



BIYANI GIRLS COLLEGE

Ist internal Exam 2019-20

BA PART 1

Paper First – Introduction to Sociology

Set – B

Time allowed: 1.30 Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

Q1.Each question carries one marks.

- 1 .Who is the father of sociology?
A. Comte B. Durkheim C. Spencer D. Cooley
2. Who has described “society as a web of social relationships.”?
A. Mead B. Ogburn C. Leacock D. MacIver
- 3 . Which one of the following will you categories as achieved status
A. Sex B. Age C. Marital D. Caste
4. Which among the following is an informal method of social control?
A. Customs B. Coercion C. Law D. Education
5. The term sociology is derived from the _____ word socius and _____ word logos.
A. Latin, Greek B. Greek, Latin C. Hebrew, Latin D. Hebrew, Greek
6. The term sociology is coined in the year
A. 1798 B. 1829 C. 1839 D. 1818
- 7 . The term sociology was coined by _____
A. Spencer B. Comte C. W.Thomson D. Durkheim
- 8 . _____ provides a definite role and status to individual
A. Group B. Society C. Collectivity D. Institution
9. Society is rooted in which concept
A. Action B. Interaction C. Roles D. Culture
10. 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
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

1. Comte
2. MacIver
3. Marital
4. Customs
5. Greek and Latin
6. 1839
7. Comte
8. Institution
9. Interaction
10. Institution
11. Permanent
12. We feeling

Q2 Each question carries four marks.

1. Explain the elements of community?

समाजशास्त्र के तत्वों की व्याख्या कीजिए?

Meaning of community can be better understood if we analyze its characteristics or elements.

These characteristics decide whether a group is a community or not. However, community has the following characteristics or elements:

(1) A group of people:

A group of people is the most fundamental or essential characteristic or element of community. This group may be small or large but community always refers to a group of people. Because without a group of people we can't think of a community, when a group of people live together and share a common life and bind by a strong sense of community consciousness at that moment a community is formed. Hence a group of people is the first pre-requisites of community.

(2) A definite locality:

It is the next important characteristic of a community. Because community is a territorial group. A group of people alone can't form a community. A group of people forms a community only

when they reside in a definite territory. The territory need not be fixed forever. A group of people like nomadic people may change their habitations. But majority community are settled and a strong bond of unity and solidarity is derived from their living in a definite locality.

(3) Community Sentiment:

It is another important characteristic or element of community. Because without community sentiment a community can't be formed only with a group of people and a definite locality. Community sentiment refers to a strong sense of awe feeling among the members or a feeling of belonging together. It refers to a sentiment of common living that exists among the members of a locality. Because of common living within an area for a long time a sentiment of common living is created among the members of that area. With this the members emotionally identify themselves. This emotional identification of the members distinguishes them from the members of other community.

(4) Permanence :

Community is always a permanent group. It refers to a permanent living of individuals within a definite territory. It is not temporary like that of a crowd or association.

(5) Similarity:

The members of a community are similar in a number of ways. As they live within a definite locality they lead a common life and share some common ends. Among the members similarity in language, culture, customs, and traditions and in many other things is observed. Similarities in these respects are responsible for the development of community sentiment.

2.Explain the differences between society and community?

समाज और समुदाय के बीच अंतर बताइए?

The main points of differences between society and community are the following:

- 1) Society is a web of social relationships. It includes every relationship which established among the people. This social relationship may be direct or India organised or unorganized, conscious or unconscious. But community consists group of individuals.
- 2) A definite geographical area is not necessary for society. It is universal and pervasive; but, a definite geographical area is essential for a community.

- 3) Community Sentiment or a sense of “we feeling” is not essential in a society; community sentiment is indispensable for a community. There can be no community in the absence of community sentiment.
- 4) Society is wider; there can be more than one community in a society. Community smaller than society. There cannot be more than one society in a community.
- 5) Society is abstract. It is a network of social relationships which cannot see or touched. On the other hand, community is concrete. It is a group of people living in a particular area. We can see this group and locate its existence.
- 6) In a community, common interests and common objectives are necessary. People in a community live together for achievement of common interests and common objectives. On the other hand, common interests and common objectives are not necessary in society.
- 7) Society involves both like-ness and difference. Both common and diverse interests are present in society. But, likeness is more important than difference in community

Q3 Each Question carries ten marks .(Any two)

1. What is sociology and explain the nature and scope of sociology?

समाजशास्त्र क्या है और समाजशास्त्र की प्रकृति और कार्यक्षेत्र की व्याख्या करें।

The term sociology is composed of two words; Latin word ‘Socius’ means companion or associate and Greek word ‘Logos’ means study. Thus etymological meaning of sociology is, “The science of society”. However, almost all sociologists differ in their views regarding the exact definition of the term. They generally define sociology as study of:

Nature of Sociology:

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.

Thus we can say that sociology is a science of general nature and falls in the category of social sciences.

Scope of Sociology:

Scope means the subject matter or the areas of study or the boundaries of a subject. What we have to study in a particular subject is known as its scope. Every science has its own field of inquiry. It becomes difficult to study a science systematically unless its boundary or scope is determined precisely. Sociology as a social science has its own scope or boundaries. But there is no one opinion about the scope of Sociology. However, there are two main schools of thought regarding the scope of Sociology

Write short notes on:- (i) Society (ii) Institution

छोटेनोटलिखें :- (i) समाज (ii) संस्थान

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 like-minded 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.

2.Explain the differences between formalistic and specialistic school?

औपचारिकता और विशिष्ट विद्यालय के बीच अंतर बताइए?

In order to have a better understanding of the definitions of sociology and its subject-matter, it is essential to discuss its scope. Opinion differs on the scope of sociology but there are mainly two important schools of thought about it namely, formalistic school and synthetic school.

The first school is led by the German sociologist, George Simmel, Vierkandt, Max Weber and others, where as the second is inspired by the French sociologist, Emile Durkheim, the English sociologist, Hobhouse, P. Sorokin are their followers.

1. Formalistic or Specialistic School

The sociologists who belong to the formalistic of specialistics school believe that sociology deals with various forms of human or social relations. They regard sociology as a pure and independent branch of knowledge distinct from all social sciences.

George Simmel

George Simmel, a leading German sociologist considers social science. He feels that it should describe, classify, analyse and explain the several forms of social relationship.

It should not be concerned with their contents which are dealt with by other social sciences. He makes a distinction between the forms of social relationships and their contents and subject matter.

In his view sociology should confine itself to the study of formal behaviour and avoid the examination of actual behaviour.

It means that the different forms of social relationship and not the relationships between themselves, should be the subject of sociology. This view-point turns sociology into a science dealing with the same topics as other social sciences, but the topics are judged from a different angle namely, the angle of different forms of social relationships.

George Simmel has referred to the several forms of -social relationships such as competition, domination, subordination, division of labour etc.

They have an important role to play in different spheres of social life. The spheres-being economic, political, religious and the like. It is an important function of sociology to separate these relationships from one another and study them in abstraction.

Vierkandt :

Vierkandt, another leading sociologist holds more or less similar view-point about the scope of sociology. He maintains that sociology is an independent social science or a special branch of knowledge. It should concern itself with the ultimate forms of social or mental relationships which bind people to one another in society.

Sociology should not study concrete societies in detail like history. It should study the irreducible categories of science which are nothing but ultimate forms of social or mental psychic relationships.

These relationships consist in love and hate, attitude of respect, submission, shame, co-operation, competition, the approval of others etc, which bind individuals into groups.

Max Weber:

Max Weber an eminent German sociologist expresses his own view-point on the scope of sociology. He says that the scope of sociology consists in interpreting or “understanding” social behaviour. For him social behaviour does not refer to entire field of human relation.

He means by social behaviour what we call social activity or social action. It is related to the behaviour of others and is determined by them.

For instance, a bicycle accident is merely a natural phenomenon, the way in which the bicyclists behave with each other after the accident in the form of avoiding or using the language reflects their true social behaviour. Sociology is thus concerned with fundamental types of social behaviour.

In other words, sociology should aim at analysing and classifying the various types of social behaviour or social relationships.

Tonnies, Von Wiese and Small:

There are sociologists like Ferdinand Tonnies, Von Wiese and Small who have similar views on the scope of sociology. Tonnies agrees with other sociologists when he says that sociology is an independent and pure social science but he has distinguished society from community on the basis of forms of relationships.

Von Wiese is of the opinion that sociology should confine itself to the study of the various forms of social relationships. He has divided these social relationships into different kinds.

Small says that sociology should study all activities of society. It should study the genetic forms of social relationship, behaviour, activities etc.

Thus, we can safely conclude that the specialists or formalists school demands that sociology should be social science dealing with the different forms of social relationships. The sociologist who belongs to this school what the scope of sociology should be delimited.

(2) Synthetic School :

The synthetic school of thought holds the view that sociology is a synthesis of all social sciences. Sociology is the science of science. It embraces all social sciences within its scope.

In other words, it synthesizes them all. There are some modern sociologists like Emile Durkheim, Hob house, P. Sorokin and others who share this view.

Emile Durkheim

Emile Durkheim, an eminent French sociologist divides sociology into three principal parts, namely social morphology, social physiology and general sociology. Social morphology has direct reference ,to all those objects which are basically or fundamentally geographical or territorial in nature.

These objects are of many kinds such as the problems of population, its size, density and local distribution and the like. Social morphology not only analyses the size and quality of population but also examines how population affects the quality of social relationship and social groups.

It also studies the main forms of social groups, institutions and- their classifications. Social physiology is very complex and it covers all subjects studied by particular social sciences like religion, economy, language, morals, laws, etc.

It is seen that social sciences like physiology has a number of branches such as sociology of religion, sociology of economic life, sociology of language, sociology of morals and sociology of law. All these branches are regarded as special sociologies.

These sociologists to have subject of their own for example, the sociology of religion studies language and so on and so forth. It should not be forgotten that each branch of social physiology is related to a set of social facts which is nothing but activities of social groups.

Emile Durkheim is of opinion that general sociology is the philosophical part of sociology. The function of general sociology is to discover the general character of these social facts. It should

discover general, social law of which the different law established by the special social sciences are particular expressions”.

Hobhouse

Hobhouse an English sociologist, holds some what a similar view on the scope of sociology. According to him, sociology should be a synthesis of numerous social sciences. It should include other sciences in its scope.

In his opinion all aspects of social life are inter-connected and therefore, the study of one aspect of social life cannot be adequate for an understanding of the entire social fact. Owing to this reason, sociology should study social life as a whole in a very systematic way.

P. Sorokin

PSorokin has also expressed his view on the subject-matter of sociology. According to him, sociology should aim at studying the relationship that exists between the different aspects of social phenomena and between the social and non-social phenomenas. It should study the general features of social phenomena as well.

From the foregoing discussions on the scope of sociology it can be conveniently concluded that the range of this science is very wide. Sociology is regarded as a general science as well as a special science. Like all other sciences, the subject-matter of sociology is society.

Each of these sciences, as mentioned already, deals with only one particular aspects of social life. But it is sociology which not only studies social relationships but also studies society in its entirety.

It aims at standing all aspects of society. At this stage of its development it is neither essential nor possible to determine the scope of sociology. As sociology is a developing science it is not easy to delimit what exactly cannot be studied by sociological method.

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

सामाजिक संस्थाके अर्थ, विशेषताओं और कार्यों 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.