



1. What are the main problems of national integration in India?

Ans: The problems of India are linguistic identity, regionalism, demand for separate states and terrorism etc. create hindrances in the way of national integration. Due to these problems, usually strikes, riots and mutual fights take place, which have posed a severe threat to national unity and integration.

2. Why is sociology a distinct subject in comparison with all other subjects?

Ans: Sociology is a subject with which everyone knows something about society. Other subjects are learnt at home, school or elsewhere through instructions but much of our growth in years as it appears to be acquired naturally or automatically.

3. What are the basic functions of a society?

Ans: Sociologists and social anthropologists have adopted the term function from biological sciences where it has been used for certain organic processes necessary for the maintenance of the organisms. Basic functions necessary for continuity and survival of any society are :

(i) Recruitment of members

(ii) Socialization

(iii) Production and distribution of goods and services and preservation of order.

4. What do you understand by social structure?

Ans: A society consists of

(i) Males and females, adults and children, various occupational and religious groups and so on.

(ii) The interrelationship between various that of parents and children and between various groups.

(iii) Finally, all the parts of the society are put together and system are interrelated and complementary concepts.

5. Why is the social map provided to us in childhood by the deluding socialization essential?

Ans: Social maps are provided by our parent siblings, relatives and neighbour. It may be specific and partial. It provides us only with common sense or unlearnt or perceivable knowledge which may or may not be real. A proper use and application of reflexivity is essential for drawing other kinds of maps. It is sociological perspective that teaches us the procedure of drawing social maps, wholesome and exclusive.

6. What is community identity? Discuss its characteristics.

Ans: Community that provides us the language and cultural values through which we comprehend the world. It is based on birth and belongings and never on some form of acquired qualification or accomplishment. Birth based identity is called ascriptive because this does not involve any choice on the part of the individual's concerned. It is actually worthless and discriminating. These ascriptive identities are very hard to shake off because irrespective of our efforts to disown them, others may continue to identify us by those very markers of belonging.

Such ascriptive identity is the most deterrant to self-realisation. Expanding and overlapping circles of community ties i.e. family,

kinship, caste, ethnicity, language, region or religion give meaning to our world and give us sense of identity, of who we are.

7. What is Self-reflexivity?

Ans: Sociology can show us what we look like to others. It can teach us how to look at ourselves from outside, so to speak. It is called "Self-reflexivity" or sometimes just "Reflexivity".

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