

Self evaluation
Lecture 3: Nature of Society: Individuals and Groups

Instructions: Please read the following instructions carefully before writing your answers:

- 1) Each Question carries 1 mark.
- 2) There are four alternatives - (A), (B), (C), (D) given against each question out of which only one is the most appropriate answer. If (A) is correct, round on the correct alternative like (A).
- 3) **The discarded answer if any, must be crossed properly and supported by initial of the candidate.**
- 4) If a question is answered wrongly or more than one answers are marked, 0.25 marks will be deducted for each such question.

Fill in the blanks:

Q.1. As compared to secondary groups primary groups have more of:

- (A) Face to face interaction (B) Money (C) Power (D) None of these

Q.2. The concept of primary and secondary groups is given by:

- (A) Talcott Parsons (B) C.H.Cooley (C) Karl Marx (D) Emile Durkheim

Q.3. Traditionally, in India people married within:

- (A) Village (B) Kinship (C) Caste (D) Gotra

Q.4. Grammar of a language is part of:

- (A) Taboos (B) Mores (C) Culture (D) Folkways

Q.5. Patriarchy is associated with power of:

- (A) Children (B) Women (C) Businessmen (D) Men

Q.6. Among folkways, mores and taboos greater sentiments are attached with:

- (A) Folkways (B) Mores (C) Taboos (D) Equal sentiments are attached with all

Q.7. A village community is an example of:

- (A) First degree of social group (B) Second degree of social group (C) Third degree of social group (D) Fourth degree of social group

Q.8. Higher degree groups have higher:

- (A) Social organization (B) Size (C) Prestige (D) Resources

Q.9. In the beginning of the 20th century in India the percentage of people living in rural areas was:

- (A) Less than 5 percent (B) 10 percent (C) 25 percent (D) 50 percent

Q.10. With increasing mobility, integration, and identity the world is moving towards becoming a:

(A) Society (B) Mores (C) Matriarchy (D) Primary group

Subjective questions

- Q.1. Identify five rules of behavior connected with marriage. What are the sources of these rules? What happens if some people violate the rules?
- Q.2. What are the differences between folkways and mores? What kinds of mores are called taboos? Give examples of folkways, mores and taboos from your community.
- Q.3. What is the meaning of higher degree group?
- Q.4. Will you say that India has a patriarchal system? What are your arguments to support this?
- Q.5. What is the difference between primary and secondary groups? Find out from the net who introduced the concept of primary and secondary groups in sociology.

Exercises

- E.1. Identify five differences in the nature of relationship within family and the nature of relationship between office colleagues in a government organization.
- E.2. Decide that you will not follow any folkway for one day. What things will you not have to do on the day? Will it be possible for you even for one day? What will be your friends' reactions in case you violate all the folkways?
- E. 3. What are your religious beliefs? Are they not same as of your community? If they are same does this imply that community is the major source of religious beliefs? Are there some other sources of religious beliefs also?
- E.4. Write an essay on the possibility of emergence of world society free from national boundaries.
- E.5. Can you live completely for the sake of society? What personal interests you will have to forgo then? Portray the picture of your life in that condition.