

SET**A**

**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2022
SOCIOLOGY (039)**

CLASS: XI

Max.Marks: 80

MARKING SCHEME

QN.NO	VALUE POINTS	MARKS SPLIT UP
1	a) Mumbai	1
2	c) Amartya Sen	1
3	a) Psychology	1
4	b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A	1
5	b) Conflict	1
6	c) Public Parks	1
7	c) In-group	1
8	b) Kshatriyas	1
9	b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.	1
10	a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
11	c) serial monogamy	1
12	b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.	1
13	a) Stateless society	1
14	c) A is true but R is false.	1
15	c) Cultural lag	1
16	d) Cultural conflict	1
17	a) lifelong process	1
18	b) Culture	1

19	c) Socialisation	1
20	a) Little tradition	1
21	Common sense observations are generally based on what may be called 'Naturalistic or individualistic behaviour. Naturalistic explanation for behaviour is based on assumption that one really identified natural reasons for behaviour.	2
22	Auguste comte, Herbert Spencer, Charles Darwin, Karl Marx, Emilie Durkheim, Max Weber.	2
23	<p>Aggregates are simply collections of people who are in the same place at the same time, but share no definite connection with one another.</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • persistent interaction to provide continuity; • a stable pattern of these interactions; • a sense of belonging to identify with other members, <p>o i.e. each individual is conscious of the group itself and its own set of rules, rituals and symbols;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shared interest; • acceptance of common norms and values; • a definable structure. 	2
24	<p>The groups whose life styles are imitated are known as reference groups. Reference groups are important sources of information about culture, life style, aspiration and goal attainments.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Social stratification refers to the existence of structured inequalities between groups in society, in terms of their access to material or symbolic rewards.</p>	2
25	<p>When a person has many role-sets, performance of one role may be in conflict with another role. This situation is called as role conflict.</p> <p>When a person has many role-sets performance of one role may be in conflict with another role.</p>	2
26	<p><u>Affinal Kinship</u> Kinship by Marriage When a man marries, he establishes a relationship not only with the women he marries but also with a number of other people in her family. Vice versa. Consanguineous Kinship Relation by blood or common ancestry.</p>	2
27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social institutions a complex set of social norms, beliefs, values and role relationship that arise in response to the needs of society. 	2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In other words social institution exists to satisfy social needs.													
28	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Subculture is a cultural group within a larger culture, often having beliefs or interests at variance with those of the larger culture.• Particular sub-cultures are identifiable by their speech, dress codes, preference for particular kind of music or the manner in which they interact with their group members.	2												
29	"Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society."	2												
30	<p>Sociology conducts many experiments and employs scientific methods, such as scales of sociometer, schedule and interview.</p> <p><u>Comparison is Possible:</u> Sociologists use comparison between groups, communities and society. Comparative method is one of the important methods in scientific investigation.</p> <p><u>Objectivity is possible:</u> Every idea of man is subjective when as it originates from a person and belongs to him. Scientist while approaching his subject matter rely on his experience and knowledge to get the desired result.</p> <p>Since sociology uses scientific methods in the study of its subjects matter. Therefore its entitled to be called science.</p>	4												
31	Evolutionary theory of Charles Darwin:- The theory of evolution first formulated in Darwin's book "On the Origin of Species" in 1859, is the process by which organisms change over time as a result of changes in heritable physical or behavioural traits. Changes that allow an organism to better adapt to its environment. Herbert Spencer applied this theory to society. Society is like an organism, which is changing from lower to higher, from simple to complex,from homogeneous to heterogeneous stage. This is called ‘Social Evolution’ or ‘Social Darwinism’ or ‘Spencer-ism’.	4												
32	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Differences</th></tr><tr><th>Economics</th><th>Sociology</th></tr><tr><td># Study economic activities only</td><td># Study all social activities including economic activities</td></tr><tr><td># it has precise terminology and exactness in measures</td><td># provide no technical solution but encourage questioning and critical perspective</td></tr><tr><td># practicability</td><td></td></tr><tr><td># neglect individual behaviour behind economic activities</td><td># view economic activities in the context of norms, values, practices</td></tr></table>	Differences		Economics	Sociology	# Study economic activities only	# Study all social activities including economic activities	# it has precise terminology and exactness in measures	# provide no technical solution but encourage questioning and critical perspective	# practicability		# neglect individual behaviour behind economic activities	# view economic activities in the context of norms, values, practices	4
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	<p>investigation.</p> <p><u>Objectivity is possible:</u> Every idea of man is subjective when as it originates from a person and belongs to him. Scientist while approaching his subject matter rely on his experience and knowledge to get the desired result.</p> <p>Since sociology uses scientific methods in the study of its subjects matter. Therefore its entitled to be called science.</p>	
34	<p>Religion is the most influential force of social control in all societies.</p> <p><u>Basic elements-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Recognition of the sacred. B. Rituals C. A system of beliefs. D. Organisation. <p><u>Basic types</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Church 2. Cult 3. Sect <p>A Church is normally a stable well-defined religious group.</p> <p>A Cult is generally based on a loosely organised aspect which are generally in conflict to the established religious places.</p> <p>A Sect is a relatively small religious organisation which does not exist in an atmosphere of religious tolerance.</p>	4
35	<p>Ascribed status is assigned to an individual either on the basis of his birth or biological characteristics such as age, sex, race or the status of his or her parents. This describes the status assigned to an individual by the social system which remains unchanged even. Ex. A person born in a royal family is automatically a prince or Princess. Similarly in India the caste system plays a significant role in determining the status of an individual which is an example of ascribed status.</p> <p>Achieved status as a position which an individual attains through personal efforts. One can become a doctor, engineer or lawyer by one's own efforts. Persons occupying a status may be replaced by the position which continue to exist in the social structure. Each person may hold many different status but some may be ranked higher than the others in a society. This is formed as a status set.</p>	4
36	<p>The activities carried out with respect to production and consumption are called economic activities. The society organises the production and distribution system. The distribution system means allocation of Technology and Labour evenly. The economy refers to the system of production and distribution. Economic Institutions do govern the activities of individuals with regard to production distribution and consumption of goods and services in society.</p>	6

	<p><u>Property</u>:- property is an object or a good of which a person or a group of persons claims to the owner. The property owned by a person or a group is called private property. And if it is controlled by the state it is called public property. In the mediaeval period the property rights were fixed by the prevailing Customs in the concerned society.</p> <p><u>Characteristics of property</u>:- The property can be transferred. it is not necessary that the owner of the property also use it. The property is a concrete object. It incurs a certain amount of power to the owner.</p> <p><u>The contract</u>:- It essentially refers to an agreement between two or more persons to behave in a certain specified time basically towards achieving a certain specialised end. The rights and the obligations in the contractual relationship if limited.</p> <p><u>Characteristics of contractual relationships</u>:- It is impersonal. It is limited to formal terms and conditions. It is rational. It is limited in terms of time, place and references.</p>	
37	<p><u>Cognitive aspect</u>:- The cognitive aspects of one's own culture are harder to recognise than its material aspects and its normative aspect. Cognitive refers to understanding how we make sense of information coming to us from the environment. The contemporary world allows us to rely more on written audio and visual records.</p> <p><u>Normative aspects</u>: - It consists of folkways, mores, culture, conventions and laws. These are values or rules that guide social behaviour in different contexts. While norms are implicit rules, laws are explicit rules. A law is a formal sanction defined by the government as a rule or principle that its citizens must follow. They are applicable to the whole society.</p> <p><u>Material aspects</u>: - The tools and technologies, machines, buildings and modes of transportation as well as instruments of production and communication. But when the material aspects and technological dimensions change rapidly the non material aspects can lag behind in terms of values and norms. This can lead to a situation of cultural lag.</p>	6
38	<p>In a society that can be two types of social controls. They are informal social control and formal social control.</p> <p><u>Informal Social Control</u></p> <p>Informal social control is unofficial and occurs in smaller groups. There are four basic type of informal control.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Social rewards</u>: Social rewards include uncoded acts like smiles, nodes of approval, Making faces, ridiculed, laughter etc. <u>Punishments</u>: It includes criticism, physical threats, frowns etc. <u>Persuasion</u>: Persuasion is another way of bringing deviance into control. 	6

	<p>d. Redefined Norms: redefined norms are more complicated in the context of change of set of circumstances and values.</p> <p>Generally the informal application of social sanction happens in primary groups with people being controlled from their deviant behaviour through these norms.</p> <p><u>Formal Social Control</u></p> <p>Formal means of social control are found in modern society. This includes mitigations and enactment of laws at various levels such as village, district, state and national level from time to time. Formal control is official and usually involves large organisations such as police departments and other government officials. These people accept control as a part of their duties. They have rules that have to be written and implemented evenly to all members of society irrespective of their background if they commit an anti-social act.</p>	
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SET**B**

**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2022
SOCIOLOGY (039)**

CLASS: XI

Max.Marks: 80

MARKING SCHEME

QN.NO	VALUE POINTS	MARKS SPLIT UP
1	a) Little tradition	1
2	c) Socialisation	1
3	b) Culture	1
4	a) lifelong process	1
5	d) Cultural conflict	1
6	c) Cultural lag	1
7	c) A is true but R is false.	1
8	a) Stateless society	1
9	b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A	1
10	c) serial monogamy	1
11	a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
12	b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.	1
13	b) Kshatriyas	1
14	c) In-group	1
15	c) Public Parks	1
16	b) Conflict	1
17	b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A	1
18	a) Psychology	1
19	c) Amartya Sen	1
20	a) Mumbai	1

21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a process of reinforcing some specific role for some member of the society. • Roles and status are not given and fixed. People make efforts to fight against discrimination roles and status for example those based on caste or race or gender. 	2
22	Great Tradition:- It comprises of the cultural traits or traditions which are written and widely accepted by the elites of a society who are educated and learned. These are in forms of epics and books.	2
23	<p>Aggregates are simply collections of people who are in the same place at the same time, but share no definite connection with one another.</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • persistent interaction to provide continuity; • a stable pattern of these interactions; • a sense of belonging to identify with other members, <p>o i.e. each individual is conscious of the group itself and its own set of rules, rituals and symbols;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shared interest; • acceptance of common norms and values; • a definable structure. 	2
24	<p>The groups whose life styles are imitated are known as reference groups. Reference groups are important sources of information about culture, life style, aspiration and goal attainments.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Social stratification refers to the existence of structured inequalities between groups in society, in terms of their access to material or symbolic rewards.</p>	2
25	Common sense observations are generally based on what may be called 'Naturalistic or individualistic behaviour. Naturalistic explanation for behaviour is based on assumption that one really identified natural reasons for behaviour.	2
26	Auguste comte, Herbert Spencer, Charles Darwin, Karl Marx, Emilie Durkheim, Max Weber.	2
27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social institutions a complex set of social norms, beliefs, values and role relationship that arise in response to the needs of society. • In other words social institution exists to satisfy social needs. 	2
28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural evolutionary theory:- Earlier thinkers who made effort to classify societies like hunters and gatherers, pastoral and agrarian, agrarian and non-industrial civilisation etc:- 	2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evolutionary theory of Charles Darwin:- The theory of evolution first formulated in Darwin's book "On the Origin of Species" in 1859, is the process by which organisms change over time as a result of changes in heritable physical or behavioural traits. Changes that allow an organism to better adapt to its environment. Herbert Spencer applied this theory to society. Society is like an organism, which is changing from lower to higher, from simple to complex, from homogeneous to heterogeneous stage. This is called 'Social Evolution' or 'Social Darwinism' or 'Spencer-ism'. Enlightenment movement:- European intellectual movement of late 17th and 18th centuries, which emphasized reasoning, scientific thought, and individualism. Methods of natural science are used to apply in the study of human affairs. Eg:- poverty so far seen as a natural phenomena began to see as a social problem caused by human ignorance and exploitation. French revolution:- which happened in 1789 resulted in leaderless situation in France and lead to many social problems, which need solutions. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. (Any two points) 	
29	"Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society."	2
30	<p>Sociology conducts many experiments and employs scientific methods, such as scales of sociometer, schedule and interview.</p> <p><u>Comparison is Possible:</u> Sociologists use comparison between groups, communities and society. Comparative method is one of the important methods in scientific investigation.</p> <p><u>Objectivity is possible:</u> Every idea of man is subjective when as it originates from a person and belongs to him. Scientist while approaching his subject matter rely on his experience and knowledge to get the desired result.</p> <p>Since sociology uses scientific methods in the study of its subjects matter. Therefore its entitled to be called science.</p>	4
31	<p>Industrial Revolution</p> <p>Capitalism</p> <p>Degradation of labour</p> <p>Urbanisation</p> <p>Complex Division of labour</p> <p>Factory system</p> <p>busy life</p> <p>Clock-regulated life (Explain)</p>	4

32	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Differences</th></tr><tr><th>History</th><th>Sociology</th></tr><tr><td># Study about the past # it try to establish how things actually happened # 2000 or more years of old # it study concrete details # use historical method</td><td># Study about the present or recent past # it try to establish cause-effect relationship # younger science # it is more likely to abstract from concrete reality # use sociological method</td></tr></table>	Differences		History	Sociology	# Study about the past # it try to establish how things actually happened # 2000 or more years of old # it study concrete details # use historical method	# Study about the present or recent past # it try to establish cause-effect relationship # younger science # it is more likely to abstract from concrete reality # use sociological method	4
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33	<p>There are two principal dimensions of culture: material and non-material. While the cognitive and normative aspects are non-material, the material dimension is crucial to increase production and enhance the quality of life. For integrated functioning of a culture the material and non-material dimensions must work together. But when the material or technological dimensions change rapidly, the non-material aspects can lag behind in terms of values and norms. This can give rise to a situation of cultural lag when the non-material dimensions are unable to match the advances of technology.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Socialization is a process by which we learn to internalize socially acceptable behavior. It is a lifelong process. Every individual performs multiple roles simultaneously, The process of learning the norms, attitudes, values or behavioral patterns of different groups begins early in life and continues throughout one's life. Norms and values may differ within a society in different families belonging to different castes, regions, social classes, etc.</p>	4						
34	<p>Social stratification refers to the existence of structured inequalities between groups in society, in terms of their access to material or symbolic rewards.</p> <p>Thus stratification can most simply be defined as structural inequalities between different groupings of people.</p> <p>Types: Caste, Estate, Slavery and class.</p>	4						
35	<p>The first function is to procreate and maintain the species.</p> <p>Socialization</p> <p>Affectional</p> <p>Economic functions</p> <p>Emotional Security</p> <p>Recreational functions</p> <p>Protective functions</p> <p>Religious functions</p> <p>Educational functions.(Explain any four points)</p>	4						
36	<p>The activities carried out with respect to production and consumption are called economic activities. The society organises the production and distribution system. The distribution system means allocation of Technology and Labour evenly. The economy refers to the system of production and distribution. Economic</p>	6						

	<p>Institutions do govern the activities of individuals with regard to production distribution and consumption of goods and services in society.</p> <p><u>Property</u>:- property is an object or a good of which a person or a group of persons claims to the owner. The property owned by a person or a group is called private property. And if it is controlled by the state it is called public property. In the mediaeval period the property rights were fixed by the prevailing Customs in the concerned society.</p> <p><u>Characteristics of property</u>:- The property can be transferred. it is not necessary that the owner of the property also use it. The property is a concrete object. It incurs a certain amount of power to the owner.</p> <p><u>The contract</u>:- It essentially refers to an agreement between two or more persons to behave in a certain specified time basically towards achieving a certain specialised end. The rights and the obligations in the contractual relationship if limited.</p> <p><u>Characteristics of contractual relationships</u>:- It is impersonal. It is limited to formal terms and conditions. It is rational. It is limited in terms of time, place and references.</p>	
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	<p>approval, Making faces, ridiculed, laughter etc.</p> <p>b. Punishments: It includes criticism, physical threats, frowns etc.</p> <p>c. Persuasion: Persuasion is another way of bringing deviance into control.</p> <p>d. Redefined Norms: redefined norms are more complicated in the context of change of set of circumstances and values.</p> <p>Generally the informal application of social sanction happens in primary groups with people being controlled from their deviant behaviour through these norms.</p> <p><u>Formal Social Control</u></p> <p>Formal means of social control are found in modern society. This includes mitigations and enactment of laws at various levels such as village, district, state and national level from time to time. Formal control is official and usually involves large organisations such as police departments and other government officials. These people accept control as a part of their duties. They have rules that have to be written and implemented evenly to all members of society irrespective of their background if they commit an anti-social act.</p>	
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SET**C**

**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2022
SOCIOLOGY (039)**

CLASS: XI

Max.Marks: 80

MARKING SCHEME

QN.NO	VALUE POINTS	MARKS SPLIT UP
1	c) Amartya Sen	1
2	b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A	1
3	c) Public Parks	1
4	b) Kshatriyas	1
5	a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
6	b) Culture	1
7	b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.	1
8	c) A is true but R is false.	1
9	d) Cultural conflict	1
10	a) Little tradition	1
11	a) Mumbai	1
12	a) Psychology	1
13	b) Conflict	1
14	c) In-group	1
15	b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.	1
16	c) serial monogamy	1
17	a) Stateless society	1
18	c) Cultural lag	1

19	a) lifelong process	1
20	b) Great tradition	1
21	When a person has many role-sets, performance of one role may be in conflict with another role. This situation is called as role conflict.	2
22	<u>Affinal Kinship</u> Kinship by Marriage Consanguineous Kinship Relation by blood or common ancestry. The bond between parents and their children	2
23	Aggregates are simply collections of people who are in the same place at the same time, but share no definite connection with one another. OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • persistent interaction to provide continuity; • a stable pattern of these interactions; • a sense of belonging to identify with other members, o i.e. each individual is conscious of the group itself and its own set of rules, rituals and symbols; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shared interest; • acceptance of common norms and values; • a definable structure. 	2
24	The groups whose life styles are imitated are known as reference groups. Reference groups are important sources of information about culture, life style, aspiration and goal attainments. OR Social stratification refers to the existence of structured inequalities between groups in society, in terms of their access to material or symbolic rewards.	2
25	Slavery is an extreme form of inequality in which some individuals are literally owned by others.	2
26	It marks a group of people within a larger culture who borrow from and often distort, exaggerate or invert the symbols, values and beliefs of the larger culture to distinguish themselves.	2
27	Bronislaw Malinowski of Poland wrote: "Culture comprises inherited artifacts, goods, technical process, ideas, habits and values".	2
28	Auguste comte, Herbert Spencer, Charles Darwin, Karl Marx, Emilie Durkheim, Max Weber.	2

29	Common sense observations are generally based on what may be called 'Naturalistic or individualistic behaviour. Naturalistic explanation for behaviour is based on assumption that one really identified natural reasons for behaviour.	2
30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope of sociological study is extremely wide. It offers a specific way of looking at society and helps us to understand it in a better way. • It can focus its analysis of interaction between individuals or groups. • It can focus on national issues such as unemployment and even global social issues. • Sociology is interrelated with all other social sciences. Hence it is called the sum total of all Social Sciences as it cover not only one or two aspects but study the society in its totality. • It can focus its analysis of interactions between individuals such as that of a shopkeeper with a customer, between teachers and students, between two friends or family members. • Sociology is a discipline that expands our awareness and analysis of the human social relationship, cultures, and institutions that profoundly shape both our lives and human history. • Sociology looks beyond normal, taken-for-granted views of reality, to provide deeper, more illuminating and challenging understanding of social life. <p>(Any four points)</p>	4
31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural evolutionary theory:- Earlier thinkers who made effort to classify societies like hunters and gatherers, pastoral and agrarian, agrarian and non-industrial civilisation etc:- • Evolutionary theory of Charles Darwin:- The theory of evolution first formulated in Darwin's book "On the Origin of Species" in 1859, is the process by which organisms change over time as a result of changes in heritable physical or behavioural traits. Changes that allow an organism to better adapt to its environment. Herbert Spencer applied this theory to society. Society is like an organism, which is changing from lower to higher, from simple to complex, from homogeneous to heterogeneous stage. This is called 'Social Evolution' or 'Social Darwinism' or 'Spencer-ism'. • Enlightenment movement:- European intellectual movement of late 17th and 18th centuries, which emphasized reasoning, scientific thought, and individualism. Methods of natural science are used to apply in the study of human affairs. • Eg:- poverty so far seen as a natural phenomena began to see as a social problem caused by human ignorance and exploitation. • French revolution:- which happened in 1789 resulted in leaderless situation in France and lead to many social problems, which need solutions. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity 	4

32	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Differences</th></tr><tr><th>Psychology</th><th>Sociology</th></tr><tr><td># attitude is individualistic # study man as individual in interaction with cultural environment # it give importance to experimental method</td><td># attitude is social (ie, study groups) # study man as member of society # it give importance to survey & field work</td></tr></table>	Differences		Psychology	Sociology	# attitude is individualistic # study man as individual in interaction with cultural environment # it give importance to experimental method	# attitude is social (ie, study groups) # study man as member of society # it give importance to survey & field work	4																						
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33	<p>There are two principal dimensions of culture: material and non-material. While the cognitive and normative aspects are non-material, the material dimension is crucial to increase production and enhance the quality of life. For integrated functioning of a culture the material and non-material dimensions must work together. But when the material or technological dimensions change rapidly, the non-material aspects can lag behind in terms of values and norms. This can give rise to a situation of cultural lag when the non-material dimensions are unable to match the advances of technology.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Socialization is a process by which we learn to internalize socially acceptable behavior. It is a lifelong process. Every individual performs multiple roles simultaneously, The process of learning the norms, attitudes, values or behavioral patterns of different groups begins early in life and continues throughout one’s life. Norms and values may differ within a society in different families belonging to different castes, regions, social classes, etc.</p>	4																												
34	<table><tr><th colspan="3">Forms of family (Various Dimensions)</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Structure</td><td>Father, Mother and Unmarried children only</td><td>Nuclear</td></tr><tr><td>Minimum three generation live together</td><td>Joint</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Residence</td><td>Newly married couple stay with the bridegrooms parents.</td><td>Patrilocal</td></tr><tr><td>Newly married couple lives with the brides parents.</td><td>Matrilocal</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Authority</td><td>In the family men exercise authority and dominance</td><td>Patriarchal</td></tr><tr><td>Women play major role in decision making</td><td>Matriarchal</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Inheritance</td><td>Family’s inheritance through father</td><td>Patrilineal</td></tr><tr><td>Family’s inheritance through Mother</td><td>Matrilineal</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Orientation</td><td>Family of Birth</td><td>Family of orientation</td></tr><tr><td>Family formed through marriage</td><td>Family of procreation</td></tr></table>	Forms of family (Various Dimensions)			Structure	Father, Mother and Unmarried children only	Nuclear	Minimum three generation live together	Joint	Residence	Newly married couple stay with the bridegrooms parents.	Patrilocal	Newly married couple lives with the brides parents.	Matrilocal	Authority	In the family men exercise authority and dominance	Patriarchal	Women play major role in decision making	Matriarchal	Inheritance	Family’s inheritance through father	Patrilineal	Family’s inheritance through Mother	Matrilineal	Orientation	Family of Birth	Family of orientation	Family formed through marriage	Family of procreation	4
Forms of family (Various Dimensions)																														
Structure	Father, Mother and Unmarried children only	Nuclear																												
	Minimum three generation live together	Joint																												
Residence	Newly married couple stay with the bridegrooms parents.	Patrilocal																												
	Newly married couple lives with the brides parents.	Matrilocal																												
Authority	In the family men exercise authority and dominance	Patriarchal																												
	Women play major role in decision making	Matriarchal																												
Inheritance	Family’s inheritance through father	Patrilineal																												
	Family’s inheritance through Mother	Matrilineal																												
Orientation	Family of Birth	Family of orientation																												
	Family formed through marriage	Family of procreation																												
35		4																												

	<div data-bbox="240 107 537 569"> <p>CONFLICT PERSPECTIVE (Karl Marx)</p> </div> <div data-bbox="553 107 1198 569"> <p>This refers to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict theorists see social control more as a mechanism to impose control of dominant social classes on the rest of society. • Stability would be seen as the formal writ of one section over the other. • Likewise law would be seen as the formal writ of the powerful and their interest on society. </div> <div data-bbox="240 638 537 1050"> <p>FUNCTIONALIST PERSPECTIVE (Durkheim)</p> </div> <div data-bbox="553 638 1198 1050"> <p>This refers to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of force to regulate the behaviour of individuals and groups. • Enforcing of values and patterns for maintaining order in society. • Social control here is directed to restrain deviant behaviour of individuals or groups as well as to mitigate tensions and conflicts. </div>	
36	<p>The state and political parties are political institutions.</p> <p><u>State:-</u> The major concern of political analysts is the study of state which is the most important political Institution. State is universal and all people live in one or other state in a society. State may be defined as an organised group of people who occupy a territory and a sovereign government. It is an independent organisation of land and territory.</p> <p><u>Functions:-</u> it brings peace and order, determination of relation between men and women, rights and duties to perform for general welfare of its citizens.</p> <p><u>Government:-</u> a sanctioned group of people united to establish means and methods for The Adjustment and control of relationship for indirect according to well defined notes.</p> <p><u>Function:-</u> institutionalization of legal norms. Enforcement of laws for the general welfare of people. Government also controls and maintains people.</p> <p><u>Political parties:-</u> A voluntary association of individuals who have common political views and objectives. The party propagates its views during elections and succeeds in getting a majority of votes which form the government.</p>	6

37	<p>In a society that can be two types of social controls. They are informal social control and formal social control.</p> <p><u>Informal Social Control</u></p> <p>Informal social control is unofficial and occurs in smaller groups. There are four basic type of informal control.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Social rewards: Social rewards include uncodified acts like smiles, nodes of approval, Making faces, ridiculed, laughter etc. Punishments: It includes criticism, physical threats, frowns etc. Persuasion: Persuasion is another way of bringing deviance into control. Redefined Norms: redefined norms are more complicated in the context of change of set of circumstances and values. <p>Generally the informal application of social sanction happens in primary groups with people being controlled from their deviant behaviour through these norms.</p> <p><u>Formal Social Control</u></p> <p>Formal means of social control are found in modern society. This includes mitigations and enactment of laws at various levels such as village, district, state and national level from time to time. Formal control is official and usually involves large organisations such as police departments and other government officials. These people accept control as a part of their duties. They have rules that have to be written and implemented evenly to all members of society irrespective of their background if they commit an anti-social act.</p>	6
38	<p>Cognitive aspect:- The cognitive aspects of one's own culture are harder to recognise than its material aspects and its normative aspect. Cognitive refers to understanding how we make sense of information coming to us from the environment. The contemporary world allows us to rely more on written audio and visual records.</p> <p>Normative aspects: - It consists of folkways, mores, culture, conventions and laws. These are values or rules that guide social behaviour in different contexts. While norms are implicit rules, laws are explicit rules. A law is a formal sanction defined by the government as a rule or principle that its citizens must follow. They are applicable to the whole society.</p> <p>Material aspects: - The tools and technologies, machines, buildings and modes of transportation as well as instruments of production and communication. But when the material aspects and technological dimensions change rapidly the non material aspects can lag behind in terms of values and norms. This can lead to a situation of cultural lag.</p>	6