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Sociology

Paper 2024 January

LONG ESSAYS (ANSWER ANY TWO) 2 X 10 = 20 MARKS

1. What is socialization? What are the stages of socialization? Explain in detail.
2. Define culture. Explain its components. Describe briefly various sociocultural factors affecting the health of people in India.
3. What is nuclear family? Examine its salient features. Discuss the problems of modern family.

SHORT ESSAYS (ANSWER ANY SEVEN) 7 X 5 = 35 MARKS

4. Impact of urbanization on health.
5. Health consequences of alcoholism.
6. Community development programme.
7. Differentiate society and community.
8. Theories of origin of caste system in India.
9. Interdependence of individual and society.
10. Social control methods in the society.
11. Technological factors of social change.
12. Nature of sociology.

SHORT ANSWERS 10 X 2 = 20 MARKS

13. Anuloma and pratiloma marriage.
14. Patriarchal family.
15. Acculturation.
16. Crowd public and audience.
17. Acts related to child labor.
18. Cultural lag.
19. Social pathology.
20. Community sentiments.
21. Definition of prostitution.
22. Malthusian theory of population.

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LONG ESSAYS (ANSWER ANY TWO)

1. What is socialization? What are the stages of socialization? Explain in detail.

Refer Paper 2021 July, Long Essay 1.

2. Define culture. Explain its components. Describe briefly various sociocultural factors affecting the health of people in India.

Definition of Culture

The collective values, customs, norms, arts, social institutions, and intellectual achievements of a particular society.

- Culture is the complex whole that includes knowledge, art, law, morals, customs, belief and any other capabilities and habits acquired by human as members of society.
- Learned behavior and results of behavior whose component elements are shared and transmitted by members of a particular society. It is learned as opposed to genetically inherited behavior.
- It is a (shaped) configuration of behaviors rather than fragmented isolated behavioral elements. It also implies that culture is interactive and passed from one generation to another.

Components of Culture

Three principal components of culture are:

1. **Cognitive**
2. **Material components are the artifacts**
3. **Normative components are the values**

Cognitive

This refers to knowledge or idea that is relevant in observable factual evidence. It includes ideas about Gods, supernatural phenomenon and concepts of life after death.

Material components are the artifacts

They vary among cultures; in some areas are bronze sculptures, others, high rise Palace, e.g., Taj Mahal.

Normative components are the values

Rules and codes of conduct those serve as the guide and regulator of behavior.

Cultural factors/variables can be listed as in the following list:

1. Socioeconomic status
2. Family pattern
3. Gender roles and responsibilities
4. Marriage patterns
5. Sexual behavior
6. Preventive patterns
7. Population policy
8. Pregnancy and birth practices
9. Body
10. Nutrition
11. Dressing/wearing
12. Personal hygiene
13. Housing arrangements
14. General health regulations
15. Professions
16. Religion
17. Habits
18. Culture-induced stress
19. Status of immigrants

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20. Substance use
21. Leisure time habits of
22. Pets and birds
23. Self-healing strategies and therapies

Social determinants of health are an individual's personal circumstances that impact their health and well-being. For example, they include political, socioeconomic, and cultural factors.

Other examples of social determinants of health include how easily someone can access healthcare, education, a safe place to live, and nutritious food.

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines social determinants of health as "the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life."

Social determinants of health are an extensive range of factors that exist throughout all aspects of society. However, they are separate from medical care or a person's individual lifestyle choices.

A study cited by the National Academy of Medicine found that medical care itself only accounted for 10–20% of the contributors to people's health outcomes.

By contrast, the many social determinants of health play a much bigger role in influencing a person's health, making up 80–90% of the contributing factors.

3. What is nuclear family? Examine its salient features. Discuss the problems of modern family.

Nuclear Family

The nuclear family is a unit composed of husband, wife and their unmarried children. This is the predominant form in modern industrial societies. This type of family is based on companionship between parents and children.

Characteristics

- Limited members
- Goal-oriented
- Freedom and modern-oriented
- Universal acceptance
- Love and affection

1. **Independence:** Allows family members to become self-reliant and make decisions without external influence.
2. **Mobility:** Smaller family size makes it easier to move for job opportunities or other reasons.
3. **Financial stability:** Resources are spent on fewer people, potentially allowing for better financial planning.
4. **Focused attention:** Parents can provide more focused attention and care to their children.
5. **Less conflict:** Fewer family members can lead to reduced chances of conflicts or disagreements.
6. **Decision making:** Decisions can be made faster without needing consensus from extended family members.
7. **Privacy:** Nuclear families often enjoy more privacy from external family influences or interference.
8. **Stronger bonds:** Close living can foster stronger emotional bonds between parents and children.
9. **Adaptability:** Smaller family units might adapt faster to changes or challenges.
10. **Clear responsibility:** Roles and responsibilities are more defined and clear within a smaller family setting.

Advantages

- Development of personality
- Better condition of women
- Less number of children
- Peace and harmony

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- Individual responsibilities
- Problem free unit

Disadvantages

- Economic disadvantage
- Insecurity of children
- Agency to develop bad qualities of inmates
- Loneliness
- Insecure for old, widow and divorce

Some of problems on modern family are as follows:

i. **Decreased control of the marriage contract marriage is the basis of family:** In traditional family the marriage was contracted by the parents. The marriage ceremony was based on the principle of male dominance and female obedience. In modern family people are less subject to the parental control concerning whom and when they shall marry. The marriage is now settled by the partners themselves. It is choice of mate by mate usually preceded by courtship or falling in love.

ii. **Changes in the relationship of man and woman:** In modern family the woman is not the devotee of man but an equal partner in life with equal rights. The husband now does not dictate but only requests the wife to do a task for him. She is now emancipated of the man's slavery. She is no longer the drudge and slave of olden days. She can divorce her husband as the husband can divorce her. She can sue the husband for her rights and likewise be sued.

iii. **Laxity in sex relationships:** The rigidity traditionally associated with sexual relationships no longer characterizes the modern family, cases of illegitimate sex relationship of the husband and wife too can be seen in modern family.

iv. **Economic independence:** Women in modern family have attained an increasing degree of economic independence. It is not only the husband who leaves the home for work but it is also the wife who goes out of doors for work. The percentage of women employed outside the home is continually on the increase. In India the number of women going out for employment is steadily increasing.

In upper classes women are property owners and in lower classes they are wage earners or professional workers. This economic independence has largely affected the attitude of modern woman. Formerly she had no choice but to find a male partner who could marry her and support her economically. She now does not feel helpless before man but settles matters with him in terms of her own.

v. **Smaller family:** The modern family is a smaller family. It is no longer a joint family. Moreover the tendency is to have a smaller family and the contraceptives help in checking the birth.

vi. **Decline of religious control:** The modern family is secular in attitude. The religious rites of the traditional family such as early prayer, yagya, etc. are no longer performed in modern family. Marriage also has become a civil contract rather than a religious sacrament. It can be broken at any hour. The authority of religion over the conditions of marriage and divorce has markedly declined. Divorce is a frequent occurrence in modern family. In traditional family it was a rare phenomenon.

vii. **Separation of nonessential functions:** The modern family has given up a great many functions which were performed by the traditional family. These functions have now been taken over by specialized agencies. Thus the hospital offers room for the birth of child, in the nursing home he is brought up, in the kindergarten he is educated and in the playground he recreates.

viii. **Filo-centric family:** In the modern family the trend is towards the filo-centric family. A filo-centric family is one wherein the children tend to dominate the scene and their wishes determine the policy of die family. In modern family physical punishment is rarely awarded to the children. The children now decide which school they will study in, what clothes they will wear, what food will be cooked and which movie they will go to enjoy.

Thus the family has been subjected to profound modifications of an economic, social and biological nature. The modern family is no longer the economic and self-sufficient unit.

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The women are no longer subordinated to the male dominance and are no longer confined to the drudgery of incessant toil in addition to the continual bearing of children.
The use of contraception has reduced the number of children born during marriage.
It now consists of the married couple and two or three children. Even this smallest family unit has shown a tendency towards instability. Its functions have been taken over by several specialized agencies. The functions of the present day family tend to revolve around personality.

SHORT ESSAYS (ANSWER ANY SEVEN)

4. Impact of urbanization on health.

Urbanization is increasing in both the developed and developing countries. However, rapid urbanization, particularly the growth of large cities and the associated problems of unemployment, poverty, inadequate health, poor sanitation, urban slums, and environmental degradation pose a formidable challenge in many developing countries.

The proportion of the world's population living in urban areas which was <5% in 1800 increased to 47% in 2000 and is expected to reach 65% in 2030 (United Nations, 1990; 1991). However, >90% of future population growth will be concentrated in cities in developing countries and a large percentage of this population will be poor.

Urbanization Defined

Urbanization, simply defined, is the shift from a rural to an urban society and involves an increase in the number of people in urban areas during a particular year. Urbanization is the outcome of social, economic, and political developments that lead to urban concentration and growth of large cities, changes in land use and transformation from rural to metropolitan pattern of organization and governance.

Health Problems of Urban Community

The process of industrialization has added much to the phenomenal growth of cities. Due to industrialization, cities have grown up in an unsystematic manner, leading to many vices.

i. **Limited space:** Concentration of people in a limited space.
ii. **Lack of facilities:** Concentration of persons leads to other problems, such as overcrowding, congestion, housing problems, lack of water, sanitation, and fresh air.
iii. **Problems of slums:** Increasing industrialization and urbanization have created horrible slums in city areas.
iv. **Lack of privacy:** Due to lack of living space, intimacy and lack of privacy are the natural outcome of city life.
v. **Pollution:** Huge transportation system and industrialization produce air pollution and water pollution, which lead to airborne and waterborne diseases.
vi. **Vices:** The city is a center of economic insecurity, mental illness, gambling, prostitution, alcoholism, crimes and juvenile delinquency.
vii. Problem of obesity, diabetes, other noncommunicable diseases, problems of old age, etc.

Health Problems Associated with Urbanization

Health hazards, such as respiratory diseases, liver, gastrointestinal (GI) disorders, skin diseases, eye infection, viral infection, chronic toxicity, sexually transmitted disease (STD), drug abuse, alcoholism, crime, suicide, delinquency, prostitution are caused by industrial pollution, overcrowding, poor hygiene practice, food and water contamination, air pollution, etc. To improve health, provisions of safe drinking water, proper disposal of solid and liquid waste, maintaining housing standards, conducting health awareness campaigns are required.

Other Major Problems of Urban Community

Urbanization is a process which refers to the process of concentration of people in cities and towns by rural-urban migration. Major problems of urban community are:

a. **Family disharmony:** In urban areas, chances for family disorganization are more as urbanites are highly individualistic and mechanical in nature. They will concentrate more on their own

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individual development and carry out their job responsibilities and are unable to spare time for their family.

b. **Slum formation:** Because of migration, housing is serious problem. Overcrowding results in formation of slums. Scarcity of health and family welfare services, total absence of minimum level of accommodation and other pathetic conditions are observed in slums.
c. **Depersonalization:** High density of population, overcrowding and apathy lead to deviant behaviors, community riots, psychiatric disorders, where individuals are more subject to internal disequilibrium.
d. **Potable water supply:** Due to too much construction, the ground water table level is too low causing server water crisis.
e. **Drainage:** Unplanned urban growth and improper sanitation lead to poor drainage facilities.
f. **Traffic:** With increase in population, the number of transport vehicles has increased tremendously.
g. **Road transport:** It has not developed correspondingly causing traffic jams and pollution.
h. **Power shortage:** With new technologies coming everyday and these require electricity supply to operate, the power production is unable to meet the ever increasing demand leading to power crisis.

5. Health consequences of alcoholism.

Definition

The use of alcoholic beverages to the point of causing damage to the individual, society or both.

It is a chronic disease manifested by repeated drinking that produces injuring to the drinker's health or to his social or economic functioning. *—S Nambi*

Causes of Drinking

- To forget miseries and problems of life
- Physical exhaustion
- Hard physical labor
- Certain occupations, such as heavy vehicle drivers, laborers, manual workers
- Unhealthy environment
- Ignorance
- Sudden loss in property or close ones
- *Mew ethics:* Suddenly if a person become rich, consumes alcohol to show the status
- *Biochemical factors:* Role of dopamine and norepinephrine affects neurotransmitter mechanism
- Disorders, such as depression, anxiety, phobia and prone to consume as an escape
- *Psychological factors:* Injustice, low self-esteem, poor impulse control, poor stress management, pleasure seeking and loneliness
- Social factors, such as overcrowding, peer pressure, urbanization, religious reasons, unemployment, poor social support and social inadequacy.

Clinical Features

- Blackout—amnesia of events
- Indigestion—anorexia
- Loss of self-control
- Sweating
- Unsteady gait, lusterless eyes
- Malaise, tremors
- Weakness in feet and legs
- Pain in upper abdomen
- Insomnia

Evil Effects of Alcoholism

- Alcoholism is a social evil and as far as possible every individual should avoid it.
- Continuous use of alcohol adversely affects the brain and its efficiency.
- It is a main cause of family unhappiness, tensions and total disorganization.
- Individual will waste lot of money on alcohol and economic life of family also suffers.

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- Poverty, quarrels, violence and abusive behavior develop.
- Children may become delinquents, alcoholic may commit crimes, antisocial activities. It may also associate with gambling, prostitution and at least one-fourth of the income are wasted on alcoholism.

Alcoholism Complications

Over time, alcohol can permanently affect the brain, such as by causing dementia and the serious brain disorder Wernicke–Korsakoff syndrome.

About 80% of alcoholics have a deficiency in thiamine which causes Wernicke–Korsakoff syndrome, according to the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA).

Aside from brain issues, alcoholism—and sometimes just drinking too much on a single occasion—can cause:

- Cardiomyopathy (heart muscle disease), arrhythmias (irregular heartbeat), stroke, or high blood pressure
- Steatosis (fatty liver), alcoholic hepatitis, fibrosis (thickening of liver tissue), or cirrhosis (scarring of and permanent damage to the liver)
- Gastrointestinal problems, such as ulcers, varices (swollen veins in the esophagus), and esophagitis (esophagus inflammation)
- Pancreatitis (pancreas inflammation)
- Cancer of the mouth, esophagus, throat, liver, or breast
- An increased risk of infections, particularly pneumonia and tuberculosis.

Alcoholism can also cause mental health problems (depression and anxiety), as well as problems with relationships and work.

6. Community development programme.

Post Independence, the **first major development programme** launched in India was Community Development Programme, 1952. Core philosophy was overall development of rural areas and people's participation.

Key Features

This programme was formulated to provide an administrative framework through which the government might reach to the district, tehsil/taluka and village level. All the districts of the country were divided into "Development Blocks" and a "Block Development Officer (BDO)" was made in charge of each block. Below the BDO were appointed the workers called Village Level Workers (VLW) who were responsible to keep in touch with 10–12 villages. So, a nationwide structure was started to be created. Thousands of BDOs and VLW's were trained for the job of carrying out array of government programmes and make it possible to reach the government to villages. Top authority was "Community Development Organization" and a Community Development Research Center was created with best academic brains of the country at that time.

In the first five-year plan, the emphasis was on agriculture. The food production started growing and by the end of first five-year plan, the food import decreased substantially. However, the bad monsoon in the first two three years of second five year plan the food production again tumbled down and the production was now around pre-1954 levels.

Restructuring

The community development programme later became overburden and a need to sharply focus the agriculture was felt. So the first programme which sharply focused agriculture was launched in 1960-61 and this programme was called "Intensive Agriculture Development Programme (IADP)"

Objectives of the Community Development Programme

i. To assist each village in having effective panchayats, cooperatives and schools.
ii. Through these village institutions, plan and carry out integrated multiphased family, village block and district.
    a. Increasing agricultural production.
    b. Improving existing village crafts and industries and organizing new ones.
    c. Providing minimum essential health services and improving health practices.

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d. Providing required educational facilities for children and an adult education programme.
e. Providing recreational facilities and programmes.
f. Improving housing and family living conditions.
g. Providing programmes for village women and youth.

7. Differentiate society and community.

Basis for comparison	***Society***	***Community***
Meaning	Society is a large grouping of individuals and the relationship existing between them	Community is a geographic area of social living, having some degree of social coherence
Members	Diverse	Same
Nature	Abstract	Concrete
Awareness about lifestyle	Yes	No
Relationship	Web of social relationship	We-feeling among people
Geographical area	Not confined to a particular territory or geographical area	Confined to a particular territory or geographical area
Strong sentiment	Not present	Present

8. Theories of origin of caste system in India.

1. Traditional Theory

According to this theory, the caste system is of divine origin. It says the caste system is an extension of the varna system, where the 4 varnas originated from the body of Bramha.

At the top of the hierarchy were the Brahmins who were mainly teachers and intellectuals and came from Brahma's head. Kshatriyas, or the warriors and rulers, came from his arms. Vaishyas, or the traders, were created from his thighs. At the bottom were the Shudras, who came from Brahma's feet. The mouth signifies its use for preaching, learning, etc., the arms–protections, thighs–to cultivate or business, feet–helps the whole body, so the duty of the Shudras is to serve all the others. The sub-castes emerged later due to intermarriages between the 4 varnas.

The proponents of this theory cite Purushasukta of Rigveda, Manusmriti, etc., to support their stand.

2. Racial Theory

The Sanskrit word for caste is varna which means color. The caste stratification of the Indian society had its origin in the chaturvarna system–Brahmins, Kashtriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. Indian sociologist DN Majumdar writes in his book, "Races and Culture in India", the caste system took its birth after the arrival of Aryans in India.

Rig Vedic literature stresses very significantly the differences between the Arya and non-Aryans (Dasa), not only in their complexion but also in their speech, religious practices, and physical features.

The Varna system prevalent during the Vedic period was mainly based on division of labor and occupation. The three classes, Brahma, Kshatra and Vis are frequently mentioned in the Rig Veda. Brahma and Kshatra represented the poet-priest and the warrior-chief. Vis comprised all the common people. The name of the fourth class, the 'Sudra', occurs only once in the Rig Veda. The Sudra class represented domestic servants.

3. Political Theory

According to this theory, the caste system is a clever device invented by the Brahmins in order to place themselves on the highest ladder of social hierarchy.

Dr. Ghurye states, "Caste is a Brahminic child of Indo-Aryan culture cradled in the land of the Ganges and then transferred to other parts of India."

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The Brahmins even added the concept of spiritual merit of the king, through the priest or purohit in order to get the support of the ruler of the land.

4. Occupational Theory

Caste hierarchy is according to the occupation. Those professions which were regarded as better and respectable made the persons who performed them superior to those who were engaged in dirty professions.

According to Newfield, "Function and function alone is responsible for the origin of caste structure in India." With functional differentiation there came in occupational differentiation and numerous sub-castes such as Lohar (blacksmith), Chamar (tanner), Teli (oil-pressers).

5. Evolution Theory

According to this theory, the caste system did not come into existence all of a sudden or at a particular date. It is the result of a long process of social evolution.

- Hereditary occupations.
- The desire of the Brahmins to keep themselves pure.
- The lack of rigid unitary control of the state.
- The unwillingness of rulers to enforce a uniform standard of law and custom.
- The 'Karma' and 'Dharma' doctrines also explain the origin of caste system. Whereas the Karma doctrine holds the view that a man is born in a particular caste because of the result of his action in the previous incarnation, the doctrine of Dharma explains that a man who accepts the caste system and the principles of the caste to which he belongs, is living according to Dharma. Confirmation to one's own dharma also remits on one's birth in the rich high caste and violation gives a birth in a lower and poor caste.
- Ideas of exclusive family, ancestor worship, and the sacramental meal.
- Clash of antagonistic cultures particularly of the patriarchal and the matriarchal systems.
- Clash of races, color prejudices and conquest.
- Deliberate economic and administrative policies followed by various conquerors.
- Geographical isolation of the Indian peninsula.
- Foreign invasions.
- Rural social structure.

9. Interdependence of individual and society.

Refer Paper 2020 September, Short Essay 4.

10. Social control methods in the society.

As Gillin and Gillin say, "Social control is the system of measures, suggestions, persuasion, restrain and coercion by whatever means including physical force by which society brings into conformity to the approved pattern of behaviour, a subgroup or by which a group moulds into conformity its members".

According to MacIver, "Social control is the way in which entire social order coheres and maintains itself–how it operates as a whole, as a changing equilibrium."

Need of Social Control

Social control is necessary for an orderly social life. The society has to regulate and pattern individual behavior to maintain normative social order. Without social control the organization of the society is about to get disturbed. If the individual is effectively socialized, he confirms to the accepted ways from force of habit as well as from his desire of being accepted and approved by other persons.

If he is inadequately socialized, he has a tendency to deviate from the accepted ways, but he is forced towards conformity by the pressures of social control. According to Kimball Young, it is necessary "to bring about conformity, solidarity and continuity of a particular group or society". It is possible only through social control. Society has to make use of its mechanism to accomplish the necessary order and discipline.

Herbert Spencer has put forwarded the view that society is a collection of group of individuals. Man lives in society because it has a utility. Through society he is able to preserve his identity and views. In order to preserve his identity and characteristics, he has to exercise some control for which

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certain rules and institutions are created. These agencies of social control are helpful for preserving the identity of the individuals and society.

1. Re-establishing the old social system
2. Regulation of individual social behaviour
3. Obedience to social decisions
4. To establish social unity
5. To bring solidarity
6. To bring conformity in society
7. To provide social sanction
8. To check cultural maladjustment

General Views about Forms of Social Control

Generally social control is classified under the following two forms:

(a) Formal social control, (b) Informal social control

a. **Formal social control:** This type of social control is exercised by known and deliberate agencies of social control, such as law, punishment, army, Constitution, etc. Man is forced to accept these forms of social control. Generally these forms are exercised by secondary groups.
b. **Informal social control:** These agencies of social control have grown according to the needs of the society. Folk ways, mores, customs, social norms, etc., fall under this category of social control. Generally primary institutions exercise this type of social control.

Agencies of Social Control

There are various agencies through which social control is exercised. By 'agencies' of social control we mean those arrangements through which values and norms of society are communicated. They are definite entities through which the institutional norms can be operative in a society. They are 'executive' agencies through which norms function effectively. They are the institutions for procedural' operation. The family, the school, State, and Public opinion an important agencies of social control.

1. **Family:** Family is a very important instrument agency of social control. On the one hand it socializes an individual and on the other it trains him about social behavior. Family prescribes rules and regulations that the members have to follow. These rules and regulations form a part of social control. Family teaches the child to conform to the norms of the society. It exercises control over its members to bring about the desired action.
2. **State:** The state, as the society's overall regulative system, is the chief agency of social; control. It exercises control over its members through legislations, the police, the armed forces and the prisons. Really speaking, emergence of secondary group is a gift of modern complicated social order.
   In such a social order the State exercises control through rules and regulations in! a more effective way. Law is the most important method of man-made social control. In the words of Maclver and Page "Law means the code upheld by the state, because of its inclusive applicability is thus guardian of society itself.
   State is the agency of society that exercise its social control in the most effective manner.
3. **Educational Institutions:** The educational institutions–schools are powerful agencies of social control and these institutions are committed to the moulding of citizens. Formal education in modern societies communicate ideas and values which play a larger part in regulating behavior. Education teaches to conform to the norms of the society. Education provides a conscious teaching programme that assist society in socializing children so that they will absorb its values, beliefs and norms.
   As Gillin and Gillin say, "The only sense, therefore, in which education can be used as a means of social control is that in teaching people how to arrive at truth, it trains them in the use of their intelligence and thus enlarges the scope of control through feelings, customs and traditions".
4. **Neighborhood:** The neighborhood reinforce the individual family as an agency of social control. In the neighborhood group controls traditionally take the form of mores. They are kept alive and enforced by the older members of the locality.
5. **Public opinion:** Opinion of the people is the most important method of social control in a democratic set up. Every man tries to escape from the criticism and condemnation by the society.

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He therefore, tries to act according to public opinion and public sentiments. In a democratic set up, public opinion is more effective and important than any other agency.

6. **Propaganda and press:** Propaganda is the deliberate effort to control the behavior and relationships of social groups through the use of methods which affect the feelings and attitudes of the individuals who make up the group. Radio, television, press and literature not only influence the ideas of the people but also bring about the changes in the way of life and way of thinking.
7. **Economic organization:** With the rise of modern industrial organization, the increase in the size of communities, a shift in the distribution of social control among the major institutions has occurred. The agencies which have risen to the forefront of social control are economic organization, education and Government. The fear of losing a job compels an individual to follow the rules and regulations of the industry.

11. Technological factors of social change.

Most important factors that determine social changes are:

i. **Geographical factors of social change:** Changes in the geographical event create changes in the social life. Geographical factor comprises all those inorganic phenomena, which exert an influence on human life. Geographical changes are slowly, but constantly taking place on the surface of our planet. Storms, earthquakes, floods, volcanoes, famines and similar convulsions of nature are included in geographic factors. These changes in the physical environment sometimes bring about important changes in society. Continuous floods may give rise to new townships or birth of new villages in place of those, which were washed off. Physical environment governs social life. Every culture prospers in a definite physical environment, governs social life. Every culture prospers in a definite physical environment. Environment permits the growth of civilization. Every society tries its best to conserve its natural resources.
ii. **Biological factors:** The numbers, the composition, the selection and hereditary qualities of successive generations are included in biological factors. These processes may be set in motion by social attitudes and interests, as the later controls sex relations, marriage, racial intermixtures and size of the family. Social behavior of various kinds induce biological change. Population growth and fertility rate are determined by biological factors, e.g., physical diseases, defects and disabilities.
iii. **Cultural factors of social change:** Changes in material culture will affect the structure and functions of immaterial aspects of culture. While changes in the field of technology are made rapidly, the related social system has failed to change as rapidly. Thus there is a cultural lag. Culture do play an important part in bringing about social change, e.g., fashion, crime, divorce.
iv. **Technological factors:** Technology affects society in various ways. It influences social institutions and associations. It modifies old order of society. Technology touches all aspects of the individual and social life. Industrial revolution heralded not only economic changes, but overall social changes in our society. The role of technology in social changes has been the subject of considerable study, e.g., innovations, industry, comforts and luxuries.
v. **Education and social legislation:** Education brings behavior modifications within the society whereby individuals can modify all domains. Education encourages spirit of competition. It teaches to acquire knowledge, skills and positive attitudes in life. Holistic development of personality and good character maintain social order and discipline and transmits social heritage. Education improves emotional unity, the skills and abilities and modifies and gives professional training and conferring of status, e.g., schools, colleges and universities. Education is a factor of social change indeed.
vi. **Legislation as a factor of social change:** Law is a body of rules, regulations or customs recognized by a community as binding upon itself. The main object of legislation is the welfare of the entire community. Social legislation serves the present social and economic objectives of the nation.

12. Nature of sociology.

Nature and Characteristics of Sociology

- Sociology is a scientific discipline. It involves investigation and evaluation of reality in light of the reliable evidences.

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- The subject matter of Sociology is human behavior, which is flexible and dynamic.

Nature of Sociology
- Sociology is an Independent Science
- Sociology is a Social Science and not a Physical Science
- Sociology is a Categorical and not a Normative Discipline
- Sociology is a Pure Science and not an Applied Science
- Sociology is Relatively an Abstract Science not a Concrete Science
- Sociology is a Generalizing and not a Particularizing or Individualizing Science
- Sociology is Both a Rational and an Empirical

- To begin with, sociology has developed as a value-free discipline. It is concerned with what is, not with what ought to be. The values which a society upholds and which influence the social behavior of men are accepted by sociologists as facts' and analyzed objectively.
- They do not analyze values themselves. It is thus not a normative discipline like Ethics or Religion. Further, the sociologists simply indicate the directions towards which the society is moving and refrain from expressing views on the directions in which society should go. In this respect it is to be distinguished from Social and Political Philosophy.
- Secondly, Sociology is an empirical discipline. It is guided by rational considerations in its analysis of social phenomena, and not in terms of ideology.
- Thirdly, Sociology has developed as an abstract discipline like Physics, Chemistry or Mathematics, and not as an applied science like Engineering or Computer Science. A sociologist analyzes society from different angles and acquires knowledge about society and patterns of social interactions.
- A physicist or a mathematician does not build bridges. An engineer, however, utilizes the knowledge of Physics or Mathematics in building bridges. In the same manner, it is for administrators and social workers to utilize the fund of knowledge acquired by sociologists in the field of social planning.
- Fourthly, Sociology is a general and not a special social science. It is concerned with human relationships and patterns of social interactions in general, and not any particular aspects of the same. An economist confines his attention to interactions in the economic sphere only.
- Likewise, a political scientist is primarily concerned only with interactions in the political field. A sociologist, however, focuses his attention on human or social relationships which are common to all these specialized fields.
- Sociology is thus an objective, a pure, an abstract, an empirical and a general social science. Two questions, however, remain to be explored further. To what extent can sociology fulfill the criterion of objectivity? In what sense is sociology treated as a science?

Tonnies classified societies into two categories: Namely, Gemeinschaft (or community) and Gesellschaft (or association)—on the basis of the degree of closeness or intimacy among the members of the society. His analysis of social bond followed this categorization.

SHORT ANSWERS

13. Anuloma and pratiloma marriage.

An anuloma marriage is one in which the male is of a higher jati than the female. Offsprings of such unions belong to a set of jati called anuloma jati. In the pratiloma marriage the male is of a lower jati than the female and the offsprings belong to pratiloma jati.

14. Patriarchal family.

In this kind of family, the head of a family is a male. Everyone else is subordinate. This type of family is very much prevalent in India. The wife leaves her parents' house and lives with her husband. The offspring inherits the father's proper and they have no say over that of their mother's.

15. Acculturation.

Refer Paper 2023 February, Short Answer 14.

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16. Crowd public and audience.

Crowd: According to MacIver and Page, crowd is "A physically compact aggregation of human beings brought into direct, temporary, and unorgan1zed contact with one another. It is quickly created and quickly dissolved".

Public: Kingsley Davis defines public as "A dispersed group; it is a feeling and thinking group. According to Morris Ginsberg, "The public is an unorganized and amorphous aggregation of individuals who are bound together by common opinions and desires but are too numerous for each to maintain personal relations with the others."

Audience: According to VV Akolkar, An audience is a temporary assembly whose members have gathered for you a definite and similar purpose. Each one come to the spot on account of his or her individual interest.

17. Acts related to child labor.

Domestic Acts related to child labor

- Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
- Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016

18. Cultural lag.

Refer Paper 2023 February, Short Answer 17.

19. Social pathology.

Social pathology is performing any act out of the courtesy which leads to a futile society and pathology is the treatment in sociology to understand the causes and precautions related to social pathology. Social pathology was the term introduced by Mary Douglas. Social pathology is assessing the crimes and problems origin from specific age, values and criminal history. For example, there is much crime shows running on the television to show the type of person being engaged in any kind of criminal activities.

20. Community sentiments.

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

21. Definition of prostitution.

Refer Paper 2021 February, Short Answer 21.

22. Malthusian theory of population.

Malthus's theory of population is based on the following three postulates:

1. Food is essential for man's existence.
2. The passion between the sexes is essential and it will nearly remain in its present state.
3. The law of diminishing returns operates in agriculture.

   From these postulates, he deduced that "the power of population is indefinitely greater than the power in earth to produce subsistence (food) for men", and if the increase in population is unchecked by preventive checks, it leads to vice or misery.

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