They are unable to reduce economic inequality. The process of development in these states is not independent of market fluctuations. A high level of unemployment alongside excess economic capacity indicates the failure of welfare state. Therefore, A.R. Desai is critical of the claims made on behalf of welfare state and concludes that its existence is a myth.

Sample Question Papers (SET-1)

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

SESSION ENDING EXAM (2025-26)

Sub: SOCIOLOGY (039)

Class XI

Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are MCQ type questions. As per the Question, there can be one answer.
4. Section B includes question No.17-25. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
5. Section C includes question No. 26-32. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
6. Section D includes question No. 33-35. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.

सामान्य निर्देश:

1. प्रश्न पत्र चार खंडों में विभाजित है।
2. कुल 35 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
3. खंड ए में प्रश्न संख्या 1-16 शामिल है। ये MCQ प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, उत्तर एक ही हो सकता है।
4. खंड बी में प्रश्न संख्या 17-25 शामिल है। ये अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं जिनमें प्रत्येक 2 अंक का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 30 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
5. खंड सी में प्रश्न संख्या 26-32 शामिल है। वे लघु उत्तर प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक के लिए 4 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
6. खंड डी में प्रश्न संख्या 33-35 शामिल है। ये दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक 6 अंक का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 200 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

Section A/अनुभाग A

1 Assertion(A): Sociology focuses on interactions between individuals

Reason(R): Society is studied systematically in sociology.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false and R is true.

कथन (A): समाजशास्त्र व्यक्तियों के बीच अन्तर्क्रिया पर केंद्रित है।

कारण(R): समाजशास्त्र में समाज का व्यवस्थित अध्ययन किया जाता है।

(A) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R, A का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।

- (B) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R, A का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।
- (C) A सत्य है लेकिन R गलत है।
- (D) A गलत है और R सत्य है।

2. **Assertion(A):** The groups whose lifestyles are emulated are known as Reference groups.

Reason(R): For any group of people there are always other groups whom they look up to and aspire to be like.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false and R is true.

कथन (A): जिन समूहों की जीवनशैली का अनुकरण किया जाता है उन्हें संदर्भ समूह के रूप में जाना जाता है।

कारण (R): लोगों के किसी भी समूह के लिए हमेशा अन्य समूह होते हैं जिनका वे आदर करते हैं और उनके जैसा बनने की आकांक्षा रखते हैं।

- a) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R, A का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।
- b) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R, A का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।
- c) A सत्य है लेकिन R गलत है।
- d) A गलत है और R सत्य है।

3. **What is true about the law**

- I. law is a formal sanction.
- II. Citizens must follow the law.
- III. Violation of the law may attract penalties.
- IV. Violation of the law can lead to punishment.

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) III and IV
- (d) (d) I, II, III, IV

कानून के बारे में क्या सत्य है -

- I. कानून एक औपचारिक संस्वीकृति है।
- II नागरिकों को कानून का पालन करना चाहिए।
- III कानून का उल्लंघन करने पर जुर्माना लग सकता है।
- IV कानून का उल्लंघन करने पर सजा हो सकती है।

- a) केवल I
- b) केवल II
- c) III और IV
- d) I, II, III, IV

4. **Who is considered the father of sociology?**

- a) Karl Marx
- b) Auguste Comte
- c) Max Weber
- d) Emile Durkheim

समाजशास्त्र का जनक किसे माना जाता है?

A) कार्ल मार्क्स

B) ऑगस्टे कॉम्टे

C) मैक्स वेबर

D) इमाइल दुर्खीम

5. Which of the following is an example of an ascribed status?

a) Doctor

b) Teacher

c) Caste

d) Engineer

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा प्रदत्त स्थिति का उदाहरण है?

a) डॉक्टर

b) शिक्षक

c) जाति

d) इंजीनियर

6. Which term refers to the expected behaviour associated with a particular status?

a) Role

b) Culture

c) Norm

d) Institution

कौन सा शब्द किसी विशेष स्थिति से जुड़े अपेक्षित व्यवहार को संदर्भित करता है?

a) कोई भूमिका

b) संस्कृति

c) मानदंड

d) संस्था

7. What is culture?

संस्कृति क्या है?

a) Only traditions and customs (केवल परंपराएँ और रीति-रिवाज)

b) The way of life of people (लोगों का जीवन जीने का तरीका)

c) Only religious beliefs (केवल धार्मिक विश्वास)

d) A political system (एक राजनीतिक व्यवस्था)

8. Whether given Statement is True or False.

“Learning and adopting cultural norms is the process of Socialisation.”

दिया गया कथन सत्य है या असत्य?

“संस्कृति के मानदंडों को सीखना और अपनाना समाजीकरण है।”

9. What is social order?

सामाजिक व्यवस्था क्या है?

a) A fixed rule imposed by the government (सरकार द्वारा लागू किया गया एक स्थिर नियम)

b) The arrangement of practices and behaviours that maintain stability in society (समाज में स्थिरता बनाए रखने वाले व्यवहारों और प्रथाओं की व्यवस्था)

c) A system of punishments only (केवल दंड की एक प्रणाली)

d) A religious concept only (केवल एक धार्मिक अवधारणा)

10. What is social change?

सामाजिक परिवर्तन क्या है?

a) A temporary shift in individual behaviour (व्यक्तिगत व्यवहार में अस्थायी परिवर्तन)

b) A long-term transformation in society's structure and culture (समाज की संरचना और संस्कृति में दीर्घकालिक परिवर्तन)

- c) A change in weather patterns (मौसम के पैटर्न में बदलाव)
- d) A political revolution only (केवल एक राजनीतिक क्रांति)

11. Consider the following factors of Social Change. Which of the given options is/are correct?

सामाजिक परिवर्तन के निम्नलिखित कारकों पर विचार कीजिए | दिए गए विकल्पों में से कौन सा /से विकल्प सही है ।

- i) Technology (प्रोद्योगिकी)
- ii) Religion (धर्म)
- iii) Family structure (परिवारिक संरचना)
- iv) Education (शिक्षा)

- a. i only
- b. i, ii, iii only
- c. ii and iv only.
- d. i, ii, iii, iv

12. Who introduced the concept of 'Class Struggle'?

(A) Auguste Comte	(C) Max Weber
(B) Karl Marx	(D) Herbert Spencer

'वर्ग संघर्ष' की अवधारणा किसने दी?

(A) ऑगस्ट कॉम्टे	(C) मैक्स वेबर
(B) कार्ल मार्क्स	(D) हर्बर्ट स्पेंसर

13. Which sociologist gave the theory of 'Social Facts'?

(A) Émile Durkheim	(C) Karl Marx
(B) Max Weber	(D) Herbert Spencer

'सामाजिक तथ्य' का सिद्धांत किसने दिया?

(A) इमाइल दुर्खाइम	(C) कार्ल मार्क्स
(B) मैक्स वेबर	(D) हर्बर्ट स्पेंसर

14. M.N. Srinivas is famous for which concept?

(A) Sanskritization	(C) Social Facts
(B) Class Struggle	(D) Functionalism

एम. एन. श्रीनिवास किस अवधारणा के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं?

(A) संस्कृतीकरण	(C) सामाजिक तथ्य
(B) वर्ग संघर्ष	(D) प्रकार्यात्मकता

15. Who wrote the book 'Caste and Race in India'?

(A) A.R. Desai	(C) G.S. Ghurye
(B) M.N. Srinivas	(D) Yogendra Singh

'कास्ट एंड रेस इन इंडिया' पुस्तक किसने लिखी?

(A) ए. आर. देसाई	(C) जी. एस. घुर्ये
(B) एम. एन. श्रीनिवास	(D) योगेंद्र सिंह

16. Assertion (A): Through the process of socialisation the individual becomes a part of the given culture.

Reason(R): It refers to tendency to devalue others, disrespect of diversity, looking through and evaluating other cultures through our own cultural lens.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true and R is false
- d) A is false and R is true

कथन (A): समाजीकरण की प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से व्यक्ति दी गई संस्कृति का हिस्सा बन जाता है। कारण (R): यह दूसरों का अवमूल्यन करने, विविधता का अनादर करने, अन्य संस्कृतियों को अपने सांस्कृतिक चश्मे से देखने और उनका मूल्यांकन करने की प्रवृत्ति को संदर्भित करता है।

- (A) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R, A का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।
- (B) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R, A का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।
- (C) A सत्य है लेकिन R गलत है।
- (D) A गलत है और R सत्य है।

Section B/अनुभाग B

17. What is meant by 'Society'?

समाज से क्या तात्पर्य है ?

18. What do you understand by Social Institutions?

सामाजिक संस्थानों से क्या तात्पर्य है?

19. Sociology is a discipline from which other social sciences have developed? In the light of this statement, explain the relationship between history and sociology.

समाजशास्त्र एक ऐसा अनुशासन है जिससे अन्य सामाजिक विज्ञान विकसित हुए हैं ? इस कथन के आलोक में इतिहास और समाजशास्त्र के बीच संबंध स्पष्ट कीजिए |

20. What is meant by 'Social Stratification'?

'सामाजिक स्तरीकरण से क्या तात्पर्य है?

21. Differentiate between 'Ascribed Status' and 'Achieved Status'.

'प्रदत्त प्रस्थिति) 'Ascribed Status) और अर्जित' प्रस्थिति) 'Achieved Status) में अंतर स्पष्ट करें।

22. Mohan is telling Ramesh about the basic elements of culture. According to you, what could be Mohan's statement?

मोहन रमेश को संस्कृति के मूलभूत तत्वों के बारे में बता रहा है | आपके अनुसार मोहन का कथन क्या हो सकता है ?

23. Mention any two factors of social change.

सामाजिक परिवर्तन के दो कारकों का उल्लेख करें।

24. What is Social Action?

सामाजिक क्रिया क्या है?

25. What is M.N. Srinivas's concept of 'Sanskritization'?

एम. एन. श्रीनिवास की 'संस्कृतीकरण' (Sanskritization) की अवधारणा क्या है?

Section C/ अनुभाग -C

26. In a symposium, some participants were saying that if we want to understand the society well then the study of sociology is very useful. Justify this statement.

एक विचार गोष्ठी में, कुछ प्रतिभागी यह कह रहे थे कि यदि हमें समाज को अच्छी तरह समझना है तो समाज शास्त्र का अध्ययन अत्यंत उपयोगी है। इस कथन का औचित्य सिद्ध करें।

27. What is 'Social Role'? How does it influence human behaviour?

'सामाजिक भूमिका' (Social Role) क्या है? यह मानवीय व्यवहार को कैसे प्रभावित करती है?

28. What are the some kind of changes brought about by technology and the economy?

प्रौद्योगिकी और अर्थव्यवस्था द्वारा लाए गए कुछ प्रकार के परिवर्तन क्या हैं?

29. Explain the relationship between education and social change.

शिक्षा और सामाजिक परिवर्तन के बीच संबंध स्पष्ट करें।

30. For Marx, the most important method of classifying people into social groups was with reference to the production process, rather than religion, language, nationality or similar identities. What was his argument about this process?

मार्क्स के लिए व्यक्ति को सामाजिक समूह में विभाजित करने का मुख्य तरीका धर्म, भाषा, राष्ट्रीयता अथवा सामाजिक पहचान के बजाय उत्पादन प्रक्रिया के संदर्भ में था। इस प्रक्रिया के लिए उन्होंने क्या तर्क दिया?

31. At the time of birth, the human infant knows nothing about what we call society or social behaviour. Yet as the child grows up, she/he keeps learning not just about the physical world, but about what it means to be a good or bad girl/boy. She/he knows what kind of behaviour will be applauded and, what kind will be disapproved.

Why is it said that socialization is a very important process of human life?

जन्म के समय बच्चा समाज और सामाजिक व्यवहार, के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं जानता है। परंतु जैसे-जैसे बच्चा बड़ा होता है वह केवल भौतिक संसार के बारे में ही नहीं सीखता है अपितु अच्छे या बुरे लड़का/ लड़की से क्या तात्पर्य है यह भी सीखता है। वह जानता है कि किस प्रकार के व्यवहार की प्रशंसा होगी तथा किस प्रकार के व्यवहार को अनुमति नहीं मिलेगी।

ऐसा क्यों कहा जाता है कि समाजीकरण मानव जीवन की अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण प्रक्रिया है?

32. Write down Govind Sadashiv Ghurye's views about caste and kinship.

जाति और रिश्तेदारी के बारे में गोविंद सदाशिव घुर्ये के विचार लिखिए।

Section D / अन्तर्भाग-D

33. Answer the questions given below based on the reading of the data given in the table.

Sex Ratio in India between 1901-2011 (1901-2011 के बीच भारत में लिंगानुपात)

Year	Sex Ratio	Year	Sex Ratio
1901	972	1961	941
1911	964	1971	930
1921	955	1981	934
1931	950	1991	926
1941	945	2001	933
1951	946	2011	940

a) Write two reasons for the decline in sex ratio? (2 marks)

b) How can we say that family is gendered? Give reason for your answer (2 marks)

c). There is a tendency in increased Sex Ratio in later years. State main possible reasons. (2)

तालिका में दिए गए आँकड़ों के आधार पर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

- लिंगानुपात में गिरावट के दो कारण लिखिए? (2 अंक)
- हम कैसे कह सकते हैं कि परिवार लिंग आधारित भूमिकापरक है? अपने उत्तर के लिए कारण बताइए। (2 अंक)
- परवर्ती वर्षों में लिंगानुपात में बढ़ने की प्रवृत्ति है, इसके प्रमुख कारण क्या हो सकते हैं? (2 अंक)

34. What do you mean by bureaucracy? Write features of bureaucracy those are very important for the smooth running of office.

नौकरशाही से आप क्या समझते हैं? नौकरशाही की उन विशेषताओं को लिखिए जो कार्यालय के सुचारू संचालन के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

OR

"Discuss the role of social institutions in the process of socialization. Explain with examples how family and education contribute to this process."

समाजीकरण की प्रक्रिया में सामाजिक संस्थानों की भूमिका का वर्णन कीजिए | उदाहरण सहित समझाइए कि समाजीकरण की प्रक्रिया में परिवार एवं शिक्षा कैसे योगदान देती है ?

35. What are the characteristics of a welfare state? Why is A.R. Desai critical of the claims made on its behalf?

कल्याणकारी राज्य की कुछ विशेषताएं क्या हैं? ए.आर. देसाई कुछ देशों द्वारा किए गए दावों की आलोचना क्यों करते हैं

OR

"Describe the importance of caste in Indian society. Discuss how caste affects social stratification and what effects it has on individuals and groups."

"भारतीय समाज में जाति के महत्व का वर्णन करें। चर्चा करें कि जाति सामाजिक स्तरीकरण को कैसे प्रभावित करती है और इसके व्यक्तियों और समूहों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ते हैं।"

SAMPLE PRACTICE PAPER- MARKING SCHEME (Set 1)

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN SESSION ENDING EXAM (2025- 2026) SOCIOLOGY (039) CLASS - XI

Section A

1. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

3. (d) I, II, III, IV
4. b) Auguste Comte
5. c) Caste
6. a) Role
7. b) The way of life of people
8. True
9. b) The arrangement of practices and behaviours that maintain stability in society
10. b) A long-term transformation in society's structure and culture
11. d) i, ii, iii, iv
12. (B) Karl Marx
13. (A) Émile Durkheim
14. (A) Sanskritization
15. (C) G.S. Ghurye
16. c) A is true and R is false

Section B

17. Society is a group of people who live together and work together, sharing a culture and institutions.
18. An interrelated system of social norms and social roles that are organized and provide patterns of behaviors that contribute to meeting the basic social needs of society
19. Both the branches of social science are distinct from one another.
 - i. History is the study of past events. It also includes a survey of conditions and developments in economic, religious and social affairs.
 - ii. Sociology is the study of the pattern of human interaction, culture, and social relationships that surround everyday life.
20. Dividing a society into different layers or groups based on factors like wealth, income, occupation, education, and social status, creating a hierarchical structure where some groups have more power and privilege than others
21. Ascribed status is given by the society to its individual members who make no effort to get it. Achieved status is the result of the efforts of the person who acquires it due to his ability and capacity.
22. Elements of culture-
 - i. values and beliefs
 - ii. norms
 - iii. symbols
 - iv. language
 - v. rituals.
23. Demographic, technological, cultural, political, economic and education are some of the major factors of social change
(explain any two)
24. "social action" refers to a conscious, organized effort by individuals or groups to bring about positive change in society by addressing social issues and improving conditions for marginalized communities
25. Sanskritization is a key concept in Indian sociology introduced by M.N. Srinivas to describe a process of cultural change within the caste system. It refers to the adoption of customs, rituals, ideology, and way of life of upper castes, particularly Brahmins, by lower castes or tribal groups in an attempt to claim higher social status.

Section C

26. *Sociology has made it possible to study society in a scientific manner.

- *This scientific knowledge about human society is needed in order to achieve progress in various fields.
- *Sociology delves deep into the social nature of man.
- *It tells us why man is a social animal, why he lives in a group, communities and societies

27. A social role refers to the behaviors and responsibilities expected of individuals in society. In terms of gender, social roles prescribe certain behaviors to men and to women.

28. Technological advancements and economy have significantly impacted society by creating new industries, increasing productivity, improving efficiency in existing sectors, leading to job shifts, and facilitating globalization.

29. education acting as a significant tool to bring about positive societal transformations by empowering individuals with knowledge, critical thinking skills, and new perspectives, thus enabling them to challenge existing social norms and contribute to a more equitable society

30. According to Marx, “ Production process is most decisive factor that determines the relation between the classes. When production process gets change, class classification change accordingly.”

31. *Socialization is a crucial process in human life because it's how we learn the norms, values, and behaviors necessary to function effectively within a society

*essentially transforming us from biological beings into social beings by teaching us how to interact with others

*understand social expectations, and contribute to the community around us; without socialization, individuals would struggle to adapt and participate in their society effectively

32. According to Govind Sadashiv Ghurye, caste is a "segmental division of society" in India, characterized by a hierarchical structure based on birth, with each caste having its own set of rules regarding occupation, social interaction, and marriage (endogamy), and where kinship plays a crucial role

33. a. Key factors contributing to a declining sex ratio:

- * Son preference
- * Dowry system
- * Sex-selective abortion
- * Lack of awareness and education:
- * Poverty and economic factors
- * Gender inequality

b. because traditional gender roles and expectations are frequently embedded within family structures, assigning different responsibilities and power dynamics based on a person's sex

c. decline in female foeticide and infanticide due to stricter enforcement of laws like the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PNDT) Act, increased awareness campaigns promoting girl child education and empowerment, and a growing societal shift towards valuing daughters more equally.

Or any other relevant point.

34. Features of Bureaucracy

1. Hierarchical organisation
2. Permanence
3. Appointment on the basis of Qualification
4. Political Neutrality
5. Professionalism

Or

Social institutions play a crucial role in the socialization process by acting as the primary agents that teach individuals the norms, values, and behaviors expected within a society, shaping their identities and preparing them to participate effectively in social life; examples of such institutions include family, school, religion, government, and media

* family is the foremost and most effective agency of the socialization of the child. Family is actually his/her first School

* Education plays a crucial role in the process of socialization by actively teaching individuals the norms, values, and behaviors expected within a society

35. According to A.R. Desai, a "welfare state" is characterized by its positive role in implementing social policies for societal betterment, a strong emphasis on democratic institutions, and a mixed economy where the public sector focuses on basic goods and social infrastructure while the private sector produces consumer good

Or

In Indian society, caste holds significant importance as it historically structured social hierarchy, determining an individual's social status, occupation, and access to resources based on their birth into a specific caste, impacting various aspects of life like marriage, social interactions, and even political participation.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (SET-2)

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN SESSION ENDING EXAM (2025- 2026) SOCIOLOGY (039) CLASS - XI

Time- 3 hours.

M.M.- 80

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

- (i) The question paper is divided into four sections Section A, B, C and D.
- (ii) There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) Section A includes questions no. 1 - 16. These are Objective Type Questions, carrying 1 mark each. As per the question there can be only one answer.
- (iv) Section B includes questions no. 17 - 25. These are Very Short Answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
- (v) Section C includes questions no. 26 - 32. These are Short Answer type questions, carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- (vi) Section D includes questions no. 33 - 35. They are Long Answer type questions, carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words. Question no. 33 is to be answered with the help of given Table.

सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका पालन करें:

- (i) प्रश्न पत्र चार खंडों A, B, C और D में विभाजित है।
- (ii) कुल 35 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (iii) खंड A में प्रश्न संख्या 1-16 शामिल है। ये वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का 1 अंक है।
- (iv) खंड B में प्रश्न संख्या 17 - 25 शामिल है। ये अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंक का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 30 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (v) खंड C में प्रश्न संख्या 26- 32 शामिल हैं। ये लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंक का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (vi) खंड D में प्रश्न संख्या 33- 35 शामिल हैं। ये दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 अंक का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 200 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए। प्रश्न संख्या 33 का उत्तर दी गई तालिका के अनुसार देना है।

Section – A

1. **Assertion (A):** Through the process of socialisation the individual becomes a part of the given culture.

Reason(R): It refers to tendency to devalue others, disrespect of diversity, looking through and evaluating other cultures through our own cultural lens.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true and R is false
- d) A is false and R is true?

कथन (A): समाजीकरण की प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से व्यक्ति दी गई संस्कृति का हिस्सा बन जाता है।

कारण (R): यह दूसरों का अवमूल्यन करने, विविधता का अनादर करने, अन्य संस्कृतियों को अपने सांस्कृतिक चश्मे से देखने और उनका मूल्यांकन करने की प्रवृत्ति को संदर्भित करता है।

- (A) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R, A का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।
- (B) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R, A का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।
- (C) A सत्य है लेकिन R गलत है।
- (D) A गलत है और R सत्य है।

2. **Assertion (A):** A family is a group of persons directly linked by kin connections, the adult members of which assume responsibility for caring for children.

Reason(R): Kinship ties are connections between individuals, established either through marriage or through the lines of descent that connect blood relatives (mothers, fathers, siblings, offspring, etc.)

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false and R is true.

कथन (A): एक परिवार सीधे तौर पर रिश्तेदारी से जुड़े व्यक्तियों का एक समूह है, जिसके बयस्क सदस्य बच्चों की देखभाल की जिम्मेदारी लेते हैं।

कारण (R): रिश्तेदारी संबंध व्यक्तियों के बीच संबंध हैं, जो या तो विवाह के माध्यम से या वंश की रेखाओं के माध्यम से स्थापित होते हैं जो रक्त रिश्तेदारों (माता, पिता, भाई-बहन, संतान, आदि) को जोड़ते हैं।

(A) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R, A का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।
(B) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R, A का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।
(C) A सत्य है लेकिन R गलत है।
(D) A गलत है और R सत्य है।

3. What is true about the law?

- I. Law is a formal sanction.
- II. Citizens must follow the law.
- III. Violation of the law may attract penalties.
- IV. Violation of the law can lead to punishment.

a) Only I
b) Only II
c) III and IV
d) I, II, III, IV

कानून के बारे में क्या सत्य है –

- I. कानून एक औपचारिक संस्वीकृति है।
- II. नागरिकों को कानून का पालन करना चाहिए।
- III. कानून का उल्लंघन करने पर जुर्माना लग सकता है।
- IV. कानून का उल्लंघन करने पर सजा हो सकती है।

a) केवल I
b) केवल II
c) III और IV
d) I, II, III, IV

4. **Assertion (A):** Marx argued that human society had progressed through different stages.

Reason(R): For Marx, the most important method of classifying people into social groups was with reference to the production process, rather than religion, language, nationality or similar identities.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false and R is true.

कथन(A): मार्क्स ने तर्क दिया कि मानव समाज विभिन्न चरणों से होकर आगे बढ़ा है।

कारण (R): मार्क्स के लिए, लोगों को सामाजिक समूहों में वर्गीकृत करने का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण तरीका धर्म, भाषा, राष्ट्रीयता या समान पहचान के बजाय उत्पादन प्रक्रिया के संदर्भ में था।

- a) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R, A का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।
- b) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R, A का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।
- c) A सत्य है लेकिन R गलत है।
- d) A गलत है और R सत्य है।

5. Which of the following is the main focus of Sociology? a) Study of human biology

- b) Study of societies and human behaviour
- c) Study of geographical features
- d) Study of animals

समाजशास्त्र का मुख्य विषय क्या है?

- a) मानव जीवविज्ञान का अध्ययन
- b) समाज और मानव व्यवहार का अध्ययन
- c) भौगोलिक विशेषताओं का अध्ययन
- d) जानवरों का अध्ययन

6. What is the definition of 'Culture'?

- a) A group's shared values, beliefs & practices
- b) The language spoken by a group
- c) Social hierarchy
- d) The process of socialization

'संस्कृति' की परिभाषा क्या है?

- a) एक समूह के साझा मूल्य, विश्वास और प्रथाएँ
- b) एक समूह द्वारा बोली जाने वाली भाषा
- c) सामाजिक पदानुक्रम
- d) समाजीकरण की प्रक्रिया

7. In the caste system, which of the following is an example of an 'Ascribed' status?

- a) Becoming a teacher
- b) Being born into a particular caste
- c) Earning a degree
- d) Becoming rich through hard work

भारत में जाति व्यवस्था में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा 'अधिकार प्राप्त' स्थिति का उदाहरण है?

- a) शिक्षक बनना
- b) किसी विशेष जाति में जन्म लेना
- c) डिग्री प्राप्त करना
- d) कठिन मेहनत से अमीर बनना

8. Which of the following is an example of 'Achieved' status?

- a) Family background
- b) Becoming a doctor
- c) Social class
- d) Gender

'अर्जित' स्थिति का उदाहरण कौन सा है?

- a) परिवार की पृष्ठभूमि
- b) डॉक्टर बनना
- c) सामाजिक वर्ग
- d) लिंग

9. The socialization process mainly helps individuals to:

- a) Earn money
- b) Learn social roles and norms
- c) Travel the world
- d) Become isolated

समाजीकरण की प्रक्रिया मुख्य रूप से व्यक्तियों को क्या सिखाती है?

- a) पैसे कमाना
- b) सामाजिक भूमिकाएँ और मानदंड सीखना
- c) दुनिया घूमना
- d) अलग-थलग हो जाना

10. Which of the following best describes 'Social Control'?

- a) A system of laws
- b) Social institutions used to maintain order
- c) The social interaction between different groups
- d) Individuals' rights and freedoms

'सामाजिक नियंत्रण' का क्या मतलब है?

- a) कानूनों की प्रणाली
- b) सामाजिक संस्थाएँ जो व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए कार्य करती हैं
- c) विभिन्न समूहों के बीच सामाजिक संपर्क
- d) व्यक्तियों के अधिकार और स्वतंत्रताएँ

11. What is meant by the term 'Social Mobility'?

- a) Movement between different social roles
- b) Movement up or down the social hierarchy
- c) Movement within the same job
- d) Movement in social norms

'सामाजिक गतिशीलता' का क्या मतलब है?

- a) विभिन्न सामाजिक भूमिकाओं के बीच आंदोलन
- b) सामाजिक पदानुक्रम में ऊपर या नीचे जाना
- c) एक ही नौकरी में आंदोलन
- d) सामाजिक मानदंडों में आंदोलन

12. Which social institution is primarily responsible for teaching children norms, values, and traditions?

a) Media	c) Family
b) Education	d) Government

कौन सा सामाजिक संस्थान मुख्य रूप से बच्चों को मानदंड, मूल्य और परंपराएँ सिखाता है?

a) मीडिया	c) परिवार
b) शिक्षा	d) सरकार

13. Which sociologist is considered the founder of sociology?

a) Max Weber	c) Karl Marx
b) Auguste Comte	d) Emile Durkheim

कौन सा समाजशास्त्री समाजशास्त्र के संस्थापक माने जाते हैं?

a) मैक्स वेबर	c) कार्ल मार्क्स
b) ऑगस्ट कोम्टे	d) एमिल दुर्खेम

14. Caste 'endogamy' is marriage only..... the caste.

a) Outside	c) Across
b) Within.	d) Inter caste

जाति में सजातीय विवाह से तात्पर्य केवल जाति के विवाह

- a) बाहर
- c) सभी जगह
- b) भीतर
- d) अंतरजातीय

15. D.P. Mukherjee believed that there were three principles of change recognised in Indian traditions, namely;

- a) Shruti, smriti and anubhava.
- b) Shruti, kriti, and anubhava
- c) Kriti, smriti and Anubhav.
- d) None of the above.

डी.पी. मुखर्जी का मानना था कि भारतीय परम्पराओं में परिवर्तन के तीन सिद्धांत मान्यता प्राप्त हैं, अर्थात्;

- a) श्रुति, स्मृति और अनुभव।
- b) श्रुति, कृति और अनुभव।
- c) कृति, स्मृति और अनुभव।
- d) इनमें से कोई नहीं।

16. A is an economy where both private capitalist enterprises and state or publicly owned enterprises co-exist.

- a) Private economy
- b) Public Economy
- c) Mixed Economy
- d) Decentralised Economy

एक एक ऐसी अर्थव्यवस्था है जहां दोनों निजी पूँजीवादी उद्यम हैं

और राज्य या सार्वजनिक स्वामित्व वाले उद्यम सह-अस्तित्व में हैं।

- a) निजी अर्थव्यवस्था
- b) सार्वजनिक अर्थव्यवस्था
- c) मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था
- d) विकेंद्रीकृत अर्थव्यवस्था

Section – B (अनुभाग-ब)

17. Distinguish between Sociology and History.

इतिहास और समाजशास्त्र में क्या अंतर है?

18. Discuss the characteristics of social group.

सामाजिक समूह की विशेषताओं पर चर्चा करें।

19. Mohan is telling Ramesh about the basic elements of culture. According to you, what could be Mohan's statement?

मोहन रमेश को संस्कृति के मूल भूत तत्वों के बारे में बता रहा है | आपके अनुसार मोहन का कथन क्या हो सकता है ?

Or (अथवा)

Discuss briefly the characteristics of social stratification.

सामाजिक स्तरीकरण की विशेषताओं पर संक्षेप में चर्चा करें।

20. How many dimensions are there of Culture?

संस्कृति के कितने आयाम हैं?

21. "Changes in the ideas and beliefs about children and childhood have brought about very important kinds of social change." What is meant by change in values and traditions? Explain with example.

"बच्चों तथा बचपन से संबंधित विचारों तथा मान्यताओं में परिवर्तन अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण प्रकार के सामाजिक परिवर्तन में सहायक सिद्ध हुआ है।" मूल्यों एवं मान्यताओं में परिवर्तन से क्या आशय है? उदाहरण के माध्यम से स्पष्ट कीजिए।

22. Describe some kinds of environment related social change.

पर्यावरण से संबंधित कुछ प्रकार के सामाजिक परिवर्तन का वर्णन करें।

23. What is M.N. Srinivas's concept of 'Sanskritization'?

एम एन श्रीनिवास की संस्कृतिकरण की धारणा क्या है?

24. What are the main features of the caste system in India?

भारत में जाति व्यवस्था की मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं?

25. What challenges does social change pose in India?

भारत में सामाजिक परिवर्तन किन चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है?

Section - C

26. For Marx, the most important method of classifying people into social groups was with reference to the production process, rather than religion, language, nationality or similar identities. What was his argument about this process?

मार्क्स के लिए व्यक्ति को सामाजिक समूह में विभाजित करने का मुख्य तरीका धर्म, भाषा, राष्ट्रीयता अथवा समान पहचान के बजाय उत्पादन प्रक्रिया के संदर्भ में था। इस प्रक्रिया के लिए उन्होंने क्या तर्क दिया?

27. How are a village, town and city distinguished from each other?

गांव, कस्बा तथा नगर एक दूसरे से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं?

28. At the time of birth, the human infant knows nothing about what we call society or social behaviour. Yet as the child grows up, she/he keeps learning not just about the physical world, but about what it means to be a good or bad girl/boy. She/he knows what kind of behaviour will be applauded and, what kind will be disapproved.

Why is it said that socialization is a very important process of human life?

जन्म के समय बच्चा जिसे हम समाज कहते हैं सामाजिक व्यवहार, उसके बारे में कुछ भी नहीं जानता है। परंतु जैसे-जैसे बच्चा बड़ा होता है वह केवल भौतिक संसार के बारे में ही नहीं सीखता है अपितु अच्छे या बुरे लड़का/ लड़की से क्या तार्पण है यह भी सीखता है। वह जानता है कि किस प्रकार के व्यवहार की प्रशंसा होगी तथा किस प्रकार के व्यवहार को अनुमति नहीं मिलेगी।

ऐसा क्यों कहा जाता है कि समाजीकरण मानव जीवन की अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण प्रक्रिया है?

29. What is cultural change? Explain enternal and external inspiration for change.

सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन क्या है? परिवर्तन के लिए आंतरिक एवं बाहरी प्रेरणा का वर्णन कीजिए।

30. According to the functionalists the family performs important tasks, which contribute to society's basic needs and helps perpetuate social order. Describe the functionalist's theory given for family.

प्रकार्यवादियों के अनुसार परिवार अनेक महत्वपूर्ण कार्य करता है जो समाज की बुनियादी आवश्यकताएं पूरी करते हैं और सामाजिक व्यवस्था को स्थाई बनाने में सहायता करते हैं। परिवार के लिए प्रकार्यवादियों द्वारा दिए गए सिद्धांत का वर्णन कीजिए।

OR (अथवा)

What do you mean by family? Describe different forms of family.

परिवार से आप क्या समझते हैं? परिवार के विविध रूपों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

31. Role conflict is the incompatibility among roles corresponding to one or more status. It occurs when contrary expectations arise from two or more roles. It is a common place assumption that men do not face role conflict.

But it is not true for the male belonging to Khasi community. How?

भूमिका संघर्ष एक या अधिक प्रस्थितियों से जुड़ी भूमिकाओं की असंगतता है यह तब होता है जब दो या अधिक भूमिकाओं में विरोधी अपेक्षाएं पैदा की जाती हैं। यह एक सामान्य मान्यता है कि पुरुषों को भूमिका संघर्ष का सामना नहीं करना पड़ता।

परंतु यह खासी समुदाय से संबंधित पुरुषों के लिए सत्य नहीं है। कैसे?

32. The scope of sociological study (sociology) is extremely wide. Describe.

समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन अर्थात् समाजशास्त्र का विषय क्षेत्र काफी व्यापक है वर्णन कीजिए।

Section – D (अनुभाग-द)

33. Answer the questions given below based on the reading of the data given in the table.

Sex Ratio in India between 1901-2011

Year	Sex Ratio	Year	Sex Ratio
1901	972	1961	941
1911	964	1971	930
1921	955	1981	934
1931	950	1991	926
1941	945	2001	933

1951	946	2011	940
------	-----	------	-----

a) Write reason for the decline in sex ratio? (2 marks)
 b) How can we say that family is gendered? Give reason for your answer (2 marks)
 c). There is a tendency in increased Sex Ratio in later years. State main possible reasons. (2)

तालिका में दिए गए आँकड़ों के आधार पर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

a) लिंगानुपात में गिरावट के दो कारण लिखिए? (2 अंक)
 b) हम कैसे कह सकते हैं कि परिवार लिंगवादी है? अपने उत्तर के लिए कारण बताइए। (2 अंक)
 c). परवर्ती वर्षों में लिंगानुपात में बढ़ने की प्रवृत्ति है, इसके प्रमुख कारण क्या हो सकते हैं? (2 अंक)

34. What do you mean by bureaucracy? Write features of bureaucracy those are very important for the smooth running of office.

नौकरशाही से आप क्या समझते हैं? नौकरशाही की उन विशेषताओं को लिखिए जो कार्यालय के सुचारू संचालन के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

OR

"Discuss the role of social institutions in the process of socialization. Explain with examples how family and education contribute to this process."

समाजीकरण की प्रक्रिया में सामाजिक संस्थानों की भूमिका का वर्णन कीजिए। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए कि समाजीकरण की प्रक्रिया में परिवार एवं शिक्षा कैसे योगदान देती हैं?

35. What are the characteristics of a welfare state? Why is A.R. Desai critical of the claims made on its behalf?

कल्याणकारी राज्य की कुछ विशेषताएं क्या हैं? ए.आर. देसाई कुछ देशों द्वारा किए गए दावों की आलोचना क्यों करते हैं

OR

"Describe the importance of caste in Indian society. Discuss how caste affects social stratification and what effects it has on individuals and groups."

"भारतीय समाज में जाति के महत्व का वर्णन करें। चर्चा करें कि जाति सामाजिक स्तरीकरण को कैसे प्रभावित करती है और इसके व्यक्तियों और समूहों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ते हैं।"

SAMPLE PRACTICE PAPER- MARKING SCHEME (Set 2)

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN SESSION ENDING EXAM (2025- 2026) SOCIOLOGY (039) CLASS - XI

Section A

1. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
2. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
3. (d) I, II, III, IV
4. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

5. (b) Study of societies and human behaviour
6. (a) A group's shared values, beliefs, and practices
7. (b) Being born into a particular caste
8. (b) Becoming a doctor
9. (b) Learn social roles and norms
10. (b) Social institutions used to maintain order
11. (b) Movement up or down the social hierarchy
12. (c) Family
13. (b) Auguste Comte
14. (b) Within.
15. (a) Shruti, smriti and anubhava.
16. (c) Mixed Economy

Section B

17. . Both the branches of social science are distinct from one another.

- i. History is the study of past events. It also includes a survey of conditions and developments in economic, religious and social affairs.
- ii. Sociology is the study of the pattern of human interaction, culture, and social relationships that surround everyday life.
18. mutual awareness among members, shared interests, a sense of unity or "we-feeling", similar behaviors, adherence to group norms, direct or indirect interaction, and a collective identity, all contributing to a sense of belonging within the group
19. Elements of culture-
 - i. values and beliefs
 - ii. norms
 - iii. symbols
 - iv. language
 - v. rituals.

Or

Dividing a society into different layers or groups based on factors like wealth, income, occupation, education, and social status, creating a hierarchical structure where some groups have more power and privilege than others

20. culture is understood to have three dimensions: cognitive, normative, and material. These dimensions are interconnected and contribute to a society's way of life

21. the gradual shift or transformation in the core beliefs, principles, and customary practices that guide a society, often occurring due to many factors. Explanation with suitable examples.

22. migration due to natural disasters like floods or droughts

*changes in livelihood patterns based on climate variations

*community mobilization around environmental issues

*social unrest due to resource scarcity

*technological adaptations to environmental challenges, and

*cultural shifts related to environmental awareness

23. Sanskritization is a key concept in Indian sociology introduced by M.N. Srinivas to describe a process of cultural change within the caste system. It refers to the adoption of customs, rituals, ideology, and way of life of upper castes, particularly Brahmins, by lower castes or tribal groups in an attempt to claim higher social status.

24. The caste system in India is a social hierarchy based on birth that divides society into distinct groups called castes. The caste system has several features, including:

* Endogamy

* Hereditary status

* Hereditary occupation

* Social hierarchy

* Restricted social interaction

* Civil and religious disabilities

* Segmental division of society

* Cultural purity

* Rights

25. Key challenges related to social change in India:

* Caste system

* Gender inequality

* Rural-urban divide

* Resistance to change

* Economic disparities

* Political challenges

* Social unrest

* Access to education and healthcare

* Marginalization of tribal communities

Section C

26. According to Marx, "Production process is most decisive factor that determines the relation between the classes. When production process gets change, class classification change accordingly."

27. villages, towns, and cities are distinguished by their population density, economic activities, and land use. Socioeconomic differences-

* villages are socially and economically weaker than cities

* People from villages migrate towards big cities as opportunities are high there

* The rates of education and employment are much lower in the villages

28. "socialization" refers to the crucial lifelong process through which individuals learn and internalize the norms, values, and beliefs of their society, essentially becoming functioning members of that community; it's considered a vital aspect of human development, shaping our behaviors and understanding of the world around us.

29. Internal inspiration-

* Inventions and innovations

* Social Movements

* Social Movements

* Demographic changes

Education and Awareness

Economic Development

External Inspiration-

* Globalisation

* Wars and Conquests

* Trade and Communication

* Media and Technology

(any other relevant point)

30. According to functionalist theory, the family plays a crucial role in society by fulfilling essential functions like reproduction, socialization, economic support, emotional support, and social status placement, contributing to overall social stability and order by integrating new members into society and transmitting cultural values across generations

Or

A family is a group of people who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption and live together in a household. There are three types of family - nuclear, extended and joint.

31. 1. Khasi community is based on matriarchal system where women get dominance

2. woman inherits property from her mother and passes it on to her daughter.

(any other relevant point)

32. The scope of sociology is extensive, covering various dimensions of social life, behaviour, and structures. It includes the study of major social institutions such as family, education, religion, government, and the economy, examining their functions, structures, and impacts on individuals and society

33. i. Key factors contributing to a declining sex ratio:

* Son preference

* Dowry system

* Sex-selective abortion

* Lack of awareness and education:

* Poverty and economic factors

* Gender inequality

ii. because traditional gender roles and expectations are frequently embedded within family structures, assigning different responsibilities and power dynamics based on a person's sex

iii. decline in female foeticide and infanticide due to stricter enforcement of laws like the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PNDT) Act, increased awareness campaigns promoting girl child education and empowerment, and a growing societal shift towards valuing daughters more equally.

Or any other relevant point.

34. Features of Bureaucracy

1. Hierarchical organisation

2. Permanence

3. Appointment on the basis of Qualification

4. Political Neutrality

5. Professionalism

Or

Social institutions play a crucial role in the socialization process by acting as the primary agents that teach individuals the norms, values, and behaviours expected within a society, shaping their identities and preparing them to participate effectively in social life; examples of such institutions include family, school, religion, government, and media

* family is the foremost and most effective agency of the socialization of the child. Family is actually his/her first School

* Education plays a crucial role in the process of socialization by actively teaching individuals the norms, values, and behaviours expected within a society

35. According to A.R. Desai, a "welfare state" is characterized by its positive role in implementing social policies for societal betterment, a strong emphasis on democratic institutions, and a mixed economy where the public sector focuses on basic goods and social infrastructure while the private sector produces consumer goods

OR

In Indian society, caste holds significant importance as it historically structured social hierarchy, determining an individual's social status, occupation, and access to resources based on their birth into a specific caste, impacting various aspects of life like marriage, social interactions, and even political participation.

Important Video Resources on Youtube:

NCERT Chapter 1: Sociology and Society Sociology

<https://www.youtube.com/live/CHDytionShc?si=y7xXaHvAdHDmQYm6>

<https://www.youtube.com/live/KuAogM1tLkw?si=XB5uUdnijFc8F-6m>

NCERT Chapter 2: Terms, Concept & Their use in Sociology

https://www.youtube.com/live/sIjCqVMZDjw?si=BA_hUva899tWVG6h

<https://youtu.be/9WNI-m2PBxg?si=fL7cfqsrN8j8SZeJ>

https://www.youtube.com/live/sIjCqVMZDjw?si=NiHZruZ6M_m8hxca

NCERT Chapter 3: Understanding Social Institutions Subject

<https://www.youtube.com/live/3O6jnFs2r10?si=HRRyCslB4XK1SVHv>

<https://youtu.be/EoX7Ou70WK0?si=UUaA6bSsZ1uGSpex>

<https://youtu.be/opus6MprXAZY?si=rT2EBUBj4-IV9m-0>

NCERT Chapter 4: Culture and Socialisation

https://youtu.be/fech93Skw0w?si=CFu7HsRcoEXZdG_r

<https://youtu.be/dcoW0JpaCW0?si=9MZA-McZh8czlRpp>

<https://youtu.be/FFzaL1gNoMY?si=sUKO7Cb1175Fhdqk>

NCERT Chapter 7: Social Change & Social Order in Rural and Urban Society

<https://www.youtube.com/live/qAIQH85UTWc?si=qmtVamYwUq8QGPU>

<https://youtu.be/poHjvEDVDJ4?si=6CTtASGq7aylZHq>

NCERT Chapter 9: Introducing Western Sociologists

https://www.youtube.com/live/aBeuNLTs8MQ?si=I3XNGf_5Nq6Ju2IH

NCERT Chapter10: Indian Sociologists

<https://youtu.be/GJZlz23Ig-4?si=iDYAO-T8YuE6Hjy2>