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## **Sociology**

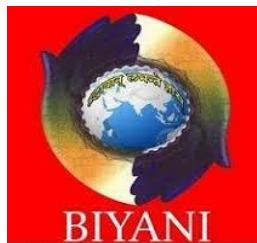
**(Paper I –Introduction To Sociology)**

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## Preface

I am glad to present this book, especially designed to serve the needs of the students. The book has been written keeping in mind the general weakness in understanding the fundamental concept of the topic. The book is self-explanatory and adopts the “Teach Yourself” style. It is based on question-answer pattern. The language of book is quite easy and understandable based on scientific approach.

In this book I have tried to cover all the topics of introduction to Sociology like society, social structure, family, social status.

Any further improvement in the contents of the book by making corrections, omission and inclusion is keen to be achieved based on suggestions from the reader for which the author shall be obliged.

I acknowledge special thanks to Dr. Rajeev Biyani, *Chairman* & Dr. Sanjay Biyani, *Director (Acad.)* Biyani Group of Colleges, who is the backbone and main concept provider and also have been constant source of motivation throughout this endeavour. We also extend our thanks to M/s. Hastlipi, Omprakash Agarwal/Sunil Kumar Jain, Jaipur, who played an active role in co-ordinating the various stages of this endeavour and spearheaded the publishing work.

I look forward to receiving valuable suggestions from professors of various educational institutions, other faculty members and the students for improvement of the quality of the book. The reader may feel free to send in their comments and suggestions to the under mentioned address.

**Author**

# SYLLABUS

## Paper - I : Introduction to Sociology

Maximum Marks : 100

### Unit-I : Understanding Sociology

The Causes of Origin of Sociology. The Meaning, Nature, Subject Matter and Scope of Sociology. Sociology and other social sciences. The Scientific and Humanistic Orientations to Sociological Studies.

### Unit-II : Basic Concepts in Sociology

Society, Community, Social Group, Social Structure, Social System, Status and Role, Social Action, Culture, Norms and Values, Associative and Dissociative Social Processes.

### Unit-III : Dynamics in Sociology

Social Stratification : Meaning, Forms and Theories

Social Mobility : Meanings, Forms and Theories

Social Control : Meaning and Forms

Social Change : Meaning, Types and Theories

Socialization : Meaning, Stages and Theories

### *Essential Readings :*

Bottomore, T.B. 1972. Sociology : A Guide to Problems and Literature.

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**CHAPTER-1**

# Introduction to sociology

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## SECTION A

**Q.1 Define Sociology & nature of Sociology.**

Ans. The term Sociology was coined by Auguste Comte a French Philosopher, in 1838. It is youngest of all the social science. The word Sociology is derived from the Latin word „Societus” , meaning „Society' and the Greek word „Logos” , meaning „Study or Science” .

The Etymological meaning of „Sociology' is thus the „Science of Society” . Sociology has been derived in a number of ways by different sociologists.

1. Auguste Comte: - defines Sociology as the Science of Social Phenomenon “subject to nature” and in variable laws, the discovery of which is the object of investigation.
2. Kingsley Davis: - “Sociology is a General Science of Society”.
3. Emite Durkheim: - “Science of Social Institution”.
4. Max Weber: - “The study of man and his human environment in their relations so each other”.

We find the following means from above definitions:-

- a) Sociology is a “Science of Society”
- b) Sociology is a Science of Social relationship.
- c) Sociology is the Study of Social Life.
- d) Sociology is the study of social actions.

- e) Sociology is the study of forms of Social relationships.
- f) Sociology is the study of Social Groups or Social Systems.

However, the common idea underlying them all is that Sociology is concerned with human relationships. In studying social relationships, the sociologists attempt to discover the evolution of society, its system and structures, the development of social institutions and their functions, their emotions or rules regulations, social relationships, the groups as communities formed by man throughout history.

Nature of Sociology: - The following are the main characteristics of Sociology enlisted by Robert Bierstedt in his book "The Social Orders".

- a) Sociology is an independent science.
- b) Sociology is a social science and not physical science.
- c) Sociology is categorical and not normative discipline.
- d) Sociology is a pure science and not an applied science.
- e) Sociology is relatively an abstract science and not a concrete science.
- f) Sociology is both Rational and Empirical Science.
- g) Sociology is a generating and not individualizing science.

Firstly, though Sociology cannot experiment with men directly in a laboratory, its social behavior is amenable to scientific investigation.

Secondly, the two other basic methods of scientific investigation, observation or comparison are readily available to the sociologists.

Thirdly, all physical sciences do not employ laboratory experimentations e.g. Astronomy.

Fourthly, Sociology does frame Laws and attempts to Predict.

Fifthly, Sociology delineates cause-effect relationships e.g. family disorganization and divorce.

Lastly, science in the sense in which it has been by philosophers like



Cuvier :- The science in the method of discovery of the uniformities in the universe through the process of observation and re-observation, the result of which eventually comes to be stated in the principal or arranged and organized in to fields of knowledge.

**Critical approach of nature of sociology:-**

Sociology cannot be regarded as a science, as it :-

- a) Lacks experimentation.
- b) Lacks objectivity.
- c) Lacks exactivity.
- d) Terminological Inefficiency.

**Q.2 What is the subject matter of Sociology or major concerns of Sociology?**

Ans. Ever since the beginning of Sociology, sociologists have shown a great concern in man and in the dynamics of society. The emphasis has been oscillating between man and society.

An all embracing and expanding science like sociology is growing at fast rates no doubts it is quite natural that Sociologists have developed different approaches from time to time in their attempt to enrich its study.

Firstly, the major concern of Sociology is sociological analysis. It means the sociologists seek to provide an analysis of human society and culture with sociological perspective on attempt is made to analyze the factors or forces underlying historical transformation of society.

Secondly, 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 communities.

Thirdly, Sociology is concerned with the development, structure and function of a wide variety of basic social institutions such as family in kinship.



Fourthly, no sociology can afford to ignore the fundamental social process that plays a vital role. The social process such as co-operation and competition, accommodation and assimilation, social conflict, socialization and deviances assure prominence in sociological studies.

Fifthly, Sociology has placed high premium on the method of research,

Sixthly, sociologists are concerned with the task formulation of concepts, proposition and theories. Concepts are abstract e.g. term like social stratification deviance represent concepts. A proposition seeks to reflect a relationship between different categories of data and concept. E.g. Lower class youth are more likely to commit crime than middle class.

Finally, in the present era of explosion of knowledge sociologists have ventured to make specialists also. Today good member of specialized field of inquiry are emerging out. Sociology of religion, sociology of family etc. represents such specialized fields.

### **Q.3 What is the scope of Sociology?**

Ans. Every Science has its own areas of study or field of enquiry. It becomes difficult for anyone to use science systematically unless its boundaries are demarcated and scope determined precisely. Unfortunately there is no consensus on the part of sociologists with regard to scope of sociology.

There are two main schools of thoughts regarding the scope of sociology.

- The specialistic or formalistic.
- The Synthetic school.

#### **1. Formalistic**

This school of thought is led by the Simmel. He based sociology on this distinction between the forms of social relationships and their content and matter. Such relationships, for example, as competition, subordination, hierarchical organization, division of labor, are exemplified in different spheres of social life, such as the economic, political and then religious, moral and artistic. The business of general sociology is to disentangle these forms of social relationships and to study them in abstraction from the varying matter or contents within which they are manifested. On this view the relationship between sociology and special social science is that it deals with the some topics as they, but from a different angle namely, the

angle of the different modes of social relationships.

A more concrete treatment of sociology was done by Max Weber. The aim of Sociology is to interpret or understand social behavior. Social behavior does not cover the whole field of human relations. It is defined as activity which in the intention of the agents, is determined by behavior of a material object is not social. Sociology is concerned essentially with the probability or chance of the occurrence of types of social behavior. Sociological laws are empirically established probabilities or statistical generalization of the course of social behavior of which an interpretation can be given, which can be understood. Weber attaches great importance to definitions to this type, on the ground that they avoid the personification of social grouping which is the besetting sin of sociologists.

#### **Criticism of formal school :-**

Formalistic school has been criticized by many scholars.

- a. The formal school has limited the field of sociology to merely abstract forms. Sociology besides studying the general forms of social relationships should also study the concrete content of sociology.
- b. Morris Ginsberg is of the view that Simmels view that function of sociology is to study the social relationships in abstraction is not correct. He maintains that a study of social relationships remain barren if it is conducted in the abstract without full knowledge of the terms to which is concrete life they relate.
- c. The formal school has conceived of pure sociology but none of the sociologist has so far been able to construct a pure sociology.
- d. Sociology is not the only science which studies social relationships but some other social sciences like economics, political science are also interested in the study of social sciences.

## **2. Synthetic School**

The Synthetic school wants to make sociology a synthesis of the social sciences or a general science. According to Durkheim, Sociology consists of three principal divisions, which he designates Social Morphology,

Social Physiology and General Sociology. Social Morphology is concerned with the geographical or territorial basis of the life of peoples and its relation to types of social organization, and the problems of population such as volume and density, local distribution. Social Physiology is extremely complex and has to be divided into a number of disciplines

such as Sociology of Religion, of law, of economic life and recently also of language which is beginning to be studied from the sociological point of view. These are all branches of sociology, in the sense that each deals with a set of social facts. The functions of general sociology is to discover the general character of these facts, that is to determine what constitutes social facts as such, and whether there are any general social law of which the different laws established by the special sciences are particular expressions.

Morris Ginsberg has summed up the chief functions of sociology in three major point. They are :-

1. It seeks to provide what may be called morphology or classifications of types and forms of social relationships, especially of those which have come to be defined in institution and associations.
2. It tries to determine the relationship between different parts or factors of social life for example the economic and political, the intellectual and the social elements.
3. It endeavours to disentangle the fundamental condition of social change and persistence. Since social relationships depends presumable on nature of individuals and their relations :-
  - a. To one another.
  - b. To the community.
  - c. To the outer environment.

Sociology seeks to pass from its preliminary empirical generalizations to the more ultimate law of Biology and Psychology, and possibly also to distinctively sociological laws is not reducible to the laws which govern life and mind in individual organizations. In carrying out this ambitious program sociology must stand in friendly relation to such Specialism as history, comparative

jurisprudence, Anthropology, which are themselves within the social field and to others more general, such as Biology and Psychology. The objects is throughout to determine the relation of social facts to civilizations as a whole and this involves the bringing together of results which cannot be attempted by the special sciences as such.

#### **Q.4. How the sociology was evolved?**

It was accepted that, "Man is a social animal", several philosophers and social thinkers started thinking in that direction and as a result of this new branches of knowledge saw their birth and development. Auguste Comte laid the foundation of sociology and he was the first to use the term "Sociology" for his research and study. While defining Sociology, Auguste Comte has said that, "Sociology combines other social sciences in one thread and also determines also determines their mutual relationship."

**Ladder of Social Sciences-** Auguste Comte constructed his ladder of the social sciences and placed Sociology at the top. In regard to Sociology he has made the following observations;

1. Sociology is the comprehensive science.
2. Its co-ordination of various social sciences.
3. Sociology should be used for social reconstruction.

**Comte- The father of study of the society in a scientific manner-** It was Auguste Comte who for the first time attempted at scientific study of the society. The result of this study was sociology, that is why is called father of Sociology. Comte urged that no science could to effectively studied without competent knowledge of all the sciences but to study each of them in order. This is Comte" s dictum to the students of sociology.

**Classification of Sociology according to Comte-**Comte has classified Sociology under following two heads:

1. Social statics,
  2. Social dynamics
1. **Social Statics-** This branch of sociology include all those things for its study that are responsible for the stability and organization in the society.



2. **Social Dynamics-** Society is not only static but also dynamic. It moves forward. All those factors that are responsible for the progress, development and marching ahead of society are included for study and the branch of the sociology is called "Social Dynamics".

In other words Social Dynamics defines all those factors and causes that are responsible for social change and social disorganization.

**Sociology as a Science of Social Reconstruction-** One of the causes for Sociology being given the highest place in the series of the Social Sciences by Auguste Comte was that it was a science that could be used for social reconstruction. It could be used for social reconstruction, and that is why Comte gave it the importance that he has put down in his works.

**Development of Sociology in Europe and America-** After its birth in France, Sociology saw its development in Europe as well as in America. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, European countries like England and Germany were the centres of knowledge and study. On the other hand in those days America was coming to its own. It had won its freedom from British Empire. Thoughts of the French Revolution had influenced American people very much and they were very much anxious to bring about development of their country. As a result of all this Sociology developed in European as well as in American countries. It would be worthwhile to study the development of sociology in different countries of Europe and America.

**Development of Sociology in England-** England in the 19<sup>th</sup> century represented the knowledge, the thinking and the progress of Europe several new branches of knowledge and Sciences were born in that country. It was Herbert Spencer who brought about the birth and the development of Sociology in England. He gave this branch of knowledge a scientific form and shape and made it a perfect science. It was Herbert Spencer who put forward three important theories in regard to the society:

1. **Organismic theory-** In this theory Spencer has compared society to human organism. According to this theory, there are different organs of the society for discharging different functions as there are different organs of the body. These organs discharge different functions for which they are designated. Because of this comparison this theory of Spencer is known as "Organismic theory."

2. **Evolutionary theory-** According to this theory, Spencer has said that the modern society has developed out of a small unit. This development has taken place as a result of process of evolution which took very long. Since Spencer held that society has grown as a result of evolution and development, his theory in this respect is known as Evolutionary theory.

3. **Social Darwinism-** This is the third theory of Spencer in regard to Sociology and the study of the society because it is based on the application of the theory of Evolution propounded by Darwin, the father of the Evolutionary theory. In order to have proper idea of social Darwinism it is necessary to have some idea of the Darwinism.

According to Darwin, anything can be developed into another thing by passing through various stages of development. He was of the view that this development took place through definite and specific stages and the development follows a particular direction. He was also of the view that the qualities that developed are present in the thing itself as result of heredity and they pass from one stage to the other. These qualities are inherent in the object itself and do not have anything to do with the outside world. According to Darwin's theory of Evolution, the shape, the organization and other forms of the object grow quite complex.

Then Darwin also propounded the theory of "Survival of the fittest". According to this theory, living beings enter into struggle for survival and the fittest or the strongest survives till the last. This theory objects go on adjusting themselves with the environment and the things that are able to establish maximum adjustment are able to survive till the last.

Application of the Darwin's theory by Spencer- Spencer applied these thoughts of Darwin on the society and tried to prove that society has developed from a small unit through various stages up to the present complicated and developed stage.

**Development of Sociology in America-** Today Sociology is studied in a very scientific manner in America. It cannot be denied that Sociology as a branch of knowledge has developed a lot in that country as well. But it was Lester F. Ward who brought about the birth of Sociology. He was very much influenced by Herbert Spencer and adapted his thinking to American conditions. Although he accepted the basic principles of Herbert Spencer, he introduced new things to it. He laid great stress on the fact that the developments that took place in the



animals is totally based on nature. They do not have intelligence and therefore they depend on nature for their development. According toward, there is distinction between the development of animals and also society. Human development is not totally based on nature. He applies his own intelligence in this regard.

**Sociology as a science of social relations-** According to Ward, Sociology is a science that determines the social relationship. Its development as an independent science or independent branch of knowledge started in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. But it is wrong to say that sociological thinking started with the development of the society and also culture. Since the day, man started adopting social outlook and collective behavior his attention was directed towards social events and social development and the development of the society started. That is why Robert Stedt has held the view that "The past of Sociology is very long and glorious."

**Gisbert's view in regard to Sociology-** Famous social thinker Gisbert has expressed the view that, "If man is by nature a philosopher, he is a socialist also by nature." This means that he is always alive to the social problems and the social developments. Similarly McIver and page have also said that every active member of the human society is a sociologist. In order to lead a happy and successful life it is necessary to have some knowledge of society. This knowledge of man helps the preservation development of culture, civilization, traditions, norms etc. That is why it has been said that the link of the social thoughts is quite old.

### **Q. 5. What are the stages of development of sociology?**

**Stages of the development of Sociology-** History or the development of Sociology can be, for the convenience for the study, divided into various stages. Generally these stages are classified into the following categories:

1. **First stage of development of Sociology-** This may be called old or the ancient stage. Even in the olden days thinkers and Sociologists made study of the social relations. There are very valuable books wherein the study of the social relationship has been made. In India thinkers like Manu. Vrahaspati, Brikhu and others have made a study of the social relationship and it is contained in their works. Ancient Indian works give an idea of classification of the society. Various social institutions such as joint family, village panchayat and social customs and

traditions like Sanskar, Karma etc. All this knowledge is a part of Indian Social Order, Indian religion and Indian Philosophy. Manu Smriti, Arth Shastra and works of Vrahaspati, Yajnavalka etc. are important contributions to the development of sociology. Indian works that describe the word sanskar and social organs show that in this country there was a high order of consciousness about social institutions. These works show that the knowledge about the society had reached a high stage.

**Contribution of Plato to the development of Sociology-** The famous work of Plato 427-437 B.C. called the Republic has recognized as an important work of sociology. Many of the conclusions of republic in regard to the social institutions are very modern in concept. It is known fact that various social factors and forces, influence condition and determine the social life of a man. In this respect Plato has propounded a theory which could be called very modern and his contribution to the development of sociology is quite valuable.

**Aristotle and his contribution of the field of Sociology-** "Ethics" and Politics are important works of Aristotle that represent a landmark in the development of sociology. Aristotle has said that man is basically social animal and he wants to live with other person. He has said that religion and philosophy are important aspects of the social thought and in this respect he was very near to Indian thinkers and philosophy.

**Other thinkers and their contribution to the development of Sociology-** Plato and Aristotle led the path of the development of sociology. After them, many social thinkers have discussed the social institutions like customs and traditions, family life, individual and his relationship with society, crime, punishment etc. Important amongst the thinkers of this field were Lucretious (96-55 BC) Cicero (104-43 BC) Marcus and Aurelius (120-180 AD) St Augustine (354-430 AD) etc. were the important thinkers who have in their works discussed various aspects of religion, politics, philosophy etc. This process of development continued towards the end of 12<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the first half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Up to this time no definite scientific method had developed in regard to sociology. It was after this period that development of scientific lines started taking place.

**2 Second stage of development of Sociology-** This stage as we have already seen began towards the end of the half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Up to this period, the thoughts about social institutions and other sociological aspects were intermingled with philosophy, religion, theology, politics etc, but in the latter

half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, of new era of the scientific exposition of the sociological theories started. Now religion and reason and logic were considered as the basis of the analysis of the social phenomena. Attempt was made to study the social phenomena on the principle of the cause and effect relationship. Contribution of Thomas Aquinas and Dante is very valuable in this field. These two thinkers tried to study the change forces or the change of the social phenomena on the basis of cause and effect relationship. It gave the scientific methodology of sociology, hazy beginning.

In the 15<sup>th</sup> century the scientific method of sociology saw its categorical beginning. Now the field of sociology and natural science has become separate from one another. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century James Harrington tried to present an economic interpretation of the history. Thinkers like St. Augustine, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Montesquieu etc. discussed the various aspects of the society in an original manner. Works of these social thinkers encouraged and helped the developed sociological principles to a very great extent. In spite of it, it cannot be said that the works of these thinkers were satisfactory from the sociological point of view. Most of these thinkers instead of discussing the society "as it is, tried to present the picture of the society" as it should be. In other words, the discussion was more normative. The credit for laying the foundation of scientific analysis of social phenomena goes to famous French social thinker Auguste Comte. It is with his works that sociology developed as an independent science or a social science.

3. **Third stage of the development of Sociology-** The uncertain development of the sociology continued more or less up to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 19<sup>th</sup> century a definite trend towards scientific analysis of the social phenomena took its proper shape. Most of the thinkers of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, concentrated their attention on economic problem and economic institutions. Although a scientific method about the study of the social phenomena had developed, yet no clear cut distinction was made between social phenomena and economized phenomena. James Stuart Mill was trying to develop a science which would work as a mirror of the society and discuss all the social and economic aspects. But the credit for giving sociology an independent name and also for giving a definite shape goes to Auguste Comte. He was of the view that social phenomena should be studied separately, under a separate branch of study and to it he gave the name of "sociology". He for the first time used the term sociology for that branch of their knowledge that studied social phenomena and social problems in an

independent manner that is why he is called father of sociology.

**Study of sociology as a subject-** With the development of sociology, as a branch of knowledge and as a subject of study, it also found a place on the syllabus of the institution of higher learning. It was for the first time that sociology was given a place in the Yale University of America in the year 1876 in the curriculum of that University. After that in the year 1889, it found place as a subject of study in the Universities of France, then in 1920 it was recognized as a subject of study in Poland, in 1924 in Egypt, in 1947 in Sweden, in 1947 in Ceylon and 1954 in Rangoon University of Burma. In Australia and Malaysia, sociology has studied along with other subjects as was done in India till two decades back.

**Development of sociology in the 20<sup>th</sup> century-** In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, sociology saw the development in a very specific and particular direction. Now, social institutions and social process came to be studied under the subject matter of sociology. Thinkers like A. Small, C.J. Galpin, and others made very valuable contribution in this direction. Cooley was the first to propound the theory of primary and secondary groups.

Park and Burgess made a study of the demographic and formal institutions of the organ arise. Similarly G. Trade and P.A. Ross made a study of the imitative aspect of social life. Thomas-Nancy made study of the tendencies and values in the field of sociology. In short they set a new place of the study which gave more scientific shape to sociology.

**Contribution of George Simmel to the field of sociology-** George Simmel is one of those persons, who tried to get sociology an independent place as a science. He and his followers are the chief exponents of "formal sociology".

**Max Weber and his contribution to the field of sociology-** Max Weber was of the view that methodology of social sciences cannot be applied to natural sciences. It is not possible to study the social phenomena unless the social events are classified under certain categories on the basis of certain principles of classification. He did not agree with the view that there was a specialized field of sociology. On the other hand, he said individual and society, and the social interactions in general are the subject matter of the study of sociology. The theory of social-actions propounded by Max „Weber has been supported and further analysis by Parsons, Murdock etc.



**Tonbee and the development of sociology-** Professor A.J. Tonbee tried to analyze the civilization and culture in the geographical and biological background. He put forward the theory of preparing a man to face the challenges posed by geographical, biological and social circumstances. According to Tonbee, these changes are helpful in maintaining one against the adverse circumstances. Civilization and culture are results of these challenges. According to present sociologists, Pitrim Soroki's theories of social and culture dynamics has made a very valuable contribution to the development of sociology.

**Developments of Sociology in India-** We have already seen sociology is to be found in the earliest works of this country. In fact even the earliest Indian thinkers have started analyzing the social phenomena and that is why the studies of sociology are to be found even in the earliest works of this country. The present day sociology or the sociology as we see today developed after the 19<sup>th</sup> century and studies of that sociology in India started very late. For the first time it was given a place as a subject of study but that too as subsidiary or subject of secondary importance in the Bombay University. In 1923 Andhra University gave sociology a place in its curriculum. After independence, sociology gained its due place, as an independent subject in the curriculum in the University of Bombay, Lucknow, Agra, Gujrat, Karnatak, Mysore, Nagpur, Osmania, Patna, Delhi, Gorakhpur and Kanpur etc. Now it is taught as an independent subject almost in all the universities of the country. Recently it has also been recognized as a subject for different competitive examinations.

We have already seen that sociology in its present form found place in India quite late. The credit for it goes to the growing trend of the western education in this country. Formal sociological studies were confined to the caste system, the family system or the joint family, panchayati system etc. Various Indian as well as foreign social thinkers made very valuable contribution in this field. Important names that needed to be mentioned in this context are those Dr. Radha Kamal Mukherji, Dr. D.P. Mukherji, Dr.B.S. Hakerwal, Dr. R.N. Saxena, Dr. D.N. Majumdar, Professor, A.K. Saran, Bluent, N.K. Dtta, Papapia, Srinivas, P.N. Prabhu, A.R. Desai etc.

Sociology is growing science in this country also. It is growing as it is growing in other countries.

**Contemporary sociological trends-** Sociology is a growing science. It is marching ahead every day as an independent branch of knowledge or science.

Spencer, Marks, Durkherim, Weber, Simmel, Tonnies had established it as a general science. The synthetic method propounded by them has given referential system of sociology. But present day sociology has now become quite different from its original form. The difference between the former trends of sociology and the modern trends may be studied under the following heads:

1. **Greater Importance to methods of research-** In the ancient or original form of sociology, research methodology did not occupy a important place as it has been today. The modern sociology gives greater importance to research method because it is trying to grow.

2. **Study of Micro and Macro sociological problems-**The present day sociology is not confined to study of general sociological problems. It studies Micro as well as Macro sociological problems. It means that all sorts of sociological problems form the subject matter of the study of the sociology.

3. **Method of study-** Present day sociology follows principles of revision, classification, verification, etc. that was used by sociologists of the olden days. From this point of view there is not much difference between sociology of the past and the present.

4. **Collective research-** Sociological research today has assumed a collective form; original collective research was not given such an important place as is being given today.

5. **Analytical Methods of generalized concepts-** The modern sociology gives important place to analytical principles and formulae. It also gives place to generalization of the concepts. As a result of these new trends of this community, the sociology, have grown in this field. All these trends show that sociology is giving to the collective principles.

**Future trends and the developments of sociology-** It is never wise and proper to make prophecies about the future trends of the development of a social science. Such conjectures and prophecies are more based on imagination than anything else. Sociology is concerned not only with external form but also with the internal form of the social institutions. The development has to be made broad and that is why the present factual and analytical trends. What is needed is to establish co-relationship between synthetic and analytical methods according to Sorokin ultimately follow the path of synthesis. Through this



method only it is possible to bring about further addition and development of knowledge.

**A trend of sociological development in India-** Development of sociology is following more or less some trends that its development is following other countries. As chance would have it, sociology started developing in this country at a moment when decentralization of the Indian way of life but in the field of modern sociology it could not make a big headway because of the circumstances. In spite of it, this country did make some progress. The thinker and the social scientists that made contribution to the development of sociology in the modern age may be classified under the following 3 categories:

1. Those scholars and thinkers who lay stress the tradition of sociological principles of this country. These thinkers reject the modern culture, civilization and the ways of the thinking. They have their own way or life and thinking, they lay stress on it.

2. The secondary category consists of those thinkers and sociologists who try to find out the basis of the synthesis. In fact they are ahead of the second category of the social thinkers.

3. The third category consists of those thinkers and philosophers that try to find out the basis of the synthesis. In fact they are ahead of the second category of the social thinkers.

The study of sociology in this country started as a result of the study of traditions and customs. In this country, every historical situation has some values of the norms attached to it. According to Professor D.P. Mukherji, all those realities which gave birth to different social and cultural trends and methodology forms the subject matter of sociology. So far as Indian society is concerned, these realities should be studied in the background of collective actions and traditions. According to Professor Mukherji, no sociologist who tries to study the Indian society can escape traditions and customs. Similarly social thinkers like Dr. Radha Kamal Mukherji, Anand Kumaraswami and other have laid stress on Indian traditions while studying the Indian society, Similarly foreign thinkers like J. Combell. H. Zimmer, R. Guenon etc. have laid stress on traditions in the study of the Indian society.

**Q.6. What is the Main trend of the sociological development in India?**

**Main trend of the sociological development in India-** Although most of the Indian as well as western thinkers have laid stress on the study of the traditions of the Indian society but the study of the sociology that has developed in this country, is not based on the traditions only. Apart from the study of the traditions, the following trends have also grown in the study of sociology:

1. **Socio-philosophical trends-** This trend is mainly discernible in the works of the social reformers. Thinkers, philosophers and leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Rai, Vivekanand, tagore Gandhi, Aurobindo etc. Who tried to organize and re-structure the Indian society has displayed socio-philosophical trends in the study of the social problems of this country. In spite of the deep study of the western thought and culture, these social thinkers gave importance to Indian way of life and traditions. They of course agreed to replace the useless Indian traditions by useful and scientific traditions of the west.
2. **Trend of analysis of traditional institutions-** Many of the social thinkers have studied different social institutions such as joint family, marriage, community etc. They believe in study of the Indian society through the study of these Indian Institutions. They have tried to analyze sociologically the various social changes that have occurred in this country. They have put forward various concepts like "culturalization", "westernization", socialism etc. These trends show the signs, the change and development.
3. **Socio-cultural trends-** Many social thinkers and sociologists have tried to study and understand the Indian social changes, through caste, religion, and other social institutions. The changes brought about by social planning have also been studied by many social thinkers who follow this trend. The studies of Professor M.N. Srinivas are of this kind.
4. **Social problem approach-** Social problem approach is in no way less important in the field of Indian sociology. This approach was borned, brought up and advocated by the scholars of Kashi Vidyapith which has been centered of sociological studies and new social trends, Dr.Bhagwan Dass, Acharya Narendra Dev, Dr.Sampurnanand, Professior Raja Ram Shastri are said to be the chief exponents of this trend of study. These social thinkers believe that Indian society or social order should be recast and given a new sha0pe after solving various problems.

Thinkers of this category were on one hand influenced by the modern social trends while on the other they were very much influenced by the Indian way of life. A.N. Dev was a socialist and also influenced by the Buddhist philosophy. Dr.Sampurnand, a socialist had his roots in Vedic culture and traditions and Professor Raja Ram Shastri wants the democratization of Indian society without bringing about any sort of disintegration;

All these go to show that various trends are seen in the field of Indian sociology. Almost all the sociological trends are heading towards healthy developments and it can be said that the future of sociology in India is quite bright.

## **Multiple Choice Questions: What is sociology**

### **Level A**

1. Sociology is a science that deals with
  - a. social groups
  - b. social facts
  - c. study of science
  - d. all of the above
2. Sociology is a term coined by
  - a. Herbert Spencer
  - b. E. Durkhiem
  - c. Auguste Comte
  - d. Aristotle
3. The study of \_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with the role that an individual plays in the development of social phenomenon
  - a. sociology
  - b. Social Psychology
  - c. Anthropology
  - d. Political Science

4. Who considered sociology as “ a scheme for scientific social development”
  - a. A. Comte
  - b. Simmel
  - c. Max Weber
  - d. G. Duncan Mitchell
5. The word sociology is derived from
  - a. Latin word logus societus and Greek word logus
  - b. Greek word logus and Latin word societus
  - c. Latin word societus and logus
  - d. Greek word societus and logus
6. “Sociology is a study of society that is a web of human interaction and inter relation “ is defined by
  - a. A. Comte
  - b. Karl Marx
  - c. Ginsberg
  - d. Weber
7. Fairchild has defined sociology as
  - a. Scientific knowledge about human environment
  - b. Study of relationships between man and human environment
  - c. Science of collective behaviour
  - d. Behaviour of man in group
8. Sociology is the study of
  - a. social action
  - b. social system
  - c. social relationships

- d. all of the above
- 9. Auguste Comte defined sociology earlier as
  - a. social science
  - b. social study
  - c. social relationships
  - d. all of the above
- 10. Man becomes social animal only when he
  - a. enters social relationships
  - b. sociology
  - c. social science
  - d. none of the above
- 11. The subject matter of sociology is
  - a. Individual
  - b. society
  - c. Both individual and society
- 12. The term sociology was coined in
  - a. 1838
  - b. 1939
  - c. 1949
  - d. 1950
- 13. One of the defects of sociology is
  - a. Lack of objectivity
  - b. Absence of purpose
  - c. Lack of feasibility
  - d. None of the above

14. Who is considered as „Father of Sociology’
- a. MacIver
  - b. Gisenberg
  - c. Aristotle
  - d. Auguste Comte
15. Durkhiem gave identity of sociology from tht of psychology on the basis of
- a. society
  - b. social facts
  - c. social system
  - d. all of the above
16. Sociology was first started in India in 1919 at
- a. University of Lucknow
  - b. University of Kanpur
  - c. University of Delhi
  - d. University of Bombay
17. Tonnies differentiated between society and community on the basis of
- a. Conception
  - b. Social behaviour
  - c. Social relationships
  - d. Social systems



18. Sociology is not

- a. Normative science
- b. Concrete science
- c. Empirical science
- d. All of the above

19. Sociology is the study of

- a. Socio-political institution
- b. Political system
- c. Human behaviour
- d. Society

20. Which of the following can be a suitable area of study in the scope of sociology

- a. Trade
- b. Community
- c. Education
- d. Individual

### **Level B**

1. No social relationships can exist without

- a. Face to face presence of individual
- b. Physical awareness of the presence of another
- c. Likeness of interest
- d. Carrying common life activities

2. There are two main schools of thought for sociology

- a. Face to face presence of individual
- b. Physical awareness of the presence of another

- c. Likeness of interest
  - d. Carrying common life activities
3. Which statement is wrong
- a. Sociology employs scientific methods
  - b. Social science proceed on the assumption that is central in the world
  - c. Social science provides a comparatively greater scope than natural science for measurement
  - d. None of these
4. A sociologist aims to be
- a. A reformer
  - b. A revolutionary
  - c. An objective enquiry
  - d. None of the above
5. "Society is a consciousness of the kinds" is the definition of
- a. Giddings
  - b. Aristotle
  - c. Plato
  - d. Davis
6. Sociology is „purely social physics' who said so?
- a. Spencer
  - b. MacIver
  - c. Max Weber
  - d. Auguste Comte

7. Social relationships in society involves
  - a. Presence of institution
  - b. Complication of social and political problems
  - c. Consciousness of existence of other individual
8. "Where there is life, there is society." Who said this
  - a. Auguste Comte
  - b. Herbert Spencer
  - c. MacIver and Page
  - d. Confucious
9. Sociologist are primarily interested in
  - a. Anything which is related in a casual way to the behaviour of man
  - b. The way in which human beings mutually influence each other
  - c. The individual since he is convinced that there is really no such things as groups
  - d. The similarities between human behaviour and behaviour of their animals
10. What does society exclude
  - a. Differences
  - b. Inter-dependence
  - c. Reciprocity
  - d. Time bound ness

**Answers Level A**

1. d	2. c	3. a	4. a
5. a	6. c	7. b	8. d
9. c	10. a	11. b	12. a
13. a	14. d	15. b	16. d
17. c	18. d	19. a	20. b

**Level B**

1. b	2. c	3. c	4. c
5. a	6. d	7. c	8. c
9. b	10. d		

**CHAPTER-2**

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## **Society and its social structure**

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**Q.1 What is the meaning of society?**

Ans. In common parlance the word society is usually used to designate the members of specific in group, person rather than the social relationships of those persons. For example: Harijan Society.

In sociology, the term „society" refers not to a group of people but to the complex pattern of the norms of inter-action that arise among them.

**Some Definitions :-**

1. Society is a system of usages and procedures, authority and mutual and of many groupings and divisions of control of human behavior and of liberties.

MacIver & Page

2. "Society is the union itself, the organization, the sum of formal relations in which associative individuals are bound together."

Antony Giddings

3. "Society may be defined as the total complex of human relationships is so far as they grow out of faction in terms of mean end relationships intrinsic or symbolic."

Talcott Parson

There are two types of definitions:-

**1. Functional :-**

- a. Related to complex of Groups.
- b. There persist reciprocal relations.
- c. There is interaction to carry on their life activities helping each person to fulfill his wishes in interaction with other fellows.

e.g. Giddings, Ginsberg

## 2. Structural :-

Complex forms or process of which living and growing by interaction with each other.

e.g. Cooley

### Q.2 What are the characteristics of Society?

Ans. 1. Society is a web of social relationships.

M.G. Page

There are above 15 types of relation on the basis of sex, age. Outside family it is unlimited.

2. Society means likeness.
3. Society also implies differences.
4. Differences are subordinate to likeness.
5. Inter-dependent. E.g. S.A.A.R.C.

### Q.3 Co-operation. Brief about difference types of Society?

Ans. **1. Tribal Society.**

- a) Economic Structure - They are dependent on nature chief technology consist of hunting skills.
- b) Social life - Simple & integrated social interaction in tribal society is of a primary group.

#### 2. Agrarian Society.

- a) Occupational Structure - Associated with domestication of plants & animals.
- b) Village Community System - Living together for protection and co-operation and living nearer to the land give birth to agricultural village.



- c) Minimum division of labor - There is not much division and sub-division of work as it is more homogenous society.
- d) Role of Family - Entire family as a group that tills the soil, plants & harvests the crop.
- e) Sense of Unity - Exhibits a strong in-group feeling.
- f) Informal „Social control' - Force of traditional mores is dominant.
- g) Simplicity & Uniformity - As the agriculture depends on vagaries of nature, attitude of fear & awe toward natural forces and starts worshipping them.

### **3. Industrial Society.**

- a) Emergence of Modern Family - Patriarchal family is the first feature of industrial society.
- b) Economic Institution - Marked by new system of production, distribution & exchange.
- c) Occupational Sub-Cultures - Extreme division of labor in industrial society.
- d) Segmentalized Roles - One may be a welder, a religious preacher, a father, a member of a political group, a member of a cricket team.
- e) Impersonality of Relationships - Marked by impersonal rather personal relationships, occupational specialization contribute a good share to impersonality of industrial life.
- f) Status of Contract - In modern society mostly work for big organizations and contracts are substituted for status system.
- g) Social Mobility - Marked by social mobility the members of industrial society can by his achievement raise or lower his life time.
- h) Position of Women - There are more opportunities open for women.
- i) Deviance & Anomie - Industrial society is a mass society with differing sub-cultures. Its members live under stress and strain caused by acute competitiveness. This leads to deviant behavior.

## **Multiple Choice Questions: Society**

### **Level A**

1. \_symbolizes the network of social relationships
  - a. Society
  - b. Community
  - c. Caste
  - d. Class
2. According to MacIver and Page, society is-
  - a. The system of right and authority
  - b. Mutual help
  - c. Grouping
  - d. All of the above
3. Human society and animal differ-
  - a. On the basis of better memory
  - b. On the basis of community
  - c. On the basis of instinct of mutual relationships
  - d. On the basis of inner organization and discipline
4. Need of human society are:
  - a. Human culture
  - b. Food
  - c. Human action and systematic social relationship
  - d. Clothing

- 
5. According to Auguste Comte society passes through
    - a. Theological
    - b. Metaphysical
    - c. Scientific
    - d. All of the above
  6. Human society is divided into
    - a. Stone age, metaphysical stage
    - b. Stone, copper, iron age
    - c. Primitive, barbaric and civilized age
    - d. None of the above
  7. Tribal society is
    - a. Homogenous society
    - b. Heterogeneous society
  8. The developed stage of society is based on
    - a. hunting and food gathering
    - b. agriculture
    - c. industrial age
  9. When the member of group line together and share no particular interest but the condition of common life, group is called \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. Society
    - b. Community
    - c. Association
    - d. All of the above
  10. Gemeinschaft is one in which
    - a. People are united with impersonal and contractual
    - b. People are united through feeling

11. Organization with mechanical solidarity are
  - a. Simple
  - b. Complex
12. In Gesellschaft society, the emotional values are replaced by
  - a. Organization
  - b. Equality
  - c. Values
  - d. Utility
13. The Gesellschaft society are formed to
  - a. Achieve associations
  - b. Achieve definite goals
  - c. Organizations
  - d. All of the above
14. Relation in \_\_\_\_\_ society are superficial
  - a. Gemeinschaft
  - b. Gesellschaft
15. Division of labour in mechanical society exist at
  - a. Developed stage
  - b. Initial stage
16. Cradle-to-the-grave arrangement exist in
  - a. Great community
  - b. Small community
  - c. Little community
  - d. All of the above

17. Tribal society, village and small town are examples of
- little community
  - small community
  - great community
18. Society exists only when
- the members know each other
  - the member posses common interest
  - the members know each other and possess common interest
19. No social relationship can exist without
- Face to face presence of individual
  - Physical awareness of the presence
  - Likeness of interest
20. Which of the following statement is true
- Society means likeness
  - Society implies differences
  - Society implies mutual interest
  - Society involves both likeness and difference



**Level B**

1. Society is a web of social relationships
  - a. MacIver
  - b. Giddings
  - c. Ginsberg
  - d. Cooley
2. A group of people organized for a particular purpose is known as
  - a. Community
  - b. Associations
  - c. Society
  - d. Institution
3. The bourgeoisie type of society expounded by
  - a. Max Weber
  - b. Karl Marx
  - c. Hegel
  - d. Green
4. Which of the following is held to be the origin of the society
  - a. Theory of divine right
  - b. evolutionary theory
  - c. genetic theory
  - d. patriarchal theory
5. Herbert Spencer classified the society into
  - a. Four classes
  - b. Eight classes
  - c. Two classes

- d. Three classes
6. The unity and stability of Indian society depends upon
- Religion and culture
  - Caste and religion
  - Caste and clan
  - Practice of untouchability
7. The society came into existence
- As the result of the continuous invention to unite the people
  - As the result of the force which was applied by the stronger on the basis of weaker
  - As the result of contract entered into by the individual
  - As the result of the continuous evolution and spontaneous growth
8. Who of the following is not as author
- Harold J. Laski
  - McDugull
  - Emerson
  - Wagnes

**Answers Level A**

21. a	22. d	23. a	24. c
25. d	26. b	27. a	28. c
29. b	30. b	31. a	32. d
33. b	34. b	35. b	36. c
37. a	38. a	39. b	40. d

**Level B**

11. a	12. b	13. b	14. c
15. c	16. b	17. d	18. a



**CHAPTER-3**

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## Social Structure

**Q.1 Define Social Structure.**

**Ans.** Hebert Spencer was the first to throw the light. He called society an organism but his view of society was confused.

1. S.N. Nadel :- Network of relationships obtaining between actor in their capacity of playing roles relating to one another.
  - a) Ordered arrangement of parts.
  - b) Outer aspect or the framework of society.
  - c) Network of social relationship.
  - d) Created among human beings.
  - e) When they interact with each other according status and pattern of society.

According to him there are 3 elements of society.

- a) Group of people.
- b) Institutionalized rules according to which the members of group interest.
- c) An institutionalized pattern of interaction.

**Q.2 What are the elements of Social Structure?****Ans. 1. Normative System:-**

Present society with ideals and values. The people attach emotional importance to these norms. The institutions and associations are inter-related according to these norms of society.

**2. Position System:-**

Refers to status and roles of individuals. The desires, aspirations and expectations of individuals are varied and multiple and unlimited. These can be fulfilled according to capacity and capability.

**3. Sanction System:-**

For proper enforcement norms, every society has a sanction system. The integration part of social structure depends on conformity of social norm. The non-conformists are punished by society according to nature of non-conformity.

**4. Anticipated Response:-**

Calls upon the individuals to participate in social system His preparation set the social structure in motion.

**5. Action System:-**

It is the object or goal to be arrived at by social structure. The whole social structure revolves around it.

**Q.3 How many types of Social Structure there?****Ans. 1. Universalistic Achievement Pattern :-**

Choice of goal by the individual must be in according with Universalistic values. His pursuits are defined by Universalistic moral aims.

**2. Universalistic Ascriptive Pattern :-**

The element of value orientation are dominated by element of ascription. Strong emphasis is laid on the status of individual rather than specific achievement. Individual derives his status from group.



3. Particularistic – Achievement Pattern :-

The primary criterion of value achievement is found not in Universalistic terms such as conformity but these are focused on certain points.

4. Particularistic – Ascriptive :-

It differs from above as the relational values are taken as given and passively adapted to rather than made for actively organized system. These structures are traditional and a stable.

**Q.4 What is the meaning of community?**

Ans. 1. The term Community is very loosely used. In casual talk people often to use the term Community for social community religious community.

a) Bogardus -

A Social group with some degree of „we-feeling“ and living in a given area.

b) Kingsley Davis -

The smallest territorial group that can embrace all aspect of social life.

c) MacIver -

An area of social living marked by some degree of social coherence.

d) Ogburn & Nimkoff -

A community is a group or collection of groups that inhabits a locality.

**Q.5 What are the elements of community?**

Ans. 1. **Locality -**

A territorial group, which occupies some geographical area. Wandering tribe has locality though changing habitation. A group of people forms community only when it begins to reside in a definite locality which is limited.

**2. Community Sentiments -**

Locality alone cannot make a group. A community is essentially an area of common living with a feeling of belonging. There must be the common living with its awareness of sharing a way of life as well as the common earth.

**3. Stability -**

A Community has not only locality but also stability. It is not temporary like mob but stable.

**4. Naturalness -**

Naturally established in a natural way. They cannot be deliberately created or by an act well or planned efforts. Individuals become its members by birth itself.

**5. Size of Community -**

Involves the idea of size. It may be big or small. Small community may be included in wider community.

**6. Regulation of Relation -**

Develops a system of tradition, customs, moral and practice.

## **Multiple Choice Questions: Social Structure**

### **Level A**

1. Social structure is static but not compared
  - a. Vast
  - b. Dynamic
2. The individual's need, role and situations are the basis of
  - a. Social system
  - b. Social taboo
  - c. Social structure
  - d. All of the above
3. \_are elements of social structure
  - a. Social system and pattern
  - b. Social pattern and values
  - c. Social system and values
  - d. Social system, social pattern and values
4. Social organization and social structure differ in
  - a. Planned activity
  - b. Social structure having social organization
5. social structure means
  - a. activity of dynamic process of relations
  - b. static relationships of social unit
6. According to Herbert Spencer various \_\_\_\_\_ build social structure
  - a. Parts of system
  - b. Parts of values

- c. Parts of society
  - d. All of the above
7. Who neglected the functional result of different parts of social structure
- a. Durkheim
  - b. Merton
  - c. H. Spencer
  - d. Radcliff Brown
8. Robert K. Merton has defined the following elements of social structure
- a. Cultural goals
  - b. Institutional norms
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. None of the above
9. The balance of \_\_\_ and \_\_\_ create social structure
- a. Norms and values
  - b. Cultural goals and institutional goals
  - c. Goals and means
  - d. All of the above
10. social structure is based on
- a. role and status
  - b. mores and taboos
  - c. values and norms
  - d. culture and values
11. Nature of social structure is
- a. Goal oriented
  - b. Value oriented

12. Various parts of social structure such as associations, community, groups are mutually linked with each other through
- Folkways
  - Values
  - Cultural values and norms
  - All of the above
13. Husband, wife and children are linked by institutions of marriage. This process is called
- System
  - Values
  - Collectivization
  - None of the above
14. Talcott Parsons has described \_\_\_\_\_ principles of social structure
- 2
  - 3
  - 4
  - 5
15. In \_\_\_\_\_ social structure is organized around the relational reference point
- Universalistic achievement
  - Universalistic ascription
  - Particularistic achievement
  - Particularistic ascriptive values



16. \_\_\_\_\_ combines achievement values with particularism
- a. Universalistic achievement
  - b. Universalistic ascription
  - c. Particularistic achievement
  - d. Particularistic ascriptive values
17. \_\_\_\_\_ is external aspects of society which is relatively stable
- a. Associations
  - b. Institutions
  - c. Social structure
  - d. Social functions
18. \_\_\_\_\_ is an abstract and intangible phenomenon
- a. Institutions
  - b. Associations
  - c. Social functions
  - d. Social structure
19. who gave groups, sub-groups, regulative norms and cultural values as parts of social structure
- a. MacIver and Page
  - b. Merton
  - c. Johnson
  - d. Durkhiem

20. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first to throw light on structure of society

- a. Johnson
- b. Nadel
- c. Herbert Spencer
- d. MacIver

21. Radcliff brown has used the terms

- a. Social structure
- b. Actual structure and general structure
- c. Social structure and social function
- d. All of the above

Level A

1. b	2. c	3. b	4. b
5. b	6. c	7. d	8. c
9. b	10. a	11. b	12. d
13. a	14. c	15. d	16. c
17. c	18. d	19. c	20. d

**CHAPTER-4**

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## Culture

**Q.1 What do you mean by Culture?**

Ans. 1. Milonowski – Cumulative creation of man.

He also regarded culture as the handman of man and medium through which he achieves his ends.

2. Taylor -

Complex-whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, moral, law. Acquired by man as a member of society.

**Q.2 What are the characteristics of culture?**

Ans. 1. Culture is learnt – Not biological inherited but learnt.

2. Culture is Social- Does not exist in isolation, not a individual phenomenon. It is a product of society.

3. Culture is Shared - Not something which an individual possess.

4. Culture is Trans missive - Transmitted not by genes but by language.

5. Culture is Continuous & Cumulative – Exists as continuous process with its historical growth it tends to become cumulative.

Culture is growing – whole which includes the achievement of past and present and makes provision for future achievement of mankind.

6. Culture is Consistent and Integrated - Culture in its development has revealed a tendency to be consistent. At the same time different parts of culture are inter connected.

7. Culture is Dynamic -

Though culture is relatively stable but it is subjected to slow but constant change. Change and growth are latent in culture.

8. Culture is super organic.

**Q.3 What do you mean by Cultural Content?**

Ans. 1. Material Culture -

Manmade objects such as tools, implements, furniture.

2. Non-material Culture -

It is something internal and intrinsic values is included customs and tastes.

**Q.4 What are the functions of Culture?**

Ans. 1. Culture is a treasury of knowledge with instincts they adapt to environment. But man adapts to environment or modify it to suit his convenience.

2. Culture Defines Situation – It not only defines but also conditions and determines what we drink, eat, wear, talk.

3. Culture defines attitudes, values and goals.

4. Culture decides our Careers. Whether we should become a policeman, social worker and so on, is decided by our culture.

5. Culture provides behavior pattern.

7. Culture molds personality.

**Q.5 What do you understand by sub-culture?**

Ans. 1. Group Culture is called sub-culture. A sub-culture is generally taken as means of section of national culture.

**Q.6 What are the elements of culture?**

Ans. 1- Cognitive Elements – The Possession of knowledge about physical and social worked is known as cognitive element.

2- Belief – Belief is an empirical term which is neither true or false.

3- Values and Norms – Values may be defined as measurement of goodness and desirability.

**Q.7 What are structures of culture?****Ans. 1. Cultural Traits -**

Cultural Traits are single elements and smallest unit of culture. They are the unit of observation. A trait found in one culture may have no significance in other cultures.

e.g. offering water to a deity is significant in Hindu Culture but not in Western Culture.

**2. Cultural Complex -**

Cultural complexes are large clusters of traits organized about some nuclear point of reference. It does not appear singly or independently. They are customarily related with other traits to form a cultural complex.

e.g. Religious practices all together make a cultural complex.

**3. Cultural Pattern -**

It is formed when traits and complexes become related to each other in functional role. Each cultural complex has a role to play in society. It has got a place within it. A cultural pattern consists of a large number of cultural complexes.

E.g. Indian cultural pattern consists of Gandhism, spiritualism, caste system, ritualism.

According to Clark Wissler, there are nine bases which give rise to a cultural pattern:-

- a. Speech & language.
- b. Material traits – Food habits, shelter, transportation, dress, utensils, weapons, occupation.
- c. Art.
- d. Mythology & Scientific Approach.
- e. Religious Practices.
- f. Family & Social System.



g. Property.

h. Government.

i. War.

4. **Contra Culture** - Designate to those group which not only differ from prevailing pattern but sharply challenge them eg group of dacoits.

5. **Cultural Area** - Culture is specific to group or persons. The Societies having similar cultural traits and complex constitute cultural area.

**Q.8 What are factors for variability of culture?**

Ans. 1. Historical Accidents -

Some of the customs whose origin is difficult to trace must have been originals due to some personal or group unconscious behavior. A man might have unconsciously done a particular action and his action was imitated by and large to become custom.

2. Geographical environment -

Culture vary according to geographical environment for instance marriage date are fixed according to harvesting time. Culture may vary even when geographical conditions are same.

3. Mobility of human organism -

Man always adjusted his natural environment, to his group and to his fellows and on account of this constant adjustment culture behavior.

4. Invention and discoveries -

5. Individual peculiarities.-Gandhi Cap came out of individual peculiarities.

6. Change in mode of Production - Karl Marx held that the mode of production is the sole determinant of culture of people.

7. Dominant Cultural themes -the superiority of men over women is the main theme around which Indian culture is built

**Q.9 What are Functions of culture?**

Ans. Function of culture can be studied under two groups –

- Individual

- 1) Culture makes man a human being.
- 2) Culture provides solutions for complicated situations.  
E.g.- forming a queue at ticket counter.
- 3) Culture provides traditional interpretation to certain situation

- For group :-

- 1) Group behavior.
- 2) Provides check upon irrational conduct.
- 3) Group characterized through consciousness of kind.
- 4) Culture broadens the vision of individual.
- 5) Culture creates new needs.

**Q.10 What do you understand by Cultural Diffusion?**

Ans. 1. Cultural diffusion is a process by which the cultural traits invented or discovered in one society are spread directly or indirectly to other societies, factors, such as availability of transportation, resistance to cultural change, migration, need of new element to meet crisis adaptability.

**BIYANI GROUP OF COLLEGES**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT**  
**B.A PART I**  
**THINK TANK OF SOCIOLOGY (PAPER I)**  
**LONG QUESTIONS**

**SECTION A**

**1.Explain Scientific and Humanistic perspective in Detail?**

**Ans.** Sociology seeks to apply to the study of man and society the methods of science. It rests upon the assumption common to all the social sciences that the scientific method can make a significant contribution to our understanding of human behaviour. The objective of science is the gaining of empirically verified knowledge.

The empiricists or the positivists, as they are sometimes called, believe that there is no difference in the methods used to study physical or natural world and those used to study social world. Sociologists of this tradition emphasise that sociology is a “pure” science, i.e., the pursuit of knowledge in a value-free scientific manner. For them, “knowledge for knowledge sake” should be the main goal of sociology. The objective of science is the gaining of empirical knowledge about the world without regard for the possible uses of such knowledge.

Many of the founding fathers, including Auguste Comte (1798-1857), argued that it would be possible to establish a ‘positive science of society’ on the same principles and procedures (methodology) as the natural sciences such as physics, chemistry and biology. Comte stated that the purpose of sociology is “to understand, in order to predict, in order to control society”.

Positivist sociology is largely based on this assumption that behaviour in the social and natural worlds is governed by the same principles of cause and effect then natural science methodology (observation and experimentation) is appropriate for the human society also. It argues that both man and matter are part of the natural universe and the behaviour is governed by natural laws.

Sociology’s main aim is also to establish universal social laws. Just as matter reacts to external stimuli, so man reacts to forces external to his being. Social and natural

behaviour is therefore determined and can be explained in terms of cause and effect relationship. The same procedures are possible in the observation of human behaviour as used in natural sciences.

Just as natural science involves the construction of theories based on observable data, so sociology can also develop theories based on direct observation of human behaviour. Thus, natural science methodology is applicable to the study of man and human society.

The main adherents of this tradition were Emile Durkheim, Lundberg, Talcott Parsons, K. Davis, R.K. Merton and Paul Learfield. Contemporary sociologists are more cautious about claims for the scientific status of their discipline.

Indeed many reject the view that natural science methodology is appropriate for the study of human behaviour; for instance, C.W. Mills (The Sociological Imagination, 1959) wrote: "Some sociologists become so committed to being scientific that they lose sight of the practical value of sociology. The major defect of empiricism is that they do not accept the fundamental difference between natural and social data that affect the way in which the broader principles are applied."

## **2. Humanistic perspective:**

Sociologists, who believe in humanistic perspective, are interested in and concerned about human welfare, values and conduct. They want to improve the lot of man. An ultimate goal for the humanist is self-realisation and full development of the cultivated man. The main advocates of this school of thought are C.W. Mills, Alfred McClung Lee, Peter Berger, Robert Nisbet and so many modern sociologists.

Humanists hold that human social world is different from the natural world. As a result, the methods and assumptions of the natural sciences are inappropriate to the study of man and society. The natural sciences deal with matter. It has no meanings, feelings and purposes which affects its behaviour. Matter simply reacts 'unconsciously' to external stimuli. But quite different from matter, man has consciousness—thoughts, feelings, meanings, intentions and an awareness of being.

His actions are, therefore, meaningful. As a result, he does not merely react to external stimuli like physical matter but he acts. He attaches a range of meanings to it and- these meanings direct his actions. He actively constructs his own reality. Meanings do not have an independent existence—a reality of their own, which is somehow separate from social actors. It follows that sociologists must discover those meanings in order to understand social actions.

This approach is quite different from the positivists who believe that facts like meanings, feelings and purposes are not directly observable; as such they are not much important in the study of man. But, this claim of the positivists, when applied to human behaviour, is not tenable. This can obscure the real cause or intention of their behaviour. To treat social reality as anything other than a construction of meanings is to distort it. It is constructed and reconstructed by actors in the course of social interaction.

Humanist sociology is a philosophical orientation and sense of responsibility for the welfare of mankind as well as an academic school of thought. The proponents of this perspective tend to emphasise an existential view of society. They believe that society and institutions should be analysed in terms of the shared realities and actions of individuals as they understand them. Existentialists believe man as an individual rather than a group animal.

Thus, where Durkheim believed that individual cannot, without contradicting his very nature, liberate himself from the limits imposed upon him by his participation in the social world, the existentialist argues that man cannot be “authentic” if he says, “I am as you want me”.

This perspective encourages such enquires, which help in bringing changes in social life so that human dignity, freedom, creativity and on the whole human life can be saved. For the investigation of this type of knowledge, humanistic sociology gives more importance to the methods of historical introspection, intuition, empathy and interpretative understanding. These sociologists do not believe in the differentiation of morality of what is said and what is done. Sociologists of this tradition attempt to provide a social analysis in the service of humanity. They act as critics, demystifies, reporters and clarifiers.

It is not possible here to discuss each of these orientations at length. They have in common an attitude that sociology should study “man in society” or that it should place the interaction between individuals in the centre of social life. This perspective (Interactionism of various brands) places emphasis on the interaction of self with others. All the approaches (as mentioned above) committed to humanism in some way or the other are known today as ‘Interpretative Sociology’ from methodological view.

All these approaches have a common background in the ideas of Max Weber and Alfred Schutz. Weber emphasised that sociology should base its explanations of society in the intuitive understanding of people’s actions and motivations (Verstehen

method), which direct the actions of the actor. Schutz combined Weber's inductive methods with the phenomenology of Edmund Husserl, which emphasises that the social world is a world of meaning.

There is no objective reality which lies behind that meaning. To treat this aspect of 'social facts' as things (as Durkheim said), is to distort and misrepresent social reality. The responsibility of sociology, according to Schutz, is to first understand the meaning that individuals give to their experiences and then construct more abstract explanations of those experiences and their meaning in a societal context. For understanding meaning phenomenological perspective emphasises direct observation of everyday activity as against interview, questionnaire and social surveys employed by mainstream sociologists.

Thus, it is clear that positivist and humanistic perspectives employ very different research methodologies because of their diametrically opposed assumptions about the nature of social reality. This leads on the one hand to an acceptance of the logic and methods of the natural sciences as appropriate for the study of man and society and, on the other, to an outright rejection of this research strategy.

To many sociologists, an objective science of society remains the goal of sociology. For such sociologists, "objectivity means that the conclusions arrived at as the result of inquiry and investigation are independent of the race, colour, creed, occupation, nationality, religion, moral preference and political predispositions of the investigator. If his research is truly objective, it is independent of any subjective elements, any personal desires that he may have"

The implications of this view are serious. An increasing number of sociologists now argue that the pursuit of an objective, value-free sociology is the pursuit of an illusion. In this connection, Derek Phillips (1971, 1973) words seem worth quoting, "An investigator's values influence not only the problems he selects for study but also his methods for studying them and the sources of data he uses".

Recently (after 1967), one more approach has developed as an offshoot of humanistic sociology, which is popularly known as 'radical sociology'. There is a small group of sociologists, whose number seems to be increasing, who believe that they have a responsibility to work towards a new form of socialism. Intellectually, they are neo-Marxists and prefer to call themselves 'conflict theorists'. They are the most vocal critics of the traditional functional sociology or so-called positivistic sociology. They have a value commitment to provide the intellectual groundwork for a restructuring



of the field of sociology to make it more equalitarian and responsible to democratic norms.

### **Humanistic and scientific combined perspective:**

Sociology is, on the one hand, a humanitarian discipline and on the other plane it is a positive science. Martindale writes: "Humanism is a system of values describing what ought to be and modes of conduct designed to secure them; science is the value-free pursuit of knowledge, 'of what is', renouncing all concern with what ought to be. Scientist is more interested in 'means'—gaining knowledge; the humanist, in the ends—improving the lot of man." Despite these varying positions, it is reasonable to say that modern sociologists are attempting to direct their energies towards humanistic goals. The disagreement seems to be over the means to attain them. Perhaps, this agreement is a sign of the vitality of this discipline.

Most sociologists operate with a combination of scientific and humanistic viewpoints. Peter Berger (*Invitation to Sociology*, 1963) puts this view when he argues that sociology must be used for humanity's sake: "Social science, like other sciences, can be and sometimes is dehumanising and even inhuman. It should not be. When sociologists pursue their task with insight, sensitivity, empathy, humility and a desire to understand the human condition rather than with a cold and humourless scientism, then indeed, the sociological perspective helps illuminate man's social existence."

## **2.What is Social Action Definition, Types & Elements with Examples**

According to Max Weber sociology is the science of social action. Obviously it means any action in relation to other action and its important characteristic is the nature of being social. Max Weber himself differentiated such actions by giving examples. A driver driving a car is doing social activity and a student reading a book is not. From the former example it is learnt that the car driver affects others by his driving while the student has no social effect or relation with others. That is why car driving is social activity while book reading is not. The trait of being social is due to the effect one puts upon others. It means there is communication between the actor and the people. This communication is an effect or influence upon others. It means a sort of relationship develops during the action. This relationship among the individuals is called social, which influences others. Thus it is such an attempt in which one or more persons participate belonging to some social system

### Definition of Social Action

According to Duncan Mitchel "Action is social when the actor behaves in such a manner that his action is intended to influence the action of one or more other persons."

Here the actor acts in presence of some social situation. While it is a continuously occurring group event spread in time and space and invites the attention of the actor towards action. When one or more persons perform an action in presence of this situation it is called social action. From this discussion we can conclude that ii

1. can be done by one or more persons
2. influences others
3. is performed in face of some social situation
4. has its relationship with some social system the way that the actors are interdependent upon one another

### Elements of Social Actions

**The actor.** It is that individual who performs an act. The actor can be one or more persons.

**The goal.** It is the aim or objective for which the action was done. Without goal, an action is futile and baseless.

**Social situation.** The actor performs his role in presence of some situation. While this situation is a continuously occurring group event spread in space and time and this situation instigates the actor to action. To control the situation he does an act. Therefore, a situation is an agent of social action. There are two types of situation controllable and uncontrollable situation.

**Normative orientation.** It is performed on some social pattern, custom. All these forms are called norms of society. The pattern on which it is done is called norm.

**Energy.** These require energy for its performance. Physical energy and training are essential for an act.

### 4 Types of Social Action

According to Max Weber there are four types

**The rational orientation to a system of discrete individual ends.** It means that for the achievement of an individual objective, the logic of cause and effect is applied. Without cause an aim cannot be attained. The logic that every event has its cause is the main idea. Such actions have ends and objective for the Individual.

**The rational orientation to an absolute value.** Such action is done for the pursuit of a value of highest dignity. Real truth can be named as absolute value. Truth, faith, sacrifice and beliefs are its examples in religion. Service of humanity is general value. Social actions for such acts also require logical performance.

**Traditionally oriented action: In such action.** Logical orientation is not counted. The established patterns of behaviour in terms of customs, rituals, conventions and beliefs are adopted. These patterns are taken for granted and no question of how, why and what is asked. In such actions, cultural values play important roles because they are diverted towards such values,

**The effectual orientation.** Here the feelings of the people are considered. Such action is neither rational nor traditional. Such action is unplanned. It is done according to the feelings of an effect upon the actor.

### Examples of Social Action in Sociology

1. When the passengers collectively push the bus to get it started it is called social action.
2. A big log needs a number of persons for its removal from one place to another. The persons applying force collectively perform it.
3. The people build a dam around a village to save it from floods.
4. A leader of a village gets the people motivated towards building a mosque. The people collect contribution and the mosque is built.
5. The farmers help one another in farming.
6. You help a needy student in his studies.
7. You help the patients.
8. Canvassing during elections and casting vote
9. A teacher teaching his students in class
10. Delivering speech, raising slogans, leading a procession and holding out banners.

**SECTION - B****3 Explain the Social Processes: Associative Processes and Dis associative Process**  
**Social process may be classified in three ways:**

1. By the number of persons involved, i.e., one-with-one; one-with- group; and its reverse, group-with-one, and group-with-group.
2. By the degree of intimacy of the individual and groups in interaction. For example, primary, secondary and tertiary or marginal groups.
3. By the nature or types of the processes.

There are, of course, hundreds of social processes—political process, educational process, industrial process, economic process, religious process and various others. The specific social processes are very numerous. Among those of more general nature are association, cooperation, conflict, accommodation, assimilation, domination, exploitation, differentiation etc.

**These processes may be grouped into two main categories:**

**(i) Integrative/conjunctive/associative, and**

**(ii) Disintegrative/disjunctive, dis-associative.**

**Integrative or Conjunctive or Associative Processes:**

These are the processes which bring the individuals and groups together. Such processes produce unity among members of a group or society. Co-operation, accommodation and assimilation are the examples of integrative or associative processes. According to Max Weber, “a social relationship will be called associative if and in so far as the orientation of social action within it rests on a rationally motivated adjustment of interests”.

**Disintegrative or Disjunctive or Dis-associative Processes:**

These processes are quite opposite to the integrative processes. They breed contempt, tension and bring disunity among the members of a group or society. Competition, rivalry and conflict are the main disintegrative processes.

Max Weber has also included ‘communal’ relationship under this category. For him, “a social relationship is ‘communal’ if and so far as the orientation of social action, whether in the individual case or on the average, is based on the subjective feelings of parties whether affectual or traditional that they belong together”.

Such relationships may be seen in religious brotherhood, personal loyalty and in national community. We shall here discuss only five fundamental types of interactions (social processes), viz., co-operation, competition, conflict, accommodation and assimilation.

3 In social life, individuals continuously come in contact with one another. They co-operate and compete with one another for their respective interests. They also struggle with each other for their rights. These are the fundamental processes through which men interact and establish relationship with each other in society. Interaction refers to an action done in response to another action. When this interaction repeats itself then it is called as social process.

Society contains hundreds and perhaps thousands of socially defined relationships. It is impossible to make a detailed study of each and every social relationship. The various kinds of social relationships or interaction on processes can broadly be divided into two main-categories: One aspect of social interaction is associative.

The associative processes of social interaction are of positive type of interaction. The associative process is always worked for the integration and benefit of society. These processes bring progress and stability in society. Associative processes are also called as conjunctive processes. The associative processes include cooperation, accommodation, adaptation, adjustment, integration and assimilation. Here we shall discuss about two types of interaction. They are co-operation and accommodation.

### 1. Cooperation

Co-operation is the first fundamental and associative process of social interaction. The word "Cooperation" has been derived from the two Latin words. 'Co', means 'together' and 'Operate' means 'to work'. Hence, co-operation means working together for the achievement of a common goal or goals.

According to Merrill and Eldredge – Co-operation is the continuous and common endeavour of two or more persons to perform a task that is commonly characterized."

#### **Characteristics of Co-operation:**

1. Co-operation is one type of social interaction, which takes place between two or more individuals.
2. Co-operation is a conscious process.
3. Co-operation is an associative process.

4. Co-operation is a personal process.
5. Co-operation is a continuous process.
6. Co-operation is a universal process.

**Role and Importance of Cooperation:**

Cooperation is indispensable for both society and individual. It creates direct relationship between individual and individual, group and group and between group and individual. It controls the behaviour of individual. It brings all round development of society as well as individuals.

2. Accommodation

Accommodation is another associative process of social interaction. Sometimes new conditions and circumstances arise in the society. These new conditions lead to conflict. The resolution of these conflicts is called accommodation. In other words, accommodation is social adjustment.

According to MacIver and Page: – “The term accommodation refers particularly to the process in which one can attain a sense of harmony with his environment.

Ogburn and Nimkoff say, “Accommodation is a term used by the sociologists to describe the adjustment of hostile individuals or groups.”

**Characteristics of Accommodation:**

1. Accommodation is a associative process of social interaction.
2. It is a conscious activity.
3. Accommodation is a universal process.
4. Accommodation is a continuous process.
5. Accommodation is a mixture of love and hate.

**Role and Importance of Accommodation:**

1. Accommodation maintains peace and security in the society.
2. Accommodation checks conflict, competition and contradiction.
3. Accommodation brings unity and integrity in the society.
4. Accommodation resolves conflict.



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SECTION - C

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**4. Explain the social changes theories?****i Cyclic Theory****ii Linear Theory**

“Cyclical theories of social change focus on the rise and fall of civilisations attempting to discover and account for these patterns of growth and decay” – (Ian Robertson). Spengler, Toynbee and Sorokin can be regarded as the Champions of this theory.

**a) Spengler: ‘The Destiny of Civilisations’:**

Oswald Spengler, a German school teacher, in his book “The Decline of the West”- 1918, pointed out that the fate of civilisations was a matter of “destiny”. Each civilisation is like a biological organism and has a similar life-cycle; birth, maturity old age and death.

After making a study of eight major civilisations, including the West, he said that the modern Western Society is in the last stage, i.e. old age. He concluded that the Western Societies were entering a period of decay – as evidenced by wars, conflicts, and social breakdown that heralded their doom.

This theory is almost out of fashion today. His idea of ‘destiny’ is hardly an adequate explanation of social change. His biological analogy is also too unrealistic and his work is too mystical and speculative.

**(b) Toynbee: ‘Challenge and Response’:**

Arnold Toynbee, a British historian with enough sociological insight has offered a somewhat more promising a theory of social change. His famous book “A Study of History”-1946, a multivolume work, draws on materials from 24 civilisations.

The key –concepts in Toynbee’s theory are those of “challenge and response”. “Every society faces challenges-at first, challenges posed by the environment; later challenges from internal and external enemies.

The nature of the responses determines the society’s fate. The achievements of a civilisation consist of its successful responses to challenges; if it cannot mount an effective response, it dies” .-(Ian Robertson).

Toynbee’s views are more optimistic than those of Spengler’s, for he does not believe that all civilisations will inevitably decay. He has pointed out that history is a series of

cycles of decay and growth. But each new civilisation is able to learn from the mistakes and tomorrow from cultures of others.

It is, therefore, possible for each new cycle to offer higher levels of achievement. Still he has not explained why some societies are able to offer effective responses to their challenges while others do not, or why a society should overcome one challenge but become a victim of another.

**(c) Sorokin: 'Sensate' and 'Ideational' Culture:**

The Russian-American sociologist, Pitirim A Sorokin, in his book "Social and Culture Dynamics"-1938, has offered another explanation of social change. His work has had a more lasting impact on sociological thinking. Instead of viewing civilisations into terms of development and decline he proposed that they alternate or fluctuate between two cultural extremes: The "sensate" and the "ideational".

The sensate culture stresses those things which can be perceived directly by the senses. It is practical, hedonistic, sensual, and materialistic. Ideational Culture emphasises those things which can be perceived only by the mind. It is abstract, religious, concerned with faith and ultimate truth. It is the opposite of the sensate culture. Both represent 'pure' types of culture.

Hence no society ever fully conforms to either type. Without mentioning the causes, he said that as the culture of a society develops towards one pure type, it is countered by the opposing cultural force. Cultural development is then reversed moving towards the opposite type of culture.

In brief, too much emphasis on one type of culture leads to a reaction towards the other. "Societies contain both these impulses in varying degrees and the tension between them creates long-term instability". Between these types, of course, there lies 9 third type 'ideastic' cultures. This is a happy and a desirable blend of the other two, but no society ever seems to have achieved it as a stable condition.

Sorokin's theory has not been accepted by the sociologists for it portrays his prejudices and probably his disgust with the modern society. His concepts of 'sensate' and 'ideational' are purely subjective. His theory is in a way speculative and descriptive. It does not provide an explanation as to why social change should take this form. Thus, the cyclical theories, in general are not satisfactory.

Multiple Choice Questions: Community and Culture

Level A

1. "Community is an are of social livings marked by some degree of social coherence." This definition is given by
  - a. MacIver and Page
  - b. Ogburn and Nimkoff
  - c. Sutherland
  - d. Lundberg
2. Don Martingale has spoken about community as term for an area where people live but
  - a. They are geographically related
  - b. A kind of integrated system of social life
  - c. General consensus
  - d. Ecologically related
3. community is distinguished by
  - a. group of people
  - b. definite locality
  - c. community sentiments
  - d. all of the above
4. Society and community differ in the way that
  - a. Society has a definite boundary and community does not have
  - b. Community has definite boundary and society does not have
  - c. Both have their own limited boundary
  - d. Both have no boundary limits

5. Community is concrete, society is
  - a. Strong
  - b. Strong and abstract
  - c. Abstract
  - d. None of the above
6. culture is
  - a. an acquired quality
  - b. is communicative
  - c. social
  - d. all of the above
7. The smallest unit of culture is
  - a. Cultural trait
  - b. Cultural complex
  - c. Cultural values
  - d. Cultural mores
8. The two type of measures which can be employed for the determination of culture are
  - a. Quantititative and qualitative
  - b. Upper and lower method
9. Non-material culture are
  - a. Habits
  - b. Computer
  - c. Furniture
  - d. Buildings

10. Material culture include

- a. Habits
- b. System
- c. Folkways
- d. Buildings

11. \_\_\_\_\_ is the sum total of ideal patterns and norms of behaviour of a group

- a. Norms
- b. Taboos
- c. Culture
- d. Folkways

12. \_\_\_\_\_ are the unit of observation

- a. Cultural trait
- b. Cultural complex
- c. Cultural pattern
- d. Cultural area

13. \_\_\_\_\_ appear singly and independently

- a. Cultural trait
- b. Cultural complex
- c. Cultural pattern
- d. Cultural area

14. Is the dance a trait

- a. yes
- b. no

15. The cultural trait and complex constitute \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Cultural trait
  - b. Cultural complex
  - c. Cultural pattern
  - d. Cultural area
16. civilization has a precise standard of measurement but culture is
- a. not precise
  - b. precise
17. civilization is external and mechanical but culture is
- a. internal and organic
  - b. internal and mechanical
  - c. external and organic
  - d. external and mechanical
18. who said "our culture is what we are, our civilization is what we use" \_
- a. MacIver and page
  - b. Johnson
  - c. Tonnies
  - d. Durkhiem
19. Gandhism is a
- a. Cultural trait
  - b. Cultural complex
  - c. Cultural pattern
  - d. Cultural area



20. Gandism, spiritualism, ruralism together constitute

- a. Cultural trait
- b. Cultural complex
- c. Cultural pattern
- d. Cultural area

**Level B**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ provides a complete design for living

- a. Institution
- b. folkways
- c. culture

2. \_\_\_\_\_ provides traditional interpretation to certain situation

- a. culture
- b. civilization
- c. folkways

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a pattern that is in significant respects distinctive but continuous with dormant culture

- a. Acculturation
- b. Ethnocentrism
- c. Sub-culture
- d. Counter culture

4. The culture which not only differ from prevailing pattern but sharply challenge them
  - a. sub culture
  - b. counter culture
  - c. acculturation
  - d. cultural relativism
5. delinquent gang is an instance of
  - a. sub culture
  - b. counter culture
  - c. acculturation
  - d. cultural relativism
6. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to one people" s taking on elements from the culture of another
  - a. sub culture
  - b. counter culture
  - c. acculturation
  - d. cultural relativism
7. all societies and all groups assume the superiority of their own culture, the reaction is called
  - a. sub culture
  - b. counter culture
  - c. acculturation
  - d. cultural relativism
8. \_describes the fact that functions and meaning of culture trait depends upon the culture in which it operates

- a. Acculturation
  - b. ethnocentrism
  - c. cultural relativism
  - d. cultural diffusion
9. \_ is a process by which cultural trait invented or discovered in one society are spread directly or indirectly to other societies
- a. Acculturation
  - b. ethnocentrism
  - c. cultural relativism
  - d. cultural diffusion

## Level A

21. a	22. b	23. d	24. b
25. a	26. d	27. a	28. a
29. a	30. d	31. c	32. a
33. b	34. b	35. c	36. a
37. a	38. a	39. b	40. c

## Level B

1. c	2. a	3. c	4. b
5. b	6. d	7. d	8. c

**CHAPTER-5**

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## Status and Role

### SECTION B

**Q.1 What do you understand by Status? What are the types of Status?**

Ans. In general terms it is used to designate the comparative amount, prestige difference or respect according to person who have been assigned different roles in community.

1. Ogburn & Nimkoff

"Status is the rank order position assigned by a group to a role or set of roles."

2. Duncan Michhell

"Social status refers to "the position occupied by a person, family, or kinship group in a social system relations to others."

3. Ralph Linton

"Status is the place in a particular system, which a certain individual occupies at a particular time."

From the above definitions the following features can be drawn:-

- Status is used to refer to individual" s total standing in society.
- A status is a position.
- Status and role are two sides of single coin.

There are to ways in which an individual in society can get his status through ascription or achievement.

#### **1. Ascribed Status -**

Ascribed Status is those over which the individual has absolutely no choice. They are derived from membership in involuntary group such as sex group,

age group, racial group. These status definitely determine and limit the range of status.

- a) Sex :- An individual's sex is a highly visible psychological fact. It appears at birth and remains fixed for life. It is wrong to assume that male or female division of status is mainly based on inheriting traits of men and women. In reality, the assignment of female- status to women is mainly due to her child bearing function. Very rarely women are assigned the tasks that take them away from their home for a long lease, and those require heavy physical exertion, exposure to bodily injury and their physical strength. For this reason, female work is more uniform and localized than that of men.
- b) Age :- All societies recognize differences in status and roles related to age. The age relationship between given person, i.e. between father and son, remains fixed through out life. But each living individual is subject to different age status during his life span. Mass of societies recognizes five main age status such as infancy, childhood, adolescent, adulthood and old age.

In modern society the transition from the childhood to adulthood involves great strain for the following reasons.

Firstly, the child becomes an adult not when he is psychologically mature but socially mature.

Secondly, man is not all at once considered socially as competent to take up any kind of activity.

Thirdly, there is no universally accepted and publicly expressed procedures.

Fourthly, there is a long time interval between sexual maturity and marriage.

In settled culture normally, an individual's power and prestige increases with age. The older persons seek to hold their power which they have enjoyed so far.

- d) Kinship :- Kinship status reveals the individual's relations to his parents and siblings. It is true that a number of important statuses of the child are dependent on the factor of kinship. The ascription of citizenship, religious affiliation and community membership, in most cases are, a matter of identification with parents. The class of the caste is transmitted from parents to the child.

- d) Other bases of Ascription :- in addition to above there are others bases of status ascription. Since the individual manifests certain racial traits at the time of its birth itself. An individual has no chance about his place of birth and hence his regional and national status is ascribed. Though this may be changed later, here is no initial choice. Similarly we are born as Hindu, Muslims, for our religious status is ascribed at birth itself. The number of children born in the family, the fact of adoption, the fact of death of a parent, all can affect the infant's status independently of his own will. Thus, the accident of birth is universal and extremely important in society.

## 2. The Achieved Status -

The status about which the person has some choice, however, much or little, are achieved status. All the societies have some status and no society depends completely on ascribed status.

All kind of status are not thrown open in all societies. Only some of them like -

- 1) The status that require the possession unusual latent are obviously thrown upon.
- 2) Status that depends on informal approval of the people are predominantly achieved.
- 3) The status that require long and costly education are normally achieved.

In modern civilized societies most of the occupational status is achieved. The existence of a member of secondary group indicated that our organizational membership is achieved status. Marital status is achieved status.

It provides not for the isolation of roles but for their combination into necessary independence. A structure character by status enhances completion for that status, but the specialization of roles also necessitates co-operation.



**Q.2 How role and status are inter-related?**

Ans. Society has various biological, social, cultural, economic needs. There are different roles to fulfill these needs.

Roles can be defined as expected and desired behavior. Roles are also allocated based on the social needs of a given society.

Linton has provided definition of the concepts of roles & status. Linton holds these concepts are inseparable from each other.

According to Linton a given individual may hold several forms of status simultaneously for example. A husband, advocate and member of religious sect. He may perform roles accordingly. Roles in reality is an amalgam of different situations. There is no difference between status and its incumbent. Linton believes that status is a sum of rights & duties. When an individual exercises those rights & duties, he is performing his roles.

Zenienki has developed the concept of social circle in the context of social roles according to him the individual who plays a given role is a „social individual". In performance of role, a small or a big group is also involved. With husband's role are associated members of his family and relatives. With the role of a consumer, shopkeeper and markets are linked. In the context of a religion its members, spiritual leaders and place of worship are related to each other.

According to the functional principles of social stratification an individual's status is determined by the roles he performs for the benefit of his society. The role which is considered more important in fulfilling social need is accorded higher social value.

According to the Marxian perspective modern society is divided into two classes, namely, the Bourgeoisie and Proletariats. The Proletariats have been exploited, and in return, they have challenged the hegemony of the rich by lodging a class struggle against their oppressors, such a division of

people in terms of rich and poor, strong and weak, powerful and powerless, have existed in all known human societies in history.

Some people believe that there is absence of social stratification in tribal societies. They argue, since in tribal societies there is no inequality based on differential distribution of power and privileges, system of social stratification does not exist there. However, several studies have shown that even in the most primitive societies, social differentiation based on sex, age and kinship exists, and corresponding roles also differ.

In primitive societies, the roles attached with liturgy, magic, disease, medicine and security are accorded more importance and enjoy higher status and prestige than other roles.

Generally the status of a person determines his/her roles. Distinction between role & status is drawn only for the sake of analysis.

Social role has following two aspects:

- i) Personality.
- ii) Culture.

Personality is the sum of learned behavior manifested by an individual in a given society.

Culture refers to sum of norms and values.

**Q.3 What do you understand by Social Group? What are its types?**

Ans. Group plays an important role in the development of social organization, socialization and formation of personality. For this reason, group has an important place amongst the basic concepts of sociology.

1. According to Turner and Killin, a group is always formed by the individuals who interact and this interaction is affected by the fact that they are a unit. The awareness of interaction and being a unit depends mainly on the criteria of a group.
2. Bennet and Tumin consider similar goals and agreeable means also as the necessary factors along with interaction in the structure of group.

3. According to George Homans group means such individual that interact according to established patterns.

According to these definitions following elements are found in the structure of group.

- a) Given number of individual.
- b) Contact & interaction among them.
- c) Awareness of reciprocity.
- d) Feeling of being one unit.
- e) Common goal.
- f) Consensus based means.
- g) Common ideals & values.
- h) Established patterns.

It is necessary for a group to have long term interaction. One finds similar beliefs, values & goals among the members of a group. They also isolate themselves from other group by drawing boundaries. Group preserves their existence & unity by long term interaction, pattern & drawing boundaries.

#### **Classification of groups :-**

##### **1) Primary & Secondary groups.**

a) Cooley propounded the idea of primary group. According to him primary group include family, friend circles, tribal councils, neighborhood and sports groups. These groups are characterized by intimate face-to-face associations and cooperation. Close, informal, mutual, personal & direct relationship exists among the members of such groups.

Close affinity and the „we“ feeling is found among them. The relationships among individuals are linked by primitive communities“ , villages and

town. The members of primary group also have a spirit of sacrifice for one another.

The secondary groups are just the opposite of this. Impersonal formal and indirect relationship exists among the members of secondary group. The relationship among the members of club, professionals political or trade unions come under the category of secondary group.

## **2) In group & Out group -**

Primary and secondary group represents the basic structure.

William G. Sumner propounded the concept of inner group and outer group.

In group are those groups for which „we“ is generally used. The relationship among the members of these groups is determined by sense of duty. The relationship among the members of these groups is determined by sense of duty.

Out group consist of those individuals who may or may not be organized formally but towards whom we have an attitude of indifference competition, distance and sometimes even conflict.

## **3. Membership and Non-membership groups.**

Robert K. Merlon propounded the theory of membership, non-membership groups. The individual is born in the midst of a group i.e. family. He gets the membership of some group by birth such as that of village, town caste or religion. On the other hand as he grows he acquires the membership of other group-school clubs and political parties keeping in view these two types of groups, Merton calls them Memberships and Non-Membership. The individual is associated with membership right from his birth. He later acquires the membership of non-membership group.

The individual comes into contact of non-membership group because of education, profession, mobility, emigration the influence of non-membership group is increasing in the individual's life. If initial socialization is possible through education and training and the individual is mentally prepared to accept the values and assumption of the non-membership group his rapport with these group would be easy and smooth.

#### **4. Positive and Negative Group -**

The concept of positive and negative was propounded by NewComb.

According to him, individual tends more favorably toward some group. He easily observes the values and pattern of such group. These groups are positive group. On the other hand, there are groups that the individual does not like. He rejects their assumptions. Teenagers' resentment towards family and parents is as example of such negative tendencies so known as negative groups.

The determination of the group as positive or negative depends on individual's desire, liking aptitude and orientation.

#### **5. Reference Group -**

According to Merton reference group are those groups which are the referring point of the individuals, toward which he is oriented and which influence his opinion, tendency and behavior.

Other group which creates a feeling in the individuals comes under the second category. The first type of groups are greater in number than the second type. The group toward which the individual turns in search of ideal values, beliefs, ideology and profession are called reference group.

The individual is surrounded by countless reference groups. Both the memberships and inner groups, and non-memberships and inner groups, and non-membership and outer groups may be reference groups. He naturally comes into contact with membership and inner groups. Non-membership groups are growing more important as because of education, training and social mobility. The best instance which can be stated here is sanskritization and westernization. In the process of sanskritization, the lower caste people imitate the ritualistic practices of upper caste people. For instance Coorge society, the shudra were imitating the way of living as that of Brahmins. Previously, M.N. Srinivas called this process as Brahminization but he found later that in North India the lower caste people imitated the Thakur's life style. So later he coined the term sanskritization.



**Q. 4 Define stratification & critically evaluate any one theory of stratification.**

Ans. 1 According to Kingsley Davis “stratification is the name applied to the resulting system of organization”.

**Theories of Social Stratification -**

The functional approach to stratification assumes that functional differentiation is an inevitable phenomena. One person cannot perform all or most of the functions in a society. For different functions, persons of different intent and ability are required. The salient features are :-

- a) Every society is a relatively persistent, stable structure of elements.
- b) Every society is a well-integrated structure of elements.
- c) Every element in a society has a function.
- d) Every functioning social structure is based on a consensus of values among individuals.

Thus according to Dahrendorf, stability, integration, functional analysis of any given system gives the stratification in society.

The salient feature of Davis Moore approach is as follows:-

- a) Inevitability of functional differentiation.
- b) Need for differential intent and ability for different functions.
- c) Differential evaluation of different social position & duties.
- d) Reward on the basis of differential value attached with the different functions.
- e) Values & rewards constituting the social differentiation.

A critical appraisal – Tumin refers to dysfunctions of stratification & enumerates eight-dysfunctions. Those are briefly as follows:-

1. Social stratification systems function to limit the possibility of discovery of the full range of talent available in a given society. This results from the fact of unequal access to appropriate motivation. Eg. Channels of recruitment and centers of training.



2. In foreshortening the range of available talent, social stratification system function to set limits upon the possibility of expanding the production resources of the society at least relative to what might be the case under conditions of greater equality of opportunity.
  3. Social stratification system function to provide the elite with political power necessary to procure acceptance and dominance of an ideology which rationalizes the status-quo, spreading conservative influence.
  4. Social stratification system function to distribute favorable self-image unequally throughout a population which inhibits the development of creative potential of the very same person.
  5. Social stratification system functions to encourage hostility suspicion and distrust among the various segments of a society which limit extensive social integration because of the „sense of significant membership“ .
  6. Consequently social stratification function to distribute loyalty unequally in the population.
  7. Finally, the motivation to participate is found unequal because of apathy created by this sense of significant membership.
2. Marxian Theory of social stratification -

Marx recognized that the system was more complex but he foresaid an increasing polarization that would divide society into two great camps.

On this theory the small former, small-businessman & independent professional would gradually be squeezed out. Most of them are forced into the proletariats as employees of large business organizations owned by & few wealthy capitalist.

The elements of this theory are :-

1. Origin of social classes.
2. Major divisions.
3. Objective class & subject class.
4. Class rule and class struggle.
5. Progressive & Reactionary Classes.
6. The end of the class system.

Criticism of Marx :-

1. The model overemphasizes the significance of economic class for individual conducts well as personal identification & group action are often more important.
2. The concept of a ruling class though not without scientific merit, has limited relevance to a complex, industrialized nation.
3. Marx did not give sufficient weight to the forces that mitigate the class cleavage he observed in the mid nineteenth century.
4. The thesis of a polarization of classes has not been upheld, although it is true that modern society has become an employee society.
5. The prediction that workers under capitalism would develop class consciousness and revolutionary aspiration has been borne out only to a very limited extent.

**Q. 5 Write an essay on process of socialization.**

Ans. Green "Socialization is the process by which the child acquires a cultural content with selfhood and personality".

**Aims of Socialization :-**

1. Socialization inculcates basic disciplines, ranging from toilet habits to the method of science.

2. Socialization instills aspirations as well as discipliners.
3. Socialization teaches social roles and their supporting attitude.
4. Socialization teaches skills.

### **Stages of Socialization.**

Parson has accepted the four stages :-

1. Oral Stage : The new-born child is pliable and can be molded into different types of person with certain broad limits.
2. The anal stage : The awareness of self and others emerge simultaneously. The child internalizes two roles, of himself and his mother.

The child not only receives attention, care, love, and affection but also learns to give love and affection.

3. The oedipal stage : During this period, the child gets involved with the whole family. He learns four roles – father, husband, mother-wife. The child is still dependent on the mother, but he is required to assume some more responsibility for himself.
4. The Adolescent Stage : The adolescent period is known as the period of storm, stress, crisis, strain, and tension. In such societies, adolescent is not a period of storms and stress. In other societies, the transition is sudden, the adult is expected to assume responsibilities and make important decisions pertaining to education, occupation, choice of partners.

### **Agencies of Socialization : -**

1. The Family – In ministering to the needs of the helpless infant, the parents - initially, in most cases, the mother establish relationship with him that is of central importance in his future development.

2. The Peer Group – The individual is socialized by his equal as well as by his elders. In the peer group the individual associates with other who are approximately his own age and social status.
3. The School – The family and peer group cannot adequately train children for many adult roles in a complex industrial society, the impact of the school is affected, of courses, by family attitudes and behavior which can facilitate formal education efforts.
4. The Institution – The economic institution, the political institution and religious institution contribute to the socialization of the individual. He learns the basic goal, aspirations and values to which the individual is expected to direct his behavior for the rest of his life.
5. The Mass Media – The information mass media make available, the model of behavior. They provide the valves they express and illustrate the experience of thrills, entertainment, and horror and so on. The mass media can reinforce the efforts of family and school, or weaken and dilute them.
6. The State – The State is an authoritarian agency. It makes law for the people and lays down the modes of conducts expected of them.

## **Multiple Choice Questions Status and Role, Groups**

### **Level A**

1. Who was the first to use the term status and role
  - a. Henry Maine
  - b. Ralph Linton
  - c. Kingsley Davis
  - d. M and Page
2. Status-conflict and role –conflict terms were first used by
  - a. Henry Maine
  - b. Ralph Linton
  - c. Aristotle
  - d. M and Page
3. T.H. Marshall classified status into two types. They are a
  - a. positional social status
  - b. personal social status
  - c. fixed status and moving status
4. Kingsley Davis has classified status into
  - a. positional social status and personal social status
  - b. fixed status and moving status
  - c. Ascribed and achieved status
5. \_\_status are those which are assigned to individuals without referring to their innate abilities
  - a. ascribed status
  - b. achieved status

6. The determinants of ascribed status are
  - a. age
  - b. sex
  - c. family relationships
  - d. all of the above
7. \_\_\_are those status which are acquired by the individual on the basis of performance
  - a. Ascribed status
  - b. Achieved status
8. Determinants of achieved status are
  - a. age
  - b. education
  - c. wealth
  - d. b and c
9. Shudra is an
  - a. Ascribed status
  - b. Achieved status
10. Doctor is an
  - a. Ascribed status
  - b. Achieved status
11. \_\_\_\_\_divides all the individuals into 2 permanent classes males and females
  - a. age
  - b. sex
  - c. kinship
  - d. family



12. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as integrated and inter-related set of ideas
- a. status
  - b. role
  - c. conceptual structure of role
13. "Role represents the dynamic aspects of status." Who said this
- a. K Davis
  - b. Mead
  - c. Ralph Linton
  - d. O and Nimkoff
14. The two types of role given by Newcomb are
- a. Ascribed and achieved status
  - b. actual ad ideal role
  - c. prescribed and achieved role
  - d. none of the above
15. Linton and parson has described role into 2 types. They are
- a. Ascribed and achieved status
  - b. actual ad ideal role
  - c. prescribed and achieved role
  - d. none of the above
16. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to indicate that a status may not have just a single role
- a. role strain
  - b. role exception
  - c. role set
  - d. role conflict

17. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the difficulty people have in meeting their role obligations
- a. role strain
  - b. role exception
  - c. role set
  - d. role conflict
18. The employed wife finds that the demand of her job may conflict with her duties. This situation is
- a. role strain
  - b. role exception
  - c. role set
  - d. role conflict
19. Any deviation from customary age relationships is regarded as
- a. Status symbol
  - b. Status inconsistency
  - c. role set
  - d. role strain
20. "Collection of human beings who are brought into social relationships with another." This definition is given by
- a. O. Nimkoff
  - b. MacIver
  - c. Bottomore
  - d. Merton

**Level B**

1. Bogargus has classified group into
  - a. Informal, informal and bureaucratic group
  - b. Voluntary and involuntary
  - c. Genetic or congregate
  - d. All of the group
2. Summner has classified folkways onto
  - a. Ingroup and outgroup
  - b. Informal, informal and bureaucratic group
  - c. Voluntary and involuntary
  - d. Primary and secondary
3. Family is an
  - a. In group
  - b. Out group
4. Two major reference groups are
  - a. Positive and negative
  - b. normative and comparative
  - c. both a and b
  - d. none of the above
5. Secondary groups have
  - a. direct relations
  - b. indirect relations

6. \_ is an artificial creation of

- a. group
- b. society
- c. institution

7. \_ are those groups which are constituted because of spatial contiguity of their members

- a. Clan
- b. Sib
- c. Tribe
- d. All of the above

8. \_ are those groups to which individuals relate himself as a part or to which are related himself psychologically

- a. Ingroup
- b. out group
- c. Reference group

**Level A**

<b>41. b</b>	<b>42. c</b>	<b>43. a</b>	<b>44. c</b>
<b>45. a</b>	<b>46. d</b>	<b>47. b</b>	<b>48. d</b>
<b>49. b</b>	<b>50. b</b>	<b>51. b</b>	<b>52. b</b>
<b>53. a</b>	<b>54. c</b>	<b>55. b</b>	<b>56. c</b>
<b>57. a</b>	<b>58. d</b>	<b>59. b</b>	<b>60. c</b>

**Level B**

<b>1. b</b>	<b>2. a</b>	<b>3. b</b>	<b>4. c</b>
<b>5. b</b>	<b>6. a</b>	<b>7. d</b>	<b>8. c</b>

## **Multiple Choice Questions: Social stratification**

### **Level A**

1. "Stratification is the name applied to the resulting system of organization." Who gave the above definition
  - a. Kingsley davis
  - b. Ogburn
  - c. Sutherland
  - d. Ginsbert
2. According to Gisbert social stratification is the division of society into
  - a. in groups
  - b. out groups
  - c. permanent groups
  - d. all of the above
3. According to Murrey "Social stratification is horizontal division of society into
  - a. permanent groups
  - b. lower and higher social units
4. Social stratification has the following attributes
  - a. unequal distribution of power
  - b. Ranked status group
  - c. both a and b
  - d. none of the above

5. Bottomore has distinguished \_\_\_\_\_ types of stratification
  - a. 2
  - b. 3
  - c. 4
  - d. 5
6. In \_\_\_\_\_ system the master has absolute authority
  - a. Slavery
  - b. estate
  - c. caste
  - d. population
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of social inequality
  - a. social class
  - b. social stratification
  - c. both a and b
  - d. none of the above
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a closed system
  - a. caste
  - b. class
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is ascribed social stratification
  - a. caste
  - b. class
10. According to Karl Marx, there are two major social groups
  - a. Ruling class and subject class
  - b. rulers and ruled



11. \_\_\_\_\_ involves the investment of capital in the production of commodities with the aim of maximizing profit

- a. supply
- b. demand
- c. capitalism
- d. all of the above

12. According to Denzil Ibbetson \_\_\_\_\_ are modified forms of guilds

- a. Class
- b. Caste

13. \_\_\_\_\_ is believed to be divinely ordained

- a. caste
- b. class

14. \_\_\_\_\_ is generally endogamous

- a. caste
- b. class

15. \_\_\_\_\_ is undemocratic

- a. caste
- b. class

Stratification answer key

61. a	62. c	63. b	64. c
65. c	66. a	67. b	68. a
69. a	70. a	71. c	72. b
73. a	74. a	75. a	

## **Multiple Choice Questions : Socialization**

1. Who gave the following definition “ socialization is the process where by the individual are converted into persons
  - a. Bogardus
  - b. Lundberg
  - c. Kimball Young
  - d. Ogburn and Nimkoff
2. The stage of socialization is/are
  - a. oral
  - b. anal
  - c. oedipal
  - d. all of the above
3. \_is known as the period of storm crisis, strain and tensions
  - a. oral
  - b. the anal stage
  - c. adolescent
  - d. the oedipal
4. Rehabilitation of criminals is an example of
  - a. socialism
  - b. development of self
  - c. re-socialization
  - d. role acquiring

5. Looking- glass self theory of socialization was propounded by
  - a. Freud" s theory
  - b. Mead" s theory
  - c. Cooley" s theory
6. The heart of socialization is development of
  - a. we
  - b. they
  - c. self
  - d. me
7. According to Cooley, man developed the concept of self with the help of
  - a. Self
  - b. others
  - c. we
  - d. all of the above
8. Who explained the development of self in terms of his concepts of id, ego, super ego
  - a. Cooley
  - b. Mead
  - c. Frued
9. The process of socialization continues throughout the life
  - a. true
  - b. false

10. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ contribute to the socialization of child
- family and child
  - authoritarian and equalitarian
  - knowledge and equality
  - all of the above
11. The state is an \_\_\_\_\_ agency of socialization
- authoritarian
  - equalitarian
12. The play mate is an \_\_\_\_\_ agency of socialization
- equalitarian
  - authoritarian
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is a socialization which tends to make the individuals more or less independent of his group
- Socialization
  - Individualization

Socialization answer key

1. a	2. c	3. c	4. c
5. c	6. c	7. b	8. c
9. a	10. b	11. b	12. a
13. b			

**CHAPTER-6**

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## Social change and modernization

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### SECTION - C

**Q.1 What do you understand by social change & Explain any three factor responsible for social change?**

Ans. Social change may be defined as the process in which is discernible significant alteration in the structure and functioning of a particular social system.

According to Jones:-

Social change is a term used to describe variations in, or modifications of any aspect of social process, social pattern, social interaction or social organization.

Characteristics of Social Change:-

1. Social Change is a universal phenomenon.
2. Social change is community change.
3. Speed of social change is not uniform.
4. Nature and speed of social change is not constant.
5. Social change occurs as an essential law.
6. Definite Prediction of social change is not possible.
7. Social change results from interaction of a number of factors.

Factors of social change:-

1. The Physical Factors – The changes in the physical environment brings about important changes in society. The flood in India may hasten the birth of model villages in place of those which have been mashed off or they may lead to the construction of dams in order to prevent future floods. In most cases in which geographical change is

alleged to produce social change, it will be found that the alleged geographical setting is in part-manmade and therefore, itself socially determined.

2. Technological Factors – Technology affects society greatly in that a variation in technology causes a variation in some institution or custom. The introduction of machine technology as a result of the discovery of the new sources of energy has had such far-reaching consequences that it is often described as a „revolution“ . Invention and discovery are significant characteristics of our age. The present age is often called the „age of power“ the „scientific age“ . Mechanization has changed not only the economic structure of society but had also led to a steady devaluation of old forms of social organization and old ideologies.
3. The Economic Factors – The economic life in the fundamentals condition since the existence of men depends upon his ability to sustain himself. The change of these norms introduces further changes throughout the fabrics of the society. Using Hegal“ s model of thesis, anti-thesis and synthesis, he analyzes the stage of feudalism, capitalism and socialism. He envisages that finally a classless society emerges in which no one owns anything and everyone owns everything. In other words, then is to the abolition of the institution of property.
4. The Cultural Factors – The thesis is that the various parts of modern culture are not changing at the same rate; some parts are changing much more rapidly than others; and that since there is a correlation of interdependence of parts, a rapid change in one part of our culture requires re-adjustment through other changes in the various correlated parts of culture-where one part of culture changes first through some discovery or invention, and occasions changes in one part of culture depends upon it, there frequently is a delay in the changes occasioned in the dependent part of the culture.
5. Legal Factors – Ancient and in medieval time the state never issued any edicts or statutes. The king had no power to promulgate a law. The duty of the king was to administer justice according to Dharamsastras. The problem arises as to the agency which brought



about changes in law according to changes in social norms. The advent of the British, the Hindu law became stagnant because the British courts looked upon the Dharamsastras as a final authority. Still enlightened leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy wanted the British Government to intervene and bring about changes in law to sent the new social values and social outlook.

**Q. 2 Define Modernization. How it is different from tradition?**

Ans. According to Y. Singh Modernization in the cultural traditions of India might not be identical to or just a replica of modernization in other parts of world. At the sometime this historicity of development should not imply a regulation of the evolutionary view point, which primarily lies in the existence of "recurrent casual relationships in independent cultural traditions".

The specific form that modernization might take in different cultural traditions may have distinctive features which can be seen from the little and great tradition of the Indian culture.

Modernization symbolizes a rational attitude toward issues and their evaluation from a universalistic and not particularistic view point; when it involves in emotional response to problems, orientation is empathic and not constrictive; modernization is rooted in the scientific knowledge, technological skill and technological recourses in a particular society.

Modernization is the commitment to scientific world-view, the internalization of humanistic and philosophical view point of science on contemporary problems and not merely the volume of technological advancement it is possible that a society as also a person might command a maximum of scientific as also a person might command & maximum of emotional requisite. Modernization in its essential attributes or in ideal typical forms is a universal-cultural phenomenon. Like science, modernity is not an exclusive possession of any one ethnic or cultural group, but belongs to the humanity as a whole on the contrary the existential adaptation & to modernization in every society, take a historical and distinctive form. Tradition, we mean value-themes encompassing the entire social system of India society prior to the beginning of modernization was organized on the principle of hierarchy, holism, continuity and transcendence.

Hierarchy was engrained not only in the system caste and sub-caste stratification but also in the Hindu concept of human nature, occupational life cycles (ashrams, and moral duties (dharma)). Holism implied a relationship between individual and group in which the former was encompassed by the latter in respect of duties and rights. This group of individual by collectively persisted all along the line of traditional social structure e.g. family, village community, caste and political territory or nation. Communalism in traditional social system was reinforced through the value system of continuity which Hinduism was symbolized by principles of karma, trans-migration of soul and cyclical view of change. The principle of transcendence also posited that legitimation of traditional values could never challenge on grounds of rationality derived from the non-sacred or profane scales of evaluation. It formed a super concept contributing to integration as well as rationalization of the other value- thesis of traditions.

The organization of tradition based on this value-component could be called typical only in the Indian Society. This temporal depth of civilization in traditional Indian society has relevance not only for analyzing the direction the process of modernization might eventually take through major transformation in the social structure and culture, but it is also important for understanding causality and sequence of events through which modernization has made its impacts on the traditional Indian Society. It might reveal also the manner in which initial structural and cultural conditions of modernization of India might contribute to such institutional adaptation which might be universalistic.

**Q. 3. Explain the meaning of 'social mobility'. Discuss briefly the main types of ascending and descending mobility.**

Social mobility is an indication of social progress and social change. As a result of social mobility the society marches ahead and individuals make progress. When some change takes place in the social structure or the pattern of social relationship is changed, we call that the society is mobile or the process of social mobility has started. Leaving of one profession or religion or adopting the other is an example of social mobility. In our social life, social mobility is a normal feature. Shifting of people from rural areas to urban areas and giving up the traditional profession and taking up the new profession are the example of mobility. Various factors particularly industrialization and scientific and technological development are responsible for social mobility. When the

individual members of the society leave their status, occupation and place of habitation in the society it is said that social mobility has taken place. Sorokin, who can be called the most authoritative scholar of this process of social mobility, has defined in the following words:

“By social mobility I understand any transition of an individual or social objective or value, anything that has been created or modified by human activities from one social position to another”

**Essentials of social mobility-** From the definition given above, we find that Sorokin has used the term social mobility in a very comprehensive sense. According to him social mobility involves and means any change that has taken place. Man is the creation of natural phenomenon. Any change that takes place in the field of natural phenomenon and also social phenomenon does not fall within the purview of social mobility but any change that takes place in the field of social phenomenon falls within the purview of social mobility. Use of cars by the people of middle class is an indicative of social mobility.

**A type of mobility-** Sorokin has visualized the following two types of social mobility:

- (1) Horizontal social mobility,
- (2) Vertical social mobility,

It would be useful if both these types of social mobility is studied separately and a bit in detail:

(1) **Horizontal social mobility-** When the change or movement takes place in the same situation or in the area of same situation we have a horizontal social mobility. For example, if a person who has been working as a social worker in a factory becomes a foreman of the same factory it shall be termed as a horizontal social mobility. It only involves change from one place to another. Sorokin has himself defined it in the following words:

“By horizontal social mobility or shifting is meant the transition of an individual or social object from one social group to another situation on the same level.”

The basic difference between the horizontal mobility and the vertical mobility is that in this case, the change does not take place in the vertical or upward direction or movement from one situation to another situation does not take place. It only means change from one situation to other situation in the same

order.

(2) **Vertical social mobility**- When a person or social body changes from one social status to another this is known as vertical social mobility. If all of a sudden a person becomes rich due to the will of distant relations of his own, it shall be known as vertical social mobility. Sorokin has defined it as given below:

“By vertical social mobility we mean the relation involved in a transition of an individual or a social body from one social stratum to another”.

**Kinds of social mobility**- According to the direction of the transition mobility may be of the following types:

- (a) Ascending or social climbing type of vertical social mobility;
- (b) Descending or social sinking type of social mobility.

In the former, a person goes up and in the latter the person goes down. If person becomes rich all of a sudden it is known as ascending social mobility and in case he becomes poor after having been rich for several generations or having been so for several years it is known as descending mobility or social sinking.

Generally the ascending and descending social mobility is seen in economic, political and occupational fields. A person who is working as a clerk may complete at the I.A.S. examination and become an officer and go up.

**Types of ascending social mobility**- According to Sorokin, the ascending social mobility may also be divided into the following two categories:

- (a) Infiltration of the persons of the lower status into an existing status group; and
- (b) Formation of a new group by persons of a particular status group.

In such a case, the group that is formed is generally of a higher status. In this respect, Sorokin has himself said that „the ascending current exists in two principal forms; as an infiltration of an individual of a lower stratum into a existing higher one and has a creation of a new group by such individuals and insertion of such a group into a higher stratum instead of side by side the existing group of this stratum.”



**Types of descending social mobility-** Descending social mobility according to Sorokin, is also of two types;

- (a) When a group or few members of a group, fall down from the higher stratum to a lower one. In this situation the entire group does not fall down, only a few individual come down:
- (b) When the whole social group falls from higher stratum to a lower stratum, it is also possible that particular social unit which has a higher stratum may get disorganized or dismantled. Sorokin has described it in the following words:

“Correspondingly the descending current has also two particular forms; the first consists in a dropping of an individual from higher social position to existing lower one without the degradation or disintegration of higher group to which they belong. The second is manifested for a degradation of a social groups as a whole an abasement of this rank among other group in its disintegration as a social unit.”

He has clarified it with the help of an example of falling of an individual from a ship into the water while the later type of social mobility; it is like entire ship sinking into the water. His own words in this respect are quoted below:

“The first case of sinking remains one of an individual falling from a ship, the second of the sinking of the ship itself with all on Board or of the ship as a wreck, breaking itself into pieces.

The cases of individuals falling from higher stratum to lower one are quite common but the example of entire class or group fall from higher status to lower is generally not seen. In this respect the typical example is of the caste system of India. It is said that in the beginning according to history the Brahmins were not higher in the status as compared to Kshhatriyas. But in the passage of time they so managed that they become higher in social position as compared to the Kshhatriyas. According to Indian caste system, the Brahmins are placed at highest but in the modern age of the economic oriented and social structure many of the Brahmins work under Vaishyas but are placed to be lower to them in caste. These are the examples of descending social mobility.

In India both the ascending and descending types of social mobility are seen in the members of different castes.

**Democracy and vertical social mobility-** Democracy or a democratic social structure as the only place where social mobility particularly vertical social mobility can take place, in such a set up the status of an individual is not determined on the basis of birth but on basis of achievements and failures. All the persons are given equal opportunities and avenues of progress are open to them. Now in India, since the promulgation of Indian constitution, vertical social mobility can be seen in almost all the castes particularly in so called lower caste of Harijans etc. Since India is the secular democratic country, all the persons are given opportunities to work and achieve things provided with basis of ability for that. According to new standards, members of particular caste achieve certain things; they are promoted to higher caste. In democracy people have an opportunity for social mobility because of the equality of opportunities and individual freedom. This does not mean that only in democratic society the mobility is possible. Mobility can be achieved even in autocratic society or a rule by the dictator. According to Sorokin the study of history reveals it.

**Q4. Describe briefly the general principles of vertical mobility.**

Sorokin has laid down certain general principles in regard to social mobility. These general principles are given below:

(1) **No society is completely closed or where vertical mobility is not possible-** According to Sorokin the history shows that in no age there has been such a completely closed society on economic, political or occupational vertical mobility may not be seen. Even in primitive tribal society that is called traditionally closed, vertical mobility has been possible on account of personal achievements and personal qualities. Even in caste ridden societies which are known as closed class vertical social mobility has been possible. According to Indian mythology it was kshatriyas who moved into the caste of Brahmins. Similarly there are several examples of moving from one stratum to another of course higher. In this respect Sorokin has himself said, that there has scarcely been any society whose stratum were absolutely closed or in which vertical mobility in its three forms i.e., economic, political and occupational was not present.



(2) **No society is allowed free vertical mobility-** In every society, where it is a caste bound or class bound society there is a system of hierarchical stratification. The society does not allow every individual to move into higher class or make achievements to become superior to others. Society puts several restrictions in this direction. It is important to imagine of a society in which every poor person is allowed to become rich or in which every person who is placed as low status is allowed to achieve a higher status. In this respect, the words of Sorokin are quoted below:

“There has never existed a society in which vertical social mobility has been absolutely free and the transition from one social stratum has have no resistance.”

(3) **The degree of social mobility differs from society to society-** Every society does not have the same or similar economic, political or social or cultural situations. Because of this difference in the socioeconomic political and cultural conditions the speed and the degree of social mobility is different. For example, a few years ago, the politics of defection has become so popular that any person met them of becoming a minister or Chief Minister by resigning his own party and joined the other one. Such a thing is not possible in England. In an industrially backward society social mobility is different from other types of society. It is not so easy to get up in an industrially backward society.

(4) **The degree of social mobility differs in the same society on different occasions-** There is no definite concept of social structure. It changes from time to time and the social economic occupational and cultural conditions also change because of this change in the situation. The same society sees different speeds and degrees of social mobility. This is what Sorokin has himself said that intensiveness and the generality of vertical mobility the economic, political, occupational fluctuate for the some society at different types. In Soviet Union and several other countries where socialist revolution took place, different types of changes also took place. Those who were traditionally rich become poor and mill owners were thrown on the street. For example in Soviet Union there is a vast difference in social mobility prior to 1917, the year of revolution and after that.

(5) **Prediction about the course of mobility is not possible-** Since the conditions of the society changed, it is not possible to make any prediction about the course of social mobility or degree. In this respect Sorokin has himself

remarked that as far as corresponding historical and other material permits in the field of vertical mobility, in its three identical forms there seems to be no difficult perpetual trend towards either the increase or decrease of the intensiveness or generality of mobility

**Q 5. . What are the different channels of social mobility? Discuss the views of Sorokin in this respect.**

Channels of vertical circulation or mobility- In every day social life we see that changes take place in the economic, political and social statuses of the people. According to Sorokin, it is the different social institutions that are responsible for their ups and downs and changes are vertical social mobility. Sorokin has enumerated the following as the institutions responsible for change or vertical social mobility:

(1) **Army-** It is the army that brings about the several changes in our social structure particularly at the time of war. A vanish nation falls down while the members of the victorious nations go up in social status. Soldiers, who have won, are given a good deal of respect and those who have failed to discharge his duties truly and faithfully are sometimes penalized and sometimes only loose the respect in the eyes of the people. During war, the ranks of the army get quick promotions and also other facilities to soldiers. In that situation those connected with the army get better status and higher position. Sometimes it also happens that Army controls reigns of the Government and in that case the status of the members of the Army goes up. For example in Pakistan when military rule was established persons connection with the Army achieved higher positions and vertical social mobility took place.

(2) **Religious institutions-** Particularly in the society where a religion occupies an important place in life play an important role in raising the status of certain classes or castes. For example, in India Brahmins occupy an important place it the society only because of their religion or religious laws.

(3) **School and other educational institutions-** Educational institutions play a vital role in the vertical social mobility. Through them people acquire better efficiency and so achieve better services and status in the society. Many of the young men after acquiring their education in the universities have become doctors, engineers and also military officers. Sportsmen who have got themselves acquainted well in different games and sports and attend various competitions, acquire better status and position in the society. In fact, education serves as

passport for the higher status in the society. It is on account of these opportunities and principles that educational institutions are get prodded Education gives a new life to young man and therefore, they are able to acquire better position in the society. That is why it is said that educational institutions serve an important channel of vertical social mobility.

(4) **Political institutions-** Political parties because of political and other considerations such as implementation of their policies get, their supporters get better place and position in service and other positions of political importance. For example, in the early days of India" s independence many of the political leaders were appointed as Ambassadors because they can properly interpret the policies of party in power. Sometimes the leaders of the party in Government give other benefits to their supporters and because of these benefits these supporters achieve better status in social, political and economic life. It has also to be kept in mind that political parties are also responsible for downward mobility of certain political leaders. Members of a particular party may cross the floor and majority of their party in legislature may be converted into minority. Similarly members of a political party may raise a banner of of revolution against some leaders and it may result into his downfall. In that case he shall be a victim of downward or descending social mobility.

(5) **Professional organizations and vertical social mobility-** Professional organizations, particularly in the open society, play a vital role in vertical social mobility. In such society"s people irrespective of their situation of birth through their personal ability become members of various professional organizations and acquire better social status. Many of the doctors, teachers, lawyers etc. through their professional organizations have been able to acquire fame and status. Because of the membership of certain organizations they have made certain distinction. These professional organizations provide an opportunity to individuals to raise their statuses.

(6) **Wealth making organizations-** Wealth making organizations that are responsible for production such as mills, factories, mines and other business etc. are responsible for the vertical social mobility. These organizations help the individuals to raise their personal economic, social and political status. On the other hand if they fail to work properly they also go down.

(7) **Family as a channel of vertical social mobility-** Due to birth in particular family the child acquires a particular type of social status. For example, a child who is born in Brahmin family gets a higher place in the society while the child born in Harijan family gets a lower social position. Apart from it,

every family tries to bring about economic, social and political development of its members by providing different types of facilities but in certain families the members are deprived of certain basic facilities and therefore, they fall down in social and economic status. This is particularly true that they are the members of „broken home“ . It has generally been seen that children who come from a good family environment are able to achieve success in life while the children who have an unhealthy family environment are not able to achieve success. Thus the family is the channel of vertical social mobility which takes his members towards upwards and downwards.

### **PARETO AND VERTICAL SOCIAL MOBILITY**

**Q 6. Describe briefly the views of Wilfredo Pareto in regard to vertical social mobility.**

**Wilfredo Pareto and social mobility-** While expressing his views about vertical social mobility Pareto has said that there is a tendency in the lower class to go up and on the other hand the members of higher class or status have a tendency to go down. Because of this cyclic circular the members of lower class and status goes up and member of higher class goes down. This cyclic circular goes on in economic and political, religious and other aspects of life. In other words according to Pareto the vertical social mobility moves in cyclic circular. The views of Pareto in regard to vertical social mobility in various aspects of life are discussed below in different heads.

**Vertical social mobility in the political field-** According to Pareto, rulers are the lions and in order to implement and maintain their ideals they do not hesitate to use force. On the other hand he has described the ruled persons

„foxes“ who act as cunning members. Generally the ruled persons are the members of the lower class and they do not hesitate to use cunning methods in order to acquire power. Because of cunningness the members of lower class go up in political field and lion that rules are not able to outman our fox. This leads to going up the lower class and coming down the upper class. Later on the process again works and the foxes that have become lions are again faced by the cunning tactics by their own foxes and thereby lose power. This cycle vertical mobility-upwards and downwards continues, to move.

**Cyclic circulation of vertical mobility in economic field-** It is seen that the rich persons or the persons who control the means of production and



distribution enjoy a higher social status. They are prepared to face risks and make every possible effort to earn wealth. They do not hesitate to resort to corrupt and incorrect methods in order to acquire power by they themselves follow these corrupt methods. This leads to their downfall. On the other hand certain members of other classes are prepared to face risks and through their efforts they are also able to become a good business man. By and by they reach at the top of the economically well off class. Thus in the economic field also according to Pareto cyclic circulation of social mobility moves.

**Circulation of social mobility in the field of religion-** In the beginning, the leaders of the society who are generally conservative and who are not prepared to allow any change in the society have a better status. But with the movement of the society, the religious values and the ideals change and these leaders are not able to adjust themselves with the new developments and changes. They continue to run after values and ideals and ultimately fall down from their pedestal of respect. On the other hand in the field of religion as well as idealism there are several persons who are quite progressive and reformist. They understand the requirement of the society. No doubt in the beginning they are opposed and as the time passes on their importance is recognized and they are able to get higher position in their social and economic life. For example, in the beginning the religious views of Maharshi Daya Nand were not acceptable to the people but with the passage of time the utility of their views was recognized as an originator of a particular way of life.

**Mobility and circulation of elites-** Concept of Pareto in regard to vertical social mobility can be properly understood only when we have discussed his concept of circulation of elites. According to Pareto, every society has a hierarchical stratification which at least two groups or classes. These two groups or classes are generally known as higher class and the lower class. The members of higher class who are known as elite possess power. They are the influential members of the society. They are wealthy and are supposed to possess intelligence and greater efficiency etc. because of their higher position in the society and because of their qualities they are known as elite. The class of elites is not a closed class. According to Pareto members continue to enter into this class and also go out from this class. Pareto has described it as circulation of elite. In other words it may be said that according to Pareto the social stratification is not a stable institution. This is particularly true of the class of elites. The members of elite class because of their failure go down in the eyes of other members of the

society and also lose their power and position. On the other hand the members of non-elite class because of their achievements in the society enter into the class of elite. But it has to be kept in mind that the process and the speed of circulation of elites is not the same in all the societies. But this is true that this process goes on. In this following three things have to be kept in mind.

(1) **No class is a complete class-** As Pareto has pointed out on class is completely a class. The members of one class move into other class while members of other class move into the mixed.

(2) **Members of the elites are corrupted by power-** It is a well-known saying that power corrupts the man and members of elite have power so it corrupts them. This power is responsible for their downfall.

(3) Members of non-elite class because of their achievements can go up and the members of elite class because of their corrupt practices can go down. The members of non-elite class or lower become members of elite class.

**Circumstances and the elite-** According to Pareto the situation of elite depends on various factors. With the change in the circumstances, change occurs in the position of the members of the elite. New situation create new classes. In other words it means that the class of elite is out permanent or stable. It changes with the circumstances. In this respect Pareto has cited the example of the elites of Ethics, who died without leaving any sign of existence.

Their membership also changes according to situation and circumstances. For example, today a class of elite has a large membership but in future, with the change in the situation their membership may be reduced. In this respect it has to be kept in mind that the members of lower class because of their personal achievements go up and become members of elite class. It is generally seen that the employees of a big business man later on, themselves become big businessmen, particularly when their employers lose their economic power in position. That is why Pareto has said that „history in the graveyard of aristocracy" . Thus according to Pareto, process of moving of elite into class of elite goes on constantly. Members of elite class are opposed to such a changes.



## **Multiple Choice Questions: Social Change and process of interaction**

### **Level A**

1. " Social change is a term used to describe variation in or modification of social process, social patterns, social interaction." Who gave the following definition
  - a. Gillin and Gillin
  - b. Jones
  - c. Davis
  - d. Majumdar
2. Social change is a universal phenomenon
  - a. true
  - b. false
3. Who gave the theory of linear pattern of social change
  - a. Comte
  - b. Spencer
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. Valfredo Pareto
4. Deterministic theory of social change was proponed by proponed by
  - a. Russel
  - b. Karl Marx
  - c. Spencer
  - d. Comte

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of social interaction where in two or more person work together to gain a common end
- a. Cooperation
  - b. Competition
  - c. Conflict
6. \_\_\_\_\_ type of cooperation is found in government, industry, church and trade union etc
- a. primary
  - b. secondary
  - c. tertiary
7. \_ is an impersonal, unconsciousness, continuous struggle between individual
- a. Cooperation
  - b. Competition
  - c. Conflict
8. Conflict lack continuity
- a. true
  - b. false
9. \_ conflict occurs among the group within a society or between two societies
- a. Latent
  - b. Overt
  - c. Cooperation
  - d. Personal

10. Conflict leads to re definition of value system

- a. true
- b. false

11. \_\_\_\_\_ is an unconsciousness activity

- a. Cooperation
- b. Competition
- c. Conflict

12. Conflict is an impersonal activity

- a. True
- b. false

### **Modernization**

1. "Modernization of Indian Tradition" was written by

- a. K.L Sharma
- b. Yogendra Singh
- c. M.N Srinivas
- d. Ghurye

2. The term sanskritization was first used by

- a. K.L Sharma
- b. Yogendra Singh
- c. M.N Srinivas
- d. Ghurye

3. Sanskritization is a endogenous source of social change

- a. true
- b. false

4. Little and great tradition concept was given by
  - a. Louis Dumont
  - b. Robert Redfield
  - c. Y Singh
  - d. Milton and Singer
5. Little tradition is found in
  - a. Village
  - b. Caste
  - c. Tribe
  - d. all of the above
6. Y. Singh has used \_\_\_\_\_ approach to study Indian Society
  - a. Dialectial Approach
  - b. Individual Approach
  - c. Socialistic approach
  - d. Integrated approach
7. Heterogeneous changes in cultural structure is
  - a. Role differentiation
  - b. political innovation
  - c. Cultural renaissance
  - d. Islamization
8. According to Redfield social structure into
  - a. Little and great tradition
  - b. Micro and macro
  - c. Traditionalization and modernization
  - d. all of the above

9. Division of Hindu life into hierarchy of four fold stage called
  - a. dharma
  - b. ashrams
10. Which one of the following term correctly defines beliefs and value system used by Robert Redfield in the analysis of folk urban continuum
  - a. Great Tradition
  - b. Little Tradition
  - c. Universalist tradition
  - d. Local tradition
11. In the view of Redfield and Singer the process of primary urbanization is characterized by the development of
  - a. Folk tradition
  - b. Elite tradition
  - c. Great tradition
  - d. Little tradition
12. Daniel Lerner has measured rigorously interrelated between non-economic variable
  - a. urbanization
  - b. individualization
  - c. rural urbanization
  - d. westernization
13. Robert Redfield defines the little communities by four characteristics, three of which are distinctiveness, smallness and homogeneity
  - a. Isolation
  - b. Self-sufficiency
  - c. Interdependence

d. Closure

14. Who is dvija

- a. one born in the family of Brahmins
- b. one born in the family of Kshritya
- c. one born in the family of vaishayas
- d. one who has been initiated as a student and has gone through formal course of student s life

15. Sociology of values is developed by

- a. Max Weber
- b. R. K. Mukherjee
- c. Karl Marx
- d. Leinin

Social change answer key

76. c	77. a	78. a	79. b
80. a	81. b	82. b	83. a
84. c	85. a	86. b	87. a

Modernization answer key

1. b	2. c	3. a	4. b
5. d	6. d	7. d	8. b
9. b	10. b	11. a	12. d
13. b	14. d	15. b	



**CHAPTER-7**

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## Key Words on Principles of Sociology

1. **Chicago School** - School of theorists who taught or were trained at the University of Chicago in the 1920" s and 1930" s and who emphasized models of social interaction and shared meaning.
2. **The Enlightenment**- Eighteenth Century intellectual movement that stressed the applicability of reason and science to the improvement of society and human kind in general.
3. **Feudalism**- Political system that prevailed in Europe from the ninth to the 15<sup>th</sup> century and that gave powerful noblemen who controlled vast estates the right to govern those required to live on that land.
4. **Functionalism**- A theoretical orientation that treats society as if it were composed of mutually dependent and determinant parts working together to maintain and pressure the social whole.
5. **Ideology**- The attempt to organize conceptions of authority and shared social commitments in order to deal with social, economic, and political problems.
6. **Positivism**- Inquiry based on the methodology of the natural sciences that is produced by a technical cognitive interest and that seeks to predict and control changes in human environments.
7. **Utilitarianism**- Philosophical positions derived from British Moral philosophy claims to morality are based on calculations that assess how the greatest number is to be attained.
8. **Voluntarism**- Belief that human social action involves the ability to choose among alternative and competing modes of behavior.

9. **Deduction-** Logical process involving a claim knowledge based on a series of propositions derived from a basic set of axioms or assumptions.
10. **Determinism-** Metaphysical position that relates every event to preexisting event that denies the possibility of human choice & free will.
11. **Empirical inquiry-** Inquiry that acknowledges the presence of an obdurate reality that is experienced as external to the human mind, with a structure and form that await discovery by a competent investigator.
12. **Empiricism-** Process involving a claim to knowledge based on some systematic form of some observation.
13. **Positivism-** Inquiry based on the Methodology of the natural science to that is produced by a technical interest and that seeks to predict and control changes in human environments.
14. **Value-Free inquiry-** The view that certain aspects of explanation do not rely on changing human values for their support.
15. **Fetishism-** First period of the theological stage of social evolution. Phenomena are generally understood to possess and act on human like motivations and desires.
16. **Positive stage-** Final era of development in Comte's law of three stages. In this era, phenomena are explained in terms of observed relationships or order and change. Applied to the development of society as a whole and to the development of each particular science.
17. **Rationalism-** Philosophical position whereby claims to truth are based on reason and logic, as opposed to, for example, faith, intuition or empirical data.
18. **Theological stage-** First era of development in Comte's law of three stages. In this era, phenomena are understood in terms of the action of supernatural agencies as a whole and to the development of each particular science.
19. **Altruistic suicide-** The event of altruistic indicates an excess quantity of collective consciousness and social solidarity. Durkheim calls it altruistic suicide when an individual sacrifices his life for the sake of general good.

20. **Egoistic suicide-** The individual committing egoistic suicide feels that he has been unable to perform the role expected of him. A suicide committed in such circumstances is called egoistic suicide.
21. **Anomic suicide-** In circumstances in which social norms collapse, the individual finds himself in a state of personal disorganization.
22. **Religion-** According to him social life has two aspects sacred & profane. Religion is related to sacred things, faith and beliefs and important social occasions. Every society holds certain things sacred. This category includes scriptures, beliefs, festivals, trees & plants, spirit or the abstract divine power.
23. **Social Action-** Social Action has four elements: Actor, situation, Means and ends. One who performs action in the actor? This takes place in particular social situations. It requires means. Every action has a goal or an end.
24. **Religious action-** Rites and religious festivals are the example of religious action.
25. **Rational Action-** Economic actions are rational actions. This type lays stress on the rational balance between the means and the ends.
26. **Traditional action-** Weber calls the action based on rites and rituals traditional actions. Showing courtesy on meeting people and social etiquette come under the category of traditional actions.
27. **Emotional actions-** Anger, affection or the behavior showing dislike and the effect of all these on others are the example of effective action.
28. **Anthropology-** is formed with two words- Anthropos (man) and logos (science). It is the study of human nature as that of primitive man. The subject matter of anthropology is man but not modern man.
29. **Population-** It is the community of people which live within the boundaries of a state and which enjoy all the civic rights.
30. **Territory-** Every state has a definite boundary. This is generally determined by natural conditions.

31. **Government-** The institution of government act as the means to achieve the goals set by the state.
32. **Case study-** It is a complete and detailed account of a social phenomenon. It is a complete of an event. In this study minute details of an event are studied in detail.
33. **Observation-** is the basic technique of scientific method. A study is scientific if there is enough evidence to support it.
34. **Interview-** is an exchange of views. All individual make considerable use of the interview method in daily life.
35. **Society-** When more than one individual live together, mutual relationship develop among them. This process of symbiosis creates among them the spirit of mutual cooperation, competition, animosity and struggle. In sociology these concepts are called social process.
36. **Community-** When the members of a group live together and share no particular interest but the basic conditions of common life, the group is called a community.
37. **Primary groups-** Primary group was propounded by sumner. In group are those groups for which „we“ INS generally used.
38. **Reference group-** According to Merton reference groups are those groups which are referring points of the individuals, forwards which he is oriented and which influences his opinion, tendency and behavior.
39. **Associations-** The groups which are established in order to protect and enhance these interests through fixed rules, system of organization and formal manner are called association.
40. **Social Order-** Social order means the regular and systematic method of social phenomena. Social phenomena are mutually related.
41. **Manifest function-** There is expected intention behind them. These are objective. Manifestly the individuals of a community may be in a situation of conflict about their interest.
42. **Latent Function-** Behind latent function is found internal tendency. It is not easy to identify them. Latent toward, anti-social elements is latent

- function. Punishment, on one hand, affects the criminal manifestly while on the other it also affects the community. In this example, the manifest function and the latent effect on the community are latent functions.
43. **Stratification-** is a system through which resources and rewards are distributed and handed down from generation to generation.
  44. **Role-** can be defined as expected and desired behavior. Roles are also allocated based on the social needs of a given society.
  45. **Status-** is determined by the role he performs for the benefit of his society.
  46. **Ascribed role-** role of an individual or a group is determined by birth. It is determined by birth of an individual in a particular family.
  47. **Achieved Society-** The role that an individual decides to perform can be as his achieved roles. Achieved roles and status are feature of modern urban industrial society.
  48. **Slave-** J.T. Hob house defines a slave as a man whom law and custom regard as property of some other person.
  49. **Estate-** In medieval Europe the main basis of socio-economic structure and stratification was the estate system.
  50. **Caste-** expresses a hierarchical relationship, and an individual is born with status, rights and obligations in the caste system.
  51. **Class-** class status is determined by property, achievement and capacity of an individual.
  52. **The Family-** MacIver and page hold that the family is a definite and long term group defined by sexual relationships reproduce and bring up children. It may include other blood-relations also but it is mainly formed by living together of man, women and their children.
  53. **Functions of the family-** The family also fulfill a number of functions: Sexual, Procreation, Economic, Education
  54. **Nuclear Family-** In nuclear or individualistic family husband wife and their children live together.

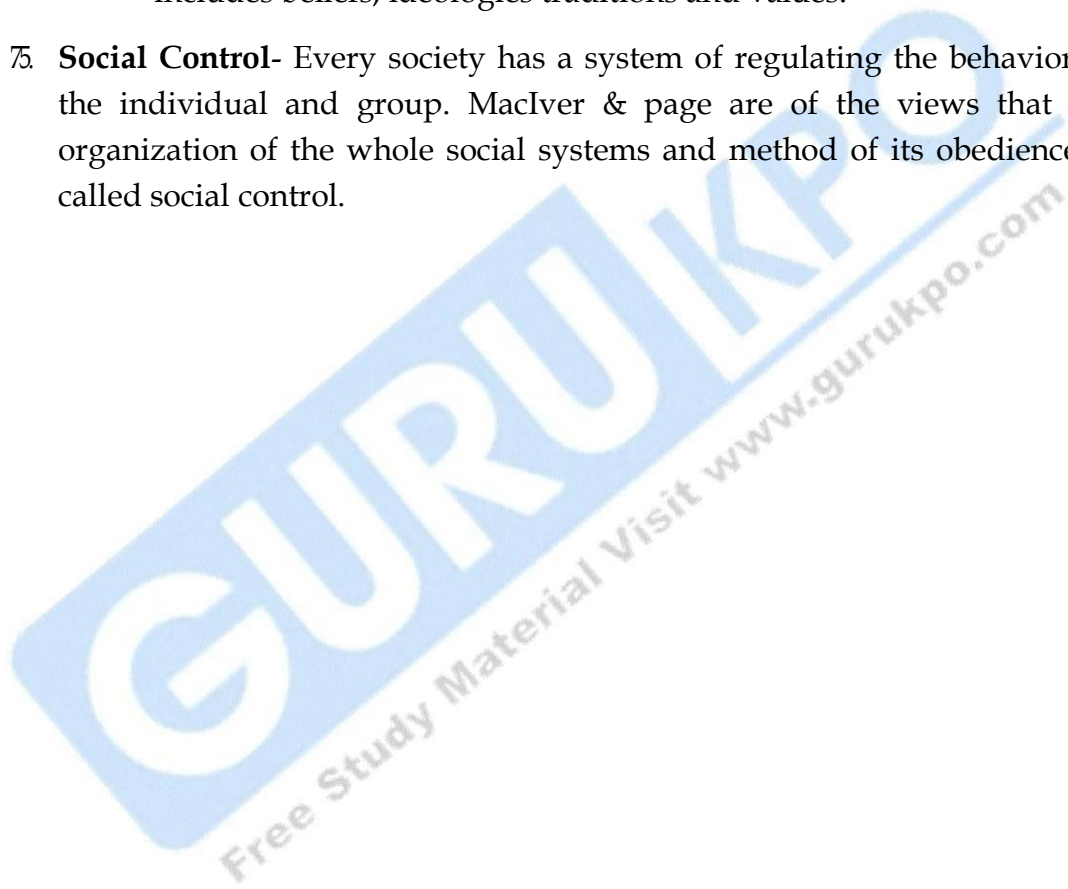


55. **Family of Orientations-** The definition was given by Murdock. By the family of orientations is meant the land in which his parents, brothers and sisters reside.
56. **Family of Procreation-** After marriage the individual forms the family of procreation. In this family of procreation he lives with his wife and children.
57. **Marriage-** Murdock emphasizes marriage as living together with sexual relationship and economic cooperation. Marriage is a system that regulates the family. Therefore, it is called an institution.
58. **Endogamous marriage-** In the endogamous marriage individual marriage within their own caste, tribe, group or community. When we examine the tribe and castes of India we find that-
59. **Exogamous Marriage-** In the exogamous marriage individual marries outside their own caste, tribe, group or community.
60. **Marital Disintegration-** Marital disintegration can be clearly identified:
  - a. **Structural-** Migration, urbanization, secondary relationships, lessening in familial control, improper socialization.
  - b. **Situational-** Users, interference by relatives, unemployment, accident.
  - c. **Physiological-** Mutually opposed point of view, lack of harmony.
  - d. **Sexual-** Sex freedom, prostitution, general diseases, impotence.
61. **Religion-** is the unified system of beliefs and practices related to sacred things According to Durkheim the structure of religion has the following basic elements- 1. Sacred objects, 2. Beliefs and practices, 3. Followers, 4. A moral communality.
62. **Sects-** Sects are important from the point of view of religion. The sect is a religious group that result against the prevalent conventions.
63. **Leadership-** Max Weber has contributed toward developing the concepts of leadership. He holds that by authority is meant the possibility of orders being obeyed.



- 64. **Legal Leadership-** is based on formal working system. The rights and obligation of these authorities are determined by law.
- 65. **Traditional authority-** is based on faith in the sanctity of tradition. The matrilineal system is a good example of traditional authority.
- 66. **Charismatic authority-** Charismatic authority depends on the individual and emotional devotion of the followers for a religious, political or Marshal Leader.
- 67. **Pressure Groups-** The pressure group mainly concentrate itself towards retaliation. It is a group of individual belonging to similar economic interests and it tries to influence decisions and action of various parts of the government the legislature, the administrative and the judiciary.
- 68. **Interest Groups-** Interest groups protect the economic, political, social and cultural.
- 69. **Bureaucracy-** The collective working system and method of role playing of the administrative officials and personnel is called bureaucracy.
- 70. **Elite-** According to the concepts of Michel, Pareto and C. Wright Mills political elite means the top minority that rules, struggle for power, takes decisions, and influences political conditions by their programmes and actions.
- 71. **Education-** Durkheim defined education as the influence exercised who are not yet ready for adult life.
- 72. **Process of Education-**
  - a. The first is to socialize and develop the individual according to the social needs such as social control.
  - b. The second is to fulfill society needs concerning human resources such as training for the specialized skills in industry and technology of the modern society.

73. **Social Change**- It means any kind of change in the behavior of group or society.
74. **Cultural Lag**- According to Ogburn culture has two parts-
- a. Material culture
  - b. Non-material culture: By material culture Ogburn means inventions, techniques and technology, Non-material culture includes beliefs, ideologies traditions and values.
75. **Social Control**- Every society has a system of regulating the behavior of the individual and group. MacIver & page are of the views that the organization of the whole social systems and method of its obedience is called social control.



**CHAPTER-8**

## Case Study on Principles of Sociology

1. The Contribution of Lucknow School and its founder, Radhakamal Mukherjee and D.P. Mukherjee has neither been adequately understood nor critically appraised by their contemporaries or by their successors. The Root of the Lucknow School and founders lie deep in the anti-colonial national awakening which expressed itself in the intellectual and cultural as well as political spheres.
  - a. Analyze the paragraph and write down about the foundation of sociology in India.
  - b. Write about the contribution of various thinkers in the field of sociology for Lucknow School of Thought.
  - c. Write about the key emphases in Indian Sociology.
2. Look at the chart carefully (pg108)
  - a. Explain the diagram carefully.
  - b. Give the definition of what chart is displaying.
  - c. Analyze other similar cases in your neighborhood.
3. Merton says:

Most bureaucratic offices involve the expectation of life-long tenure....Bureaucracy maximizes vocational security. The function of security of tenure, pensions, incremental salaries and regularized promotion is to ensure the devoted performance of official duties, without regard for extraneous premium placed on precision, speed, expert control, continuity, discretion and optimal returns on input.

- a. Give the other characteristics of bureaucracy as given by merton.
  - b. Give the detailed conceptualization of bureaucracy as given by Max Weber.
4. On a cold windy morning in January, 1954, a quivering bundle of rags in a waiting room at the Lucknow railway station attracted the attention of passer-by who opened it to be greeted by a nine-year-old boy, crawling out on all fours. The boy could not speak and was running a high temperature.

At the Balrampur Hospital in Lucknow the doctors struggled with him, giving mout feeding and vitamin injection. He could not eat cooked food and became ill when raw mean was stopped. He lapped up milk from plate like a dog and jumped joyously when an Alsatian was brought to him. He played with the dog as if it were an old friend. In a few days, the boy started showing improvement.

- a. Analyze the case and find out what was lacking in the child. Was he suffering from psychological disorder or was not socialized?

