1. What is Society and Community? Write down its difference.

Ans: Society refers to a group of people who share a common culture, territory, and social structure. Societies can vary widely in terms of their size, organization, and complexity, but they all have certain fundamental characteristics in common. It is the place where human live together with peace, established rules, cultures and co-operations and a place where we live into sharing our life experiences with other individuals. The society helps us to interact with different types of people and learn from them. Society means people living together, and it has rules that help them get along. The society is an important part of our life which plays a great role in our survival, development, and personality.

A community is a group of people who share a common interest or identity and who live together in a particular area. Communities can vary in size, from a small neighborhood to a large city or even a nation. They can also be based on many different factors, such as culture, religion, ethnicity, or profession. Communities have their own special ways of doing things, like cooking, music, language, and traditions. These things help make the community special and give people a feeling of being part of something important.

The difference between Society and Community are as follows: -

Factors	Society	Community
Definition	Society is a large group of people sharing similar customs and rituals.	A community is a group of people that have particular factors in common.
interactions	Communication and interactions are important in society. This helps in building social relationships.	People in a community communicate involuntarily. Therefore, it is not necessary to interact.
Size	Society is a wider compared to the community.	Comparatively, a community is smaller than society.
Geographical area.	Society doesnot have a specific geographical area.	the community has a specific geographical area.
Diversity	Society is heterogeneous, i.e., there is diversity among the members.	Community is homogenous, i.e., less or no diversity is present among the members.
Relationships	Society is a web of social relationships that cannot be touched. It is abstract.	Community is concrete i.e., it includes a particular area or a particular group of people.

2. Why do you think population size and distribution is important?

Ans: Populations size refers to the total number of individuals of as species that lives in a particular geographical area. It can be a group of animals, plants, or human living in the same geographical region. The populations can be influenced by a variety of factor, such as birth rate, death rate, migration and environmental conditions. To determine populations size, a census or survey is typically conducted, involving either counting every individual in the population. Understanding population size is important for planning and decision-making in a variety of fields, such as urban planning, resource management, and public health.

Distributions refers to the pattern or spread of individuals within a particular geographic area. It can also refer to the allocation of resources or benefits across a population, such as income or access to healthcare. It can be influenced by factors such as habitat availability, resource availability, and environmental conditions.

Population size and distribution have significant impacts on various aspects of human society, such as social, economic, and environmental conditions. The following are some reasons why these factors are important:

- **Resource allocation:** Knowing the population size and distribution helps to determine the allocation of resources such as food, water, and energy. This is important for policymakers and planners to ensure that everyone has access to the resources they need.
- **Social and economic planning**: Understanding the size and distribution of the population can aid in social and economic planning. This includes forecasting the demand for housing, transportation, and services such as education and healthcare.
- **Environmental impact:** The size and distribution of the population can also have a significant impact on the environment. For example, high population density in urban areas can lead to pollution, while low population density in rural areas can lead to land degradation.
- **Political representation:** Population size and distribution are also used to determine political representation, such as the number of representatives in a legislative body or the number of electoral votes a region receives.

In conclusion, Population size and distribution play a crucial role in shaping various aspects of human society, ranging from resource availability to political representation. Therefore, comprehending and managing these factors can promote sustainable social, economic, and environmental conditions, benefiting not only the present generation but also future generations.

3. How norms help in controlling the human behaviors and actions. Explains it with examples.

Ans: Social norms are the unwritten rules of behavior that guide how people interact with one another in society. These norms are shaped by a variety of factors, including cultural traditions, historical events, and social expectations. Laws, regulations, and social institutions are ways through which norms can be formalized, and failing to conform to these norms may lead to social consequences, such as disapproval, ostracism, or legal penalties.

In the view of **Robert Bierstadt,** "A norms is a rule or standard that governs our conduct in the social situations in which we participle".

Social norms play an important role in controlling human behavior and actions by providing guidelines for acceptable behavior within a society or group. When individuals are aware of and adhere to social norms, they are more likely to fit in with their peers and avoid negative consequences, such as social rejection or disapproval. Social norms can have both positive and negative effects on individuals and communities. They can promote cooperation and social harmony, but they can also reinforce inequality and discrimination.

Social norms can assist in regulating human behavior and actions in several ways: -

- **Traffic norms:** In many countries, there are strict norms regarding driving on roads. For example, driving on the right side of the road, obeying traffic signals, and wearing seatbelts are all considered socially acceptable behaviors. When individuals follow these norms, they reduce the likelihood of accidents and collisions, leading to safer roads.
- **Social Pressure:** Norms can create pressure on individuals to conform to certain patterns of behavior. For instance, within a classroom, interrupting someone while they

are speaking is generally considered impolite. Therefore, the norm of not interrupting puts social pressure on students to wait for their turn to speak.

- **Punishment:** Norms may be enforced through punishment for non-conformity, such as an employee facing disciplinary action for violating their workplace's dress code policy.

Overall, social norms provide a framework for individuals to navigate social situations and control their behaviors and actions in ways that are acceptable and beneficial to both themselves and the larger society.

4. What are social institutions? Explain it with examples.

Ans: Social institutions is an interrelated system of social roles and social norms, organized around the satisfaction of an important social need or social function. Institutions are organized patterns of beliefs and behaviors that are centers on basic social needs such as religion, politics, economics, family, educations and healthcare. Members of a society create institutions to meet their social and cultural needs and fulfill their requirements. They are important because they provide a framework for social organization and help to maintain social order. Some common examples of social institutions include:

Family: The family is a social institution that is fundamental to society. It is a group of people who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption and who live together as a unit. The family provides emotional support, socialization, and economic security.

Education: Education is another social institution that plays a crucial role in society. It provides individuals with the knowledge and skills they need to succeed in life. Schools and universities are important institutions that provide formal education and training.

Government: The government is a social institution that is responsible for maintaining law and order, providing public services, and protecting citizens' rights. Governments can take various forms, such as democracies, monarchies, and dictatorships.

Religion: Religion is a social institution that provides individuals with a set of beliefs, values, and practices that help to give meaning to their lives. Religion can take various forms, such as Christianity, Islam, Judaism, and Buddhism.

Economy: The economy is a social institution that is concerned with the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. It includes institutions such as banks, corporations, and markets.

Healthcare: Healthcare is a social institution that is concerned with maintaining and improving people's physical and mental health. It includes institutions such as hospitals, clinics, and medical research centers.

Overall, social institutions are essential to the functioning of society. They help to maintain social order and provide individuals with the resources and support they need to thrive.

5. Discuss the influence of modern technology in changing marriage institution with examples.

Ans: Marriage is an agreement between two individuals, which is usually recognized by law, and involves a commitment to share their lives and establish a family together. It is a cultural norm that varies among societies and religions and can be shaped by a range of factors, including social, economic, and political circumstances.

The institution of marriage has been greatly affected by modern technology, with profound changes in the way people meet, form relationships, and maintain long-distance relationships. The following are some examples of how technology has influenced the institution of marriage:

- **Online Dating:** The rise of online dating has revolutionized the way people meet and form relationships. Dating apps and websites have made it easier for individuals to connect with potential partners based on shared interests and preferences, breaking down geographical barriers.
- **Virtual Weddings:** With the advent of video conferencing technology, virtual weddings have become more popular during the pandemic. Couples can invite guests from around the world to attend their wedding virtually, eliminating the need for physical travel and making it possible for more people to attend.
- **Long-Distance Relationships:** Social media and video calling apps have made it easier for couples to maintain long-distance relationships. Couples can stay connected through regular communication, share moments and experiences, and maintain intimacy despite being physically apart.

- **Reproductive Technologies:** The use of assisted reproductive technologies such as in vitro fertilization (IVF) and surrogacy have enabled couples struggling with infertility to conceive and have children. These technologies have expanded the definition of the traditional family unit and challenged the notion of biological parenthood.
- **Divorce:** Technology has also influenced the divorce process, making it easier to file for divorce and access legal information and resources online. Social media platforms have also been cited in divorce cases, as evidence of infidelity or inappropriate behavior.

Overall, modern technology has had a profound impact on the institution of marriage, transforming the way people form relationships, maintain them, and even dissolve them. As technology continues to evolve, it will be interesting to see how it further shapes the institution of marriage in the future.

6. Differentiate between Ascribed and Achieved status.

Ans: Status refers to a person's position or rank with an individual, social group or society. It is based on factors such as occupations, income, education, and other social characteristics. Status can be either achieved or ascribed, meaning it can be earned by working hard or given by birth or family background.

The difference between Ascribed Status and Achieved Status are as follow: -

Factor	Ascribed Status	Achieved Status
Definitions	Ascribed status refers to the social position that a person is assigned at birth or due to their family background.	Achieved status refers to the social position that a person attains through their own dedication, commitment, skills, and qualities.
Nature	This is acquired by birth or passed down through family.	This should be achieved through hard work.
Society	Ascribed status is significant in traditional society.	Achieved status is vital in the modern and industrial community.

Status	The status is fixed and unchanged throughout life.	The status changes over time based on one's efforts.
Example	Caste, Class, ethnicity, religion are ascribed statuses.	Profession, Class position, Rank are Achieved Statuses.

7. How 'role' and status are interrelated?

Ans: A role can be defined as a set of responsibilities, duties, and behaviors that are associated with a particular position, function, or status within an organization, group, or society. Roles define what is expected of an individual in a particular context and provide a framework for how that individual is expected to behave, interact with others, and fulfill their obligations. Roles can be formal or informal, and they can be assigned or assumed. Examples of roles include a teacher, a manager, a parent, a student, a friend, or a citizen.

Status can be defined as a social position or rank that an individual hold in a particular context, society, or group. Status is typically determined by a combination of factors such as wealth, occupation, education, family background, and personal characteristics. Status can be hierarchical, with some positions or ranks being considered higher or more prestigious than others. For example, in some societies, being a doctor or lawyer may be considered a higher status than being a farmer or laborer. Status can also be ascribed or achieved, meaning that it can be assigned based on factors outside of an individual's control, such as their race or gender, or it can be earned through personal achievement and effort. Additionally, status can have a significant impact on an individual's opportunities, social interactions, and overall quality of life.

Roles and status are interrelated in that an individual's status often determines the roles they are expected to play within a particular context or society. For example, someone who holds a high-status position, such as a CEO or a government official, may be expected to play certain roles such as making important decisions, leading teams, and representing the organization in public. On the other hand, someone with a lower status may be expected to play different roles, such as following orders, completing tasks, and providing support.

Roles can also influence an individual's status. For example, if someone is particularly skilled or effective in their role, they may be recognized and promoted to a higher status position. Similarly, if someone is not performing well in their role or is violating social norms associated with that role, their status may be negatively affected.

Overall, roles and status are interconnected in that they both shape an individual's expectations and behaviors within a particular context or society. The two concepts work together to create a system of social organization that helps individuals understand their place in society and how they are expected to interact with others.

8. Why status should be ranked-order position?

Ans: Social status refers to the relative position or standing of an individual or group within a society or social group. It is often based on various factors such as wealth, occupation, education, family background, race, gender, and other demographic characteristics. Social status is often ranked or ordered within a society, creating a social hierarchy that reflects the distribution of power and resources. This hierarchy can be used to maintain social stability and order, but it can also perpetuate inequality and oppression.

Status should be ranked-order position in a society because it helps to establish a clear structure for social interactions and relationships. When status positions are ranked, individuals can understand their place in society and the roles and expectations that come with that position. This can help maintain social stability and order by providing a framework for individuals to follow rules and norms. Ranking status positions can also facilitate social mobility, as individuals may be able to move up or down the social ladder based on their own efforts and abilities. For example, someone from a lower social class may be able to improve their status by acquiring education or wealth.

However, it is important to note that ranking status positions can also perpetuate inequality and oppression in society, particularly when the system is based on factors such as race, gender, or socioeconomic status. Therefore, societies must strive to create a more equitable and just social system by recognizing and challenging such hierarchies.

9. Explain social Imagination with examples.

Ans: Social imagination is a term coined by sociologist C. Wright Mills, which refers to the ability to understand how individual experiences and actions are shaped by larger social forces and historical context. It involves stepping outside of one's personal experiences and understanding how they are influenced by factors such as culture, social structures, politics, and economics. Social imagination is a way of understanding the relationship between the individual and society. It encourages individuals to question their own assumptions and beliefs, and to recognize that their personal experiences are shaped by larger social forces, such as class, race, gender, and culture. It also encourages individuals to consider how their own actions and choices contribute to the broader social context.

Social imagination can be better understood through examples. Here are a few:

- **The personal is political:** This is a famous phrase that highlights the connection between personal experiences and larger social issues. For example, a woman who experiences gender discrimination at work may recognize that her experience is not unique to her, but rather a reflection of broader societal gender norms and power structures.
- **Economic inequality:** Social imagination can help us understand how economic inequality is not just an individual issue, but a systemic one. For example, a person who is struggling financially may recognize that their personal struggles are not solely the result of their own actions or choices, but rather a reflection of larger economic structures and policies.
- **Racism and discrimination:** Social imagination can help individuals recognize how racism and discrimination operate within society, and how they can be challenged and transformed. For example, a person who witnesses or experiences racism may recognize that their personal experience is not an isolated incident, but rather a reflection of larger societal attitudes and practices.
- **Environmental issues:** Social imagination can help us understand how environmental issues are not just individual concerns, but rather collective ones that affect society as a whole. For example, a person who is concerned about climate change may recognize that their personal choices and actions contribute to larger environmental issues, and that collective action is necessary to address these issues.

Overall, social imagination encourages individuals to look beyond their personal experiences and recognize the larger societal and historical forces that shape their lives and

the lives of others. It helps individuals to think critically about these forces and work towards positive social change.

10. Explain conflict theory and evolutionary theory.

Ans: Conflict theory is a sociological perspective that views society as a system characterized by inequality and competition for resources and power. This theory suggests that social order and stability are maintained by the domination of the powerful over the weak, rather than through shared values and cooperation.

Conflict theorists argue that society is made up of different social groups that have unequal access to resources, opportunities, and power. These groups are often defined by characteristics such as race, gender, class, and sexuality, and they are constantly competing with each other for scarce resources such as jobs, housing, and education.

According to conflict theory, the dominant group in society, often referred to as the ruling class, uses its power and resources to maintain its dominance and control over the subordinate groups. This can include the use of force, coercion, and manipulation to ensure that the interests of the ruling class are served, even at the expense of the subordinate groups.

Overall, conflict theory provides a critical perspective on society and highlights the role that power, inequality, and competition play in shaping social structures and relationships.

Evolutionary theory is a scientific explanation for how species change and adapt over time. It is based on the idea that all living things share a common ancestor and that changes in the genetic makeup of a population over time can lead to the development of new species.

The basic principles of evolutionary theory were first outlined by Charles Darwin in the mid-19th century, but the theory has been refined and expanded upon over the years. The key elements of the theory include:

- **Natural selection:** This is the process by which organisms with traits that are advantageous for survival and reproduction are more likely to pass those traits on to

their offspring. Over time, these advantageous traits become more common in the population, while less advantageous traits become less common.

- **Genetic variation:** Individuals within a population exhibit genetic variation, which can lead to differences in physical traits, behavior, and other characteristics.

- **Inheritance:** Offspring inherit their traits from their parents, and some traits are more likely to be passed down than others.

- **Time:** Evolutionary change occurs over long periods of time, and the rate of change can be affected by factors such as environmental conditions, competition for resources, and genetic drift.

Evolutionary theory has been supported by a wide range of evidence, including the fossil record, comparative anatomy and physiology, and molecular biology. It has also been applied to many fields beyond biology, including psychology, sociology, and economics.

11.Define sociology and its nature. Explain briefly.

Sociology is the scientific study of human society, social behavior, and social interactions. It seeks to understand the ways in which individuals and groups interact with each other within social structures and cultural contexts. Sociology examines how social institutions, such as families, schools, governments, and religions, shape our beliefs and behaviors, and how these institutions are themselves shaped by larger social, economic, and political forces.

According **August Comte**," sociology is a science of social phenomena".

According **Max weber**," sociology is the study of human interaction and interrelations, their conditions and consequences".

The nature of sociology can be explained in several ways:

- **Empirical:** Sociology is an empirical science, which means that it relies on empirical evidence to develop and test theories about social behavior. It uses a range of research methods, such as surveys, interviews, observations, and statistical analysis to collect and analyze data.

- **Critical:** Sociology is a critical science that seeks to challenge and question established beliefs and assumptions about society. It examines power relationships, social inequality, and structural constraints that affect individuals and groups in society.

- **Interdisciplinary:** Sociology is an interdisciplinary field that draws on a range of other disciplines, such as anthropology, psychology, economics, political science, and history, to better understand the complexities of social life.

- **Objective:** Sociology aims to be objective and impartial in its study of social phenomena. It seeks to provide a clear and accurate understanding of social behavior, without being influenced by personal biases or opinions.

- **Applied:** Sociology is an applied science that seeks to use its knowledge and research to address social problems and improve society. It provides insights into social issues, such as poverty, crime, and inequality, and helps to develop policies and interventions that can address these problems.

Overall, sociology is a dynamic and constantly evolving field that seeks to understand the complexities of human society and to use this understanding to improve the quality of life for individuals and groups within society.