

Family of patrilocal residence

This type of family exists where all the decisions and authority carried out by the father line where he's the head of the family and all the society and his family is known by patrilocal residence.

Example: Naga, the Negros

Polygamous family

Polygamous family is a form of marriage in which one man marriage more than one woman at a given time. It was practiced in most of the ancient civilization. That is among African Negros, the Naga, etc.

Monogamous family

Monogamous family is a form of in which marriage take place between one man and one woman. From primitive to civilised people monogamy is most widespread form of marriage. It is practice among the tribes such as Khasis, Santhals etc. As well as it is practice among the Indian family. This is known as monogamous family.

Q. What are the other elements of a community?

Ans: The other elements of a community are--

1. Stability: Beside locality and community sentiments it must have stability. A temporary group like mob or a crowd cannot form a community because these temporary groups never last long. For a

community there must have a permanent group like in a permanent place. This is known as stability.

2. Size of community: There is no any bar about the size of community. It may be big or a small in size. A city or village or district may a size of community. Hence there may be there small and some big communities.

3. Regulations of relations: In every community there are some systems which are known as customs, traditions, morals etc. Which help to regulate the relation of its members.

Q. Who has defined the word social group?

Ans: Sociologist Charles Horton Cooley (German philosopher)

Q. Write some important definitions of social groups.

Ans: According to Mac Iver, "In the human field, by group, we mean any collection of human beings who are brought into social relationship with one another.

According to Ogburn and Nimkoff, whenever two or more individual come together and influence one another they might say to constitute a social group. "

According to Horton and Hunt,

"Groups are aggregates or categories of people who have a consciousness of membership and of interaction.

#Same of the other example of secondary group--

Books, journals, research papers etc.

Reference group

Q. Who has formed the concept of reference group?

Ans: In sociology, the concept of reference group behaviour was given by 'Hayman'

Q. Who was the other sociologist who has further elaborated these concepts?

Ans: Turner, Merton and Sheriff elaborated these concepts.

Q. Write some of the definitions of reference group?

Ans: According to Sheriff, "Reference group are those group to which individual relates himself as a part or to which he relates himself psychologically.

According to Merton "Reference group behaviour theory aims to systematise the determinants and consequences of those processes of evaluation and in which individual takes the values of other individuals or group is known as reference group.

Q. What are the important characteristics of reference group behaviour?

Ans:

- 1) The individual or group considers the behaviour of the other individual or group as ideal behaviour and emited it.
- 2) The individual or group compares himself or itself with the other individual or group.
- 3) The individual or group desires to rise higher in the social scale where he compared with other individual or group.

Q. What do you mean by in group and out group were individuals?

Ans: The distinction between in group and out group is actually expressed in "we" and "they" or other. But distinction between we and they is a matter of situational definition. An individual belongs not to one group but to many groups, the membership of which are overlapping. As a member of a family, he is "we" with the other members of that family, but when he meets in club to which the other members of family do not belong to these members, he become they for limited purposes. So, distinction between ingroup and out group.

So, in this way individual belongs to a variety of groups in society.

Q. What is the other characteristics of in group?

Ans: Ethno Centrism. (William Sumner) (Ethno Centrism is that view of things in which one's own group is the centre of everything and others scaled and rated with reference to it. This is known as Ethno Centrism).

Q. Write some of the definitions of culture.

Ans: According to E. B. Tylore, " culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, arts, belief, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities acquired by man as a member of society"

According to Red Fill "culture is an organised body of conventional understanding manifests in art and artifact which persisting through tradition, characteristics of man .

Q. Write some important characteristics or features of social group.

Ans: Some of the important characteristics of social group pointed out below--

1. Reciprocal relation: members of a group are interrelated with each other then they are said to have reciprocal relationship
2. Sense of unity: the members of a group are united by sense of unity.
3. We-feeling: the members of a group help each other and defend their interest collectively
4. Group norms : every group has it's own rules or norms which the members are supposed to follow.
5. Similar behavior : the members of a group behave in a similar way for the pursued of common interests.

Polyandrous family

Polyandrous family is a form of family in which marriage takes place one woman with several man. Where this type of family exists in Tiya, the Khasi etc.

Matrilocal residence

Matrilocal residence is another type of family where all the decisions and authority is carried out by mother side and she is the head of the family and this type of society exists among Khasi society. This is known Matrilocal residence.