



BIYANI GIRLS COLLEGE

1st internal Exam 2019-20

BA PART I

Paper First – Introduction to Sociology

Set – A

Time allowed: 1.30 Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

Q1. Each question carries one mark.

- The term sociology is coined in the year
A. 1798 B. 1829. **C. 1839** D. 1818
- The term sociology was coined by _____
A. Spencer **B. Comte** C. W.Thomson D. Durkheim
- _____ provides a definite role and status to individual
A. Group B. Society C. Collectivity **D. Institution**
- Society is rooted in which concept
A. Action **B. Interaction** C. Roles D. Culture
- Human beings organize themselves into groups called _____, for the achievement of some object or goal
A. Institutions B. Community C. Society D. None of the above
- Who is the father of sociology?
A. Comte B. Durkheim C. Spencer D. Cooley
- Who has described “society as a web of social relationships.”?
A. Mead B. Ogburn C. Leacock **D. MacIver**
- Which one of the following will you categorise as achieved status
A. Sex B. Age **C. Marital** D. Caste
- Which among the following is an informal method of social control?
A. Customs B. Coercion C. Law D. Education
- The term sociology is derived from the _____ word socius and _____ word logos.
A. Latin, Greek **B. Greek, Latin** C. Hebrew, Latin D. Hebrew, Greek

11. Institution is comparatively _____

A. Permanent B. Temporary C. Artificial D. Transitory

12. _____ refers to the tendency on the part of the members to identify themselves with the groups

A. Group unity B. Group norms C. We-feeling D. Mutual awareness

Q2. Each question carries four marks.

1. Explain why sociology is a pure science but not a applied science?

बताइए कि समाजशास्त्र एक शुद्ध विज्ञान क्यों है लेकिन एक लागू विज्ञान नहीं है?

A distinction between pure and applied science is drawn in every scientific field. Pure science is a search for knowledge, without primary concern for its practical use.

Applied science is the search for ways of using scientific knowledge to solve practical problems. A sociologist making a study of the social structure of a slum neighbourhood is working as a pure scientist if this is followed by a study of how to prevent delinquency in a slum neighbourhood this is applied science.

Practical applications of sociological knowledge have become quite common. Sociologists are employed by corporations, government bureaus and social agencies often in evaluation research but sometimes in administration. Sociologists are often consulted by legislative committees in preparing new legislation. While the political clout of opposing interest groups may be the prime determinant of social policy decisions, the policy recommendations of social scientists are a significant factor in the legislative process.

2. Explain the nature of sociology

समाजशास्त्र की प्रकृति की व्याख्या करें

Sociology is an independent science. Sociology like any other discipline have its own area of study and not fully dependent on other discipline. Sociology is a social science not a physical science. Social sciences focus on various aspect of human society while physical sciences deal with natural phenomena. Thus Sociology is a social science as it deals with man and his social activities. Sociology is a categorical and not a normative discipline. Sociology is value-free. It is only interested in 'what is' and not 'what should be' or 'ought to be'. Sociology is pure science and not an applied science. As a Pure science it is only interested in acquisition of knowledge, it has nothing to do with application of that knowledge. Like Physics is a pure science while engineering is its application. Sociology is relatively an abstract science and not a concrete science. It studies the society in an abstract (Theoretical not physical) way. Like, Sociology is not interested in particular families but in family as a social institution that exists in all societies Sociology is a generalizing science and not a particularizing science. Sociology is not interested in particular events rather it studies events in a general way. Example: History study French Revolution but Sociology will be interested in revolutions in general .Sociology is a general science and not a special social science. Like Economy or Political Science, Sociology does not focus on only one aspect of human activity. As it has to deal with society it includes all aspects

of human life in a general way. Sociology is both a rational and an empirical science. It studies the social phenomena in scientific way. It is based on reason (logic), observation and experimentation.

Q3. Each question carries ten marks. (Any two)

1. Explain the subject matter of sociology?

समाजशास्त्र विषय की व्याख्या कीजिए?

Ever since the beginning of sociology, sociologists have shown a great concern in man and in the dynamics of society. It is quite natural that sociologists have developed different approaches from time to time in their attempts to enrich its study.

The main concern of sociology is sociological analysis. It means the sociology seeks to provide an analysis of human society and culture with a sociological perspective. He evinces his interest in the evolution of society and tries to reconstruct the major stages in the evolutionary process. An attempt is also made to analyze the factors and forces underlying historical transformation of society.

Sociology has given sufficient attention to the study of primary units of social life. In this area it is concerned with social acts and social relationships, individual personality, groups of all varieties, communities, associations, organization and population. Sociology has been concerned with the development, structure and function of a wide variety of basic social institutions such as the family and kinship, religion and property, economic, political, legal, educational and scientific, recreational and welfare, aesthetic and expressive institutions.

Sociologists are concerned with the task of formulating concepts, propositions and theories.

Sociology has placed high premium on the method of research also. Contemporary sociology has tended to become more and more rational and empirical rather than philosophical and idealistic.

The fundamental social processes such as cooperation and competition, accommodation and assimilation, social conflict including war and revolution, communication including opinion, formation, expression and change, social control and deviance including crime, suicide, social integration and social change assume prominence in sociological studies.

Many specialized studies such as sociology of knowledge, sociology of medicine, sociology of law etc have emerged. Sociology focuses on human interaction on the mutual and reciprocal influencing by two or more people of each other's feelings, attitudes and actions. Sociology does not so much focus on what occurs within people as it does on what transpires between people. Hence the focus of sociological inquiry is on people as social beings- their activities in relation to one another. Sociologists are interested in the way people structure their relationships the manner in which their social ties with others are formed, sustained and changed.

2. Explain the meaning, characteristics and function of social institution.

सामाजिक संस्था के अर्थ, विशेषताओं और कार्य की व्याख्या करें

Meaning of Institutions Institutions are established ways of doing things. It refers to those rules and regulations which in their abstractness focus on the practicality of them by maintaining social interaction and regulated behavior pattern. It involves discipline and curbing the human emotions and behavior. Recognized usage and procedures are known as institutions of [Sociology](#).

Characteristics of an Institution:

1. A cluster of social usage:

A cultural system exists and all follow the same cultural practices and traditions.

2. The relative degree of permanence:

The beliefs are laid out and tried and tested over time. If they sustain then they become the fundamental beliefs of the institution and gain a permanent recognition.

3. Well-known defined Objectives:

The Objectives resonate with the cultural norms. It is kept in mind that the people are made to understand the difference between the Objectives and the functions.

4. Cultural Objects of Utilitarian Value.

5. Institutions are Transmitters of Social Heritage.

6. They are resistant to social changes due to the rigidity of beliefs.

Types of Institutions:

1. Crescive Institution

These include matters of property, religion, and marriage and are unconsciously originated.

2. Enacted Institutions

These include business and credit Institutions that are related to profits and economy and hence are consciously established.

3. Basic Institutions

These are simply those that are regarded as important to maintain social order in the society. The Family institutions, Political Institutions, Educational Institutions, Religious Institutions etc.

4. **Subsidiary Institutions** These Institutions are a bit complex in the way that they aren't necessarily so much in order to maintain social order. Like recreational activities and clubs come under these Institutions.

Further Institutions can also be classified into Operative Institution and Relative Institution.

Operative is those whose function is to organize patterns which are necessary to attain any objective. E.g. institution of Industrialism.

Relative Institutions are those which aren't a part of the regulatory institution themselves but help in controlling the custom and other types of behavior.

Functions of Institutions:

1. They simplify the actions and work of the individual.
2. They provide a means to control the society and people who constitute it.
3. Every individual is assigned a role depending on which he can achieve and regulate his status.
4. They help to maintain the order in the society.
5. They act as stimulants by giving the required freedom.
6. Create harmony and unity amongst the members of the society.

3.Explain meaning nature and characteristics of society?

समाज की प्रकृति और विशेषताओं के बारे में बताएं?

This population is a self perpetuating individual who reproduces itself through some sort of mating relationship. Hence it is the first requirement of society.

(1) Likeness:

Likeness is the most important characteristic of society. Famous sociologist Maclver opines that society means likeness. Without a sense of likeness, there could be no mutual recognition of 'belonging together' and therefore no society. This sense of likeness was found in early society on kinship and in modern societies the conditions of social likeness have broadened out into the principles of nationality.

Society consists of like bodied and likeminded individuals. Friendship intimacy and association of any kind would be impossible without likeness. It also helps in the understanding of one by the other. That is why F.H. Giddings opines that society rests on the 'Consciousness of Kind'.

(2) Differences :

Along with likeness, differences are another important characteristic of society. Because society involves differences and it depends on it as much as on likeness. That is why Maclver opines that “primary likeness and secondary differences create the greatest of all institutions-the division of labour”. Because differences is complementary to social relationship. If people will be alike in all respect society could not be formed and there would be little reciprocity and relationship became limited. Family as the first society based on biological differences and differences in aptitude, interest and capacity. Though differences is necessary for society but differences by itself does not create society. Hence differences is sub-ordinate to likeness.

(3) Co-operation and Conflict:

Both co-operation and conflict are two another important characteristics of society. Because famous sociologist Maclver once remarked that “Society is Cooperation crossed by conflict”. Co-operation is essentially essential for the formation of society. Without co-operation there can be no society. People can’t maintain a happy life without co-operation. Family being the first society rests on co-operation. Co-operation avoids mutual destructiveness and results in economy in expenditure.

Like co-operation conflict is also necessary for society. Conflict act as a cementing factor for strengthening social relations. In a healthy and well developed society both co-operation and conflict co-exist. Because with the help of these two universal process society is formed. Conflict makes co-operation meaningful. Conflict may be direct and indirect. However both are necessary for society.

4) Permanent Nature:

Permanency is another important characteristic of society. It is not a temporary organisation of individuals. Society continues to exist even after the death of individual members. Society is a co-herent organisation.

(5) Society is Abstract:

Society is an abstract concept. As Maclver opines society is a web of social relationships. We can’t see this relationship but we can feel it. Hence it is an abstract concept. Wright has rightly

remarked that “society in essence means a state or condition, a relationship and is, therefore, necessarily an abstraction”. Besides society consists of customs, traditions, folkways, mores and culture which are also abstract. Hence society is abstract in nature.

4. Write short notes on

Society (समाज)

Institution(संस्थान)

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