

**Model Answer**  
**AU-7059**  
**B.A.LL.B. (First Semester) Examination, 2014**  
**Sociology**  
**Paper: First**  
**An Introduction to Sociology-1**  
**Section-A**

**Objective type question**

**15x 2 = 30**

**Note: Attempt All question. Each question carries 2 marks.**

1. Choose the correct answer
  - i .(a) his nature and need make him so
  - ii. (c) Derived from abilities and skills
  - iii(c) Identification of interest
  - iv. (a) Endogamy
  - v.(a) Classification of society into castes
  - vi. (d) Standardised generalisation about normally expected modes of behaviour.
  - vii. (a) Men do not observe standards of behaviour
  - viii. (b) People should work together to gain a common end
  - ix. (a) Close identification and intimate feelings
  - x. (a) Primary group
  - xi. (a) Conjugal or consanguineous
  - xii. (d) Training to adapt to society
  - xiii. (d) The system of social relationship
  - xiv. (c) Children have no right over property of mother's family
  - xv. (a) To evaluate one's own culture as superior

## Section –B

(Short Answer type question)

5x4=20

**Note:** Attempt any five question. Each question carries 4 marks.

2.

- Sociology is a systematic and objective study of social life, which is created by a variety of interactions between individuals and groups.
- When similar behaviour is repeated in a given situations it becomes a norm or an institution.
- People in different statuses and performing different roles, interact with other people formally or informally. All these repetitive actions are part of the culture of a given group, define the social organization.
- Sociologists study individual's actions in different social relationships such as between husband and wife, teacher and student, buyer and seller; they study various social processes such as co-operation, completion, conflict, migration and child rearing etc.; and they study various groups and organizations (family, caste, association and state).
- Sociology, therefore, is the study of social life as whole.

3.

- Conventional political science was focused primarily on two elements: political theory and government administration.
- Neither branch involves extensive contact with political behaviour. The theory part usually focuses on the ideas about government from Plato to Marx while courses on administration generally deal with the formal structure of government rather than its actual operation.
- Sociology is devoted to the study of all aspects of society, whereas conventional political science restricted itself mainly to the study of power as embodied in formal organisation.
- Sociology stresses the interrelationships between sets of institutions including government, whereas political science tends to turn attention towards the processes within the government.
- Sociologists like Max Weber worked in what can be termed as political sociology. The focus of political sociology has been increasingly on the actual study of political behaviour. Even in the recent Indian elections one has seen the extensive study of political patterns of voting. Studies have also been conducted in membership of political organisations, process of decision making in organisations, sociological reasons for support of political parties, the role of gender in politics, etc.

4.

- Social groups are classified into formal and informal group.
- The formal group tends to be either large or a part of a large organization. An army and a labour union is the example of formal group.
- A formal group always has a normative, hierarchical structure or status system.
- A group without stated group rules, goals or leaders is called informal group. It is typically small; and often; casually and spontaneously formed.
- Informal group is a social unit which has all group characteristics. They have established system of interpersonal relations, joint activities, feeling of belonging to a group but they lack any legal status.

5.

The term cultural lag is given by Ogburn. According to Ogburn, culture is divided into two types—materials and non-material culture. Ogburn has introduced a very interesting concept signifying relationship between material and non-material culture. The concept is known as the cultural lag, according to which even though material culture of society change very rapidly and non-material cultural such as ideas and values often lag behind material culture and undergo a much more gradual change.

6.

Within each kin group there are certain reciprocal behavioural patterns. These behaviours, verbal or non-verbal constitute kinship usage. There are following kinship usages:

- Avoidance:
- Joking Relation
- Teknonymy:
- Avunculate
- Amitate
- Couvade

7.

- Skills, knowledge and accepted way of behaving of the society.
- It refers to the way the people learn the habits, attitudes, self-conception, group norms and universes of discourse that enable them to interact with other people in their society and enact different social roles.
- Two view: Objective view and Subjective view
- Stages of development of socialisation –Four major stages
- Oral stage, Anal Stage, Anal stage, Oedipal stage and Adolescence
- Primary socialisation and Secondary socialisation
- Agents of Socialisation such as mother, father peer group, school teachers and mass media

8.

Social control refers to the system of devices whereby society brings its members into conformity with the accepted standards of behaviours.

Informal Social control: Formal controls include all the legislation and enactments practiced at various levels such as village, district, state and national level from time to time.

Example-law, legislation, military force, police force

### Section-C

(Long answer type Question)

2x15= 30

9.

Family is a group defined by a sex relationship sufficiently precise and enduring to provide for the procreation and upbringing of children.

Features of family are following:

- Universality
- Emotional basis
- Limited size
- Formative influence
- Nuclear position
- Responsibility of the members
- Social regulation
- Permanent and temporary

The main social functions of family are following:

- Reproduction
- Satisfaction of sex need
- Maintenance
- Placement and socialisation of the young
- Care and training of children
- Co-operation and division of labour
- Economic
- Recreational
- Protective
- Religious
- Educational
- Provision of home
- Health
- Civic
- Social
- Role of family in socialisation

10.

According to Edward B.Tylor, “culture is the complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs, and other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of the society”.

Clyde Kluckhohn: “The total life-way of people”.

Culture is a way of life of specific given people e.g. Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Sikh culture etc and its regional variants such as Assami, Bengali, Bihari, and Gujarati

Elements of culture:

- i. Culture is learned; it is an acquired behaviour.
- ii. culture derives from the biological, environmental, psychological and historical components of human experience.
- iii. culture is structured-it consists of organized pattern of thinking, feeling and behaving.
- iv. culture is dynamic
- v. culture is variable and relative
- vi. culture is an instruments

There are three components of culture:

- i. cognitive
- ii. normative
- iii. material

Ogburn divided culture into two types:

- i. material culture
- ii. non-material culture

Culture lag is coined by Ogburn.

Define culture lag-

11.

- Social position and social status are not equal in all members of society.
- Division of two or more groups in status group in the forms of caste or class is called social stratification.
- Social stratification means the difference of a given population in hierarchical superposed class. It is manifested in the existence of upper and lower layers.
- Marxian view of social stratification is based on economic inequality and it is on class.
- Economic inequality is related to system of production in Marxian stratification which is the following

i.means:

ii.institutional procedure in system of production:

iii.goals in every system of production:

iv.set of interpersonal relationship in every system of production:

- On the level of slavery two classes- master and slave
- Monarchy- monarchs and subject
- Feudal- Feudal and serfs
- Industrial capitalism- capitalists and workers

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