**SOLVED PAST PAPER OF SOCIOLOGY 2014**

**Long Questions**

**Q1: Define the term “Sociology”? Sociology is the scientific study of human relationship and interaction elaborate?**

**A:** The science or study of the origin, development, organization, and functioning of human society; the science of the fundamental laws of social relations, institutions, etc. Sociology is the scientific study of society, including patterns of social relationships, social interaction, and culture. It is a social science that uses various methods of empirical investigation and critical analysis, to develop a body of knowledge about social order, acceptance, and change.

Sociology is the systematic and scientific study of human social life. Sociologists study people as they form groups and interact with one another. The groups they study may be small, such as married couples, or large, such as a subculture of suburban teenagers. Sociology places special emphasis on studying societies, both as individual entities and as elements of a global perspective. The study of the development, structure, and functioning of human society. Sociology is an attempt to understand how membership in one's social group affects individual behavior.

The scientific revolution (16th century) encouraged the use of evidence to substantiate theories.

Sociology is the study of human social relationships and institutions. Sociology’s subject matter is diverse, ranging from crime to religion, from the family to the state, from the divisions of race and social class to the shared beliefs of a common culture, and from social stability to radical change in whole societies. Unifying the study of these diverse subjects of study is sociology’s purpose of understanding how human action and consciousness both shape and are shaped by surrounding cultural and social structures.

Sociology is a science every bit as much as biology or chemistry. Social sciences, like natural and biological sciences, use a vigorous methodology. This means that a social scientist clearly states the problems he or she is interested in and clearly spells out how he or she arrives at their conclusions.

**Q2: Write a detailed note on:**

1. **The symbolic interactionist perspective?**
2. **The functionalist perspective?**
3. **The conflict perspective?**

**A:** Repeated as same as Solved past Paper of Sociology 2015…………

**Q3: Define ‘Social Control’? Explain in detail the various means of social control?**

**A.** Social control is define as “It is the term sociologist apply to those mechanisms by which any society maintains a normative social system. It refers to all the ways and means by which society enforces conformity to its norms.”

Social Control is a concept that refers to the ways in which people’s thoughts, feelings, emotions appearance and behavior are regulated in social systems.

* “Generally speaking, social control is nothing but control of the society over individuals. In order to maintain the organization and the order of society man has to be kept under some sort of control. This control is necessary in order to have desired behavior from the individual and unable him to develop social qualities”.

**. Gillin Say: “**Social Control is the system of measures, suggestions, persuasions, restrain and coercion by whatever means including physical force by which society brings into conformity to the approved pattern of behavior, a sub group or by which a group molds into conformity its members”.

* **Various Means of Social Control:**

The working of the means of social control have generated immense interest among the sociologists. Social control has always been there, though its operational character has to change from age to age. The Present day industrialization, urbanization, quick mean of transportation and communication, village, mobility to people, the rise of towns, cities, metropolitan areas and the mixing of the people , like of which never had been before, has bought the old values shambles.

* **Informal Means of Social Control:**

**1) Norms:**

Norms are rooted in the institution. They provide the standard of behavior and are regularity in behavior.

**2) Value:**

It consists of culturally defined goals. It involves various degrees of sentiments and significant.

**3) Folk Ways:**

Folk are a people with a community sense. They have a uniform and a common way of living. This constitutes the folk way.

**4) Mores:**

Mores are such folk ways as are based on value judgement and are deeply rooted in the community life.

**5) Custom:**

Custom is a rule or norm of actions. It is the result of some social expediency. It is automatic in character.

**6) Belief System:**

Belief system has deeply influenced man’s behavior. It has provided the sanction to the social norms and conditioned the growth of culture.

**7) Ideology:**

Social determination of thinking is ideology. Social thinking has always been influenced by Ideology.

**8) Social Suggestions:**

S.S and ideas are an important method of social control. Through these suggestions and ideologies, society controls the behavior.

**9) Religion:**

Religion is the powerful agency of social control. It controls man’s relation to the force of his physical and social environment.

**10) Art:**

It is the combination of religious and morality, ideals and so many things. Art is an indirect and inadvertent manner which trains the child and individual for either way of life.

* **Formal means of Social Control:**

**1) Education:**

Education is a great tool for social control. It develops moral, intellection and social control and social values in individuals.

**2) Law:**

Law is for all practical purpose. It is the general condition prescribed by the state, and the number of body are expected to follow it in given conditions. It is meant for all.

**3) Coercion:**

Force as a means of social control is an ancient as the society itself. In variating degree, it has been used by all societies.

* **Types of Forms of Social Control:**

By Karl Mannheim, the famous social thinker…..

1. **Direct Social Control**
2. **Indirect Social Control**

**SHORT QUESTIONS**

**Q4: Define the term ethics, can ethics play an important role for peace and prosperity. comments?**

**A: Ethics:**

Ethics are self-regulatory guideline for making decisions and defining profession. When an organization is full of people making better decisions, it creates “culture of integrity” a supportive, positive atmosphere that builds morals, festers, internal and external loyalty and improves reputation.

Ethics is a systemic and critical analysis of morality, of the moral factor that guide human conduct in a particular society or practice.

* **Ethics role of peace and prosperity:**

When actual moral values, rules and duties are subjected to ethical analysis, their relation to basic human interest shared by people is important.

A more recent task to ethic is to resist those tendencies of globalization, marketization and technologization that erode both diversity and valuable aspect of culture identity and May even have that threaten human rights.

Ethics is the branch of philosophy that involve systemizing, defining and recommending concept of right and wrong conduit.

Basically it ask the question “what is the best way for people live”? and what actions are right wrong in particular circumstances”? Ethics are most import for a society in that they guide the general intercourse in people. Different societies often have different ethics. For instance in ancient. Athens and Sparta both considered it ethical to hold salves.

It is suggest that most of the global threats we face today are rooted in the deeper issues of ethics and values in the international politics.

Ethics and values plays an important role in the makeup of an individual, a community and a nation. Therefore ethics should play an important role in international relations too. To the perspective of human rights, ethics also insists upon the equal worth of all people whether they live within or outside the country.

The current military paradigm of problems solving conflicts with concern of human rights, ethics advocates to protect all people from aggression.

**Q5: Explain the various characteristics of sociology that distinguish it from other disciplines?**

**A:** Sociology is the branch of knowledge which has some unique feature. It is different from other sciences in several reputes. The following are the main and unique characteristics of sociology:

**(i).** **Sociology is an independent Science**

Sociology is a specific science having its own branches of knowledge. It is not treated or studied as a branch of any other science.

**(ii).** **Sociology is a social science, not a physical science (it studies human beings, the social behavior, social activities as well as social life.)**

Sociology belongs to the family of social sciences and is considered as the mother of all sciences. It is the study of the behavior, action and social activities of a man.

**(iii). It is a categorical Science:**

Sociology is not concern to study the moral or immoral, wright and wrong, good or bad/evil problems. It studies the general phenomena of social life.

**(iv). Pure Science Not an Applied Science:**

The main aim of pure sciences is the acquisition of knowledge which is indispensable for sociologists, scientists and other social worker as well as for anthropologists.

**(v). Sociology is all about generalizing, not particularizing or individualizing:**

There is no specifications and limitations the study of social system. It tries to find general law and principals about human interaction association.

**(vi). Sociology is both rational and an empirical science.( it is both dynamic with relations and the theories and observation, experimentation)**

Rational and Empirical are two main approaches in scientific study. Sociology applies both the approaches on its study. Rationalization is the collection of facts while empirical is the arrangement and coordination of these facts. Facts and theories are interrelated to each other.

**Q7: Discuss the valuable services of “August Comete” and “Emile Durkheim” for the development of sociology?**

**A: August Comete:**

In college at the University of Montpellier, Comte became infatuated with the ideals of the French Revolution. That is, he became really interested in the way that members of society rose up to rid themselves of the monarchy and to form a republic where everyone had the opportunity to become powerful.

Comte dropped out of college and began studying on his own. He looked for patterns in the way that society behaved, including trying to figure out how society works. In 1826, when he was approaching the age of 30, Comte decided to present his social theory to the world in a series of lectures. However, he only got to deliver about a third of the lectures before he was hospitalized with a mental illness.

For the next 15 years, Comte was in and out of hospitals for psychiatric problems. But this didn't stop him from writing an influential series of books, collectively known as the ***Course in Positive*** Philosophy, where he said that society, like nature, operates under its own set of laws and should be studied the same way we study nature: with science.

Comte believed that the physical sciences, like physics and mathematics, should be complemented with a new type of science: the social sciences, which would study society using the same scientific principles. Putting his love of science together with his fascination with society, he coined the term **sociology** to describe the study of social behavior.

**Emile Durkheim:**

His major contribution is his study on religion , his study on division of labour in society and how it effects solidarity.Plus he tried to explain suicide from sociological perspective and showing that suicide was not entirely a psychological fact.He also gave sociology a distict method to do research which was explained in the concept of social fact.He was one of the pioneers in sociology and played an important role in establishing sociology as an independent discipline.

**The Contribution of “Emile Durkheim” Towards Sociology!**

**.**Among the contemporary Sociologists Emile Durkheim, the French genius occupies an important place. He was born in 1858 at Epinal in France. Mostly he was a teacher of sociology in the University of Bordeaux and Paris. He had some major works which became a dominant force in the development of Sociology. In fact, most of his theories were devoted to the study of social order. His opinion was that social disorders were not the necessary parts of the modern world and could be reduced by social reforms. **Some of the important works of Durkheim’s are the following.**

**(i)**  Le Suicide (The Suicide)-1897

**(ii)** De La Division du Travill Sociale (The Social Division of Labour)-1893 ADVERTISEMENTS:

**(iii)** Les Forms Elementaries de La-yie Religiouse (The Elementary Forms of religious life)—1912

**(iv)** Education at Sociology (Education and Sociology)-1922.

**OR**

Durkheim began by publishing articles, first on the German academic life. In 1893 came his first monumental work on the The Social Division of Labor. He published his second major study The Rules of Sociological Method in 1895 and completed his trilogy in 1897 with Suicide. His final book was entitled, Totemism: The Elementary Forms of Religious Life in 1912.

He created a distinct identity to sociology as a discipline with his concept of distinct social reality which can be understood and explained in terms of social facts. He made sociology a study of social facts thus effectively creating a clear scope for the subject culling it out of What was earlier studied by psychology and philosophy.

His second book "The Rules of sociological Method", he clearly states the methods that are to be followed by a sociologist while studying the society. In this book he discusses three methods of carrying out research in a positive science like sociology. These methods are observation, experimentation and generalization. This book formed the framework which was later demonstrated by durkheim in letter and spirit through in studies. His Study of suicide reaffirms his belief that causal relationship can be established between social phenomenon. Next study of Religion demonstrates the utility of functional explanation in sociology.

In his third book,Le Suicide He had used considerable statistical ingenuity to reject the early theories for giving extra social factors such as climate, heredity, mental alienation as causes of suicide, and established a causal relationship between suicide and lack of cohesion. To support his own findings he used the empirical data collected from many societies and cultures. Durkheim identified three basic types of suicide: Egoistic suicide, Altruistic suicide,and Anomic suicide based on the empirical evidences and added Fatalistic Suicide based on historical evidence. This work stands as a landmark in the sociological tradition as the first work which successfully combines theory with empirical evidence.

In his last major book,Totemism: The Elementary Forms of Religious Life(1912), he gave the description and detailed analysis of simplistic form religion, Totemism as practiced by Aboriginal Australian tribes. He derived general theory of religion from the study of the simplest and most primitive of religious institutions like totemism. He began by refuting the existing theories of Animism by Tylor and naturism by Max Muelleron the grounds of them promoting religion as an illusion with reliance on spirit and supernatural forces. Religion according to Durkheim is very much real, permanent and transcendent. The essence of religion according to him is divided into Sacred and Profane. Durkheim defines religion as a unified system of beliefs and practices relative to sacred things,that is to say things set apart and forbidden-beliefs and practices that unite in one simple moral community called a Church, all those who adhere to it.

