

Chapter 1:

1) What is Sociology?

Ans: Sociology is simply the scientific study of human social life, social behaviour, and human groups. It focuses on social relationships, its influence on human behaviour and how it contributes to the development and changes in society.

In a rapidly changing world full of conflicts, tension and social division, sociology brings the opportunity to control our destiny and shape our lives for the better.

2) Why Sociology? Or 3) The importance or The role of sociology in our lives.

Ans: Sociology is important because:

- a. It makes us aware of cultural differences
- b. It allows us to gain different perspectives of the social world
- c. Helps us understand ourselves better
- d. Enlightens us about the history of the world; how the world came about
- e. Helps us predict what directions the society will take in the future

3) Sociological Imagination?

Ans: The sociological imagination is an awareness of the relationship between an individual and the wider society. It is based on the ability to view our own society as an outsider might, rather than from the perspective of our limited experiences and cultural biases. This awareness helps us connect our own little world to the vast world out there.

4) Perspectives of Sociology? or

Name four major theoretical perspectives sociologists use. Mention the key persons.

[4]

Ans:

1. Functionalist Perspective:
It emphasises the way in which the parts of a society are structured to maintain its stability. Talcott Parsons, a Harvard University sociologist, was a key figure in the development of functionalist theory.
2. Conflict Perspective:
It assumes that social behaviour is best understood in terms of conflict or tension between competing groups. Wright Mills is known as the founder of modern conflict theory.
3. Feminist Perspective:
It sees inequity in gender as central to all behaviour and organisation. Ida Wells-Barnett explored what it meant to be female and Black in the United States. Her work established her as one of the earliest feminist theorists.
4. Interactionist Perspective:
It is concerned primarily with everyday forms of social interaction, including symbols and other types of nonverbal communication. George Herbert Mead is widely regarded as the founder of the interactionist perspective.

5) Briefly state the differences between the conflict and the functionalist perspectives with relevant examples. [6]

Ans:

1. Functionalism suggests that each individual contributes to the society's overall performance and stability while conflict theory suggests that the society is in a state of never ending conflict.
2. For functionalists, slow social change is preferred since rapid changes threaten social order. On the other hand, conflict theory supports radical change and suggests that it may have positive effects
3. In functionalism, social order is maintained through cooperation and consensus whereas, in conflict theory, social order is maintained through force and coercion.
- 4.

Chapter 2:

6) Socio-Cultural Evolution And Approach?

Ans: Sociocultural evolution refers to the process of change and development in human societies that result from cumulative growth in their stores of cultural information. This term refers to long term trends in societies resulting from the interplay of continuity, innovation and selection.

(details...)

7) Lenski's Different Types of Class?

Ans: In Gerhard Lenski's view, it is a society's level of technology that is critical for its survival. He has broken the level of societies into five types:

1. Pre Industrial
 - a. Hunters and gatherers,
 - b. Horticultural and Pastoral,
2. Agrarian,
3. Industrial/Modern, and
4. Post industrial/Post Modern

Chapter 4:

8) What Is Culture? and 10) Elements of culture or

Define culture and the elements of culture.

[5]

Ans:

Culture

Elements of Culture:

1. **Language** - the symbolic system by which people in a culture communicate with one another.
2. **Norms** or rules that guide human behaviour, are mainly of two types, formal and informal.
Some examples of norms are: greetings, dining etiquette, being honest, not lying, not cheating etc.
3. **Sanctions**
4. **Values** and beliefs

9) Briefly discuss how nonmaterial elements of culture play a stronger role in building up an individual's social identity

[15]

Ans: Non-material culture refers to ways of using material objects and customs, beliefs, philosophies, governments and patterns of communication, whereas material culture refers to the physical or technological aspects of our daily lives.

10) Types of Culture?

Ans: There are two types of cultures:

1. **Material Culture** -
Material culture refers to the physical or technological aspects of our daily lives.
2. **Non-material Culture** -
Non-material culture refers to ways of using material objects and customs, beliefs, philosophies, governments and patterns of communication.

11) Development of Culture?

Ans:

12) Aspects of Cultural Variation?

Ans: Cultural variation can be defined as the differences among individuals that exist because they have acquired different behaviour as a result of some form of social learning.

Some aspects of cultural variation are as follows:

1. Cultural Lag
2. Subculture
3. Counterculture
4. Hippie Group Culture