



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 7734158

Roll No. 23261026498
Total Mark 58/75.00

Exam BACHELOR OF ARTS_DEC-2023
Subject A070101T - INTRODUCTION TO BASIC CONCEPTS OF

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 4/5

1B 4/5

1C 4/5

1D 4/5

1E 4/5

1F 4/5

1G 4/5

1H 4/5

1I 4/5

2 0/15

3 12/15

4 0/15

5 0/15

6 0/15

7 10/15

8 0/15

9 0/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-I

Date of Exam : 9-12-2023 Shift : Morning Room No. : 19
 Paper Code: A070101T Subject: Sociology Year/Sem : 1
 Name of Candidate: Vaishnavi Gupta
 Roll No. : 23261026498


 Signature of Candidate

 Signature of Invigilator

 COE Facsimile

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
(d)										
(e)										
(f)										
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(i)										
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Total										
Total Marks in Figures									Max. Marks	
Total Marks in Words										



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 Paper Code
 Signature of Evaluator

PART-III

Course : BA
 Session 2023-24 Year/Semester : 1
 Subject Name : Sociology
 Medium : English Hindi
 Paper Code : A070101T
 Exam Date : 09/12/2023
 Name of Candidate : VAISHNAVI GUPTA
 Father's Name : RAJAN K. GUPTA

कॉलेज कोड का कोड एग्जाम सेंटर का कोड
 College Code Exam Centre Code

K N O 1 A A ● 0 0 E B 1 ● 1 F D 2 2 2 H J 3 3 3 ● K 4 4 4 L L 5 5 5 R M 6 6 6 S ● 7 7 7 U T 8 8 8 U 9 9 9 W	K N O 1 A A ● 0 0 E B 1 ● 1 F D 2 2 2 H J 3 3 3 ● K 4 4 4 L L 5 5 5 R M 6 6 6 S ● 7 7 7 U T 8 8 8 U 9 9 9 W
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एग्जाम का प्रकार
 Type of Exam

Regular Eng/ Hindi
 External Ex-Student
 Private Re-Ex
 Back Paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

7734158

A070101T
Paper Code

PART-IV

एन्रोलमेंट नंबर एग्जाम का कोड
 Enrolment Number Candidate's Roll Number Paper Code

C S J M A 2 3 0 0 0 1 0 2 9 7 3 2 3 2 6 1 0 2 6 4 9 8 0 0 0 0 0 ● 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 ● 1 1 1 1 1 1 ● 2 ● 2 2 2 ● 2 2 2 2 3 ● 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 ● 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 ● 6 6 6 ● 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 ● 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 ● 9	A070101T ● ● 0 ● 0 ● 0 N B 1 1 1 ● 1 ● P C 2 2 2 2 2 2 R E 3 3 3 3 3 3 ● F 4 4 4 4 4 4 G 5 5 5 5 5 5 Z 6 6 6 6 6 6 = 7 ● 7 7 7 7 A 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9
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 Signature of Candidate

 Signature of Invigilator

C S Facsimile


 COE Facsimile

नोट - 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवरण पत्रों के कुछ भाग पर अधिक सही निर्देशों को आवश्यकतापूर्वक पूरक करें।
 2. केंद्र में परी करने वाली उम्मीदवारों को सभी भागों से शुद्ध को जांचें। 3. पत्रों को काले या नीले सॉलरपेन से भरें।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below, blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.

5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/electronic/digital/ watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु :

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्दिष्ट स्थान को छोड़कर अनुप्रश्नक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क़ागज़ कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका को साफ़ोठ अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद प्रसू करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लायें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज़ के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल घड़ी, डिजिटल बॉय, कॉपी, घुलक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन को अलगत आती हैं। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही देसरी सेल साइंटिफिक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में सफेद न रत्न न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में विषयवर्ष। ऐसा कगज़ अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

उत्तरपुस्तिकाओं के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रश्न पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कगज़ - पृष्ठ को दूसरी तरफ कुल न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर टोचें तक न लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुप्रश्नक के अधिरेख कुल न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र ID कावधानीपूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी विषयि स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तरपुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम हो या कटे हुए हें, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने से पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न नं कोई त्रुटि हें तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने से 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्ष निरीक्षक को तालक सूचित करें, उसके बाद विषयविद्यालय द्वारा कोई कार्य नहीं की जायेगी।
9. घण्टी की उत्तर लिखने के लिये पैकिंग का प्रयोग न करें।
10. बी बोयी या अधिरेख टाक नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-24) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Sub Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex- Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

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3	3	3	3	3	3	●	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	●	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	●	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	●	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	●	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
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Note- If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns .



Paper Code

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Section B

Answer 3

- The term sociology is derived from two 'Socio' & 'Logos'.

'Socio'

↓
Latin

↓
meaning → society

'Logos'

↓
Greek

↓
science/study

- Thus, sociology is the study or science of society. It usually studies human interactions, behaviour and events etc.

- According to 'Hartner & Page' 'P. Guibert':
'Sociology is the study of society'.

- According to 'Gibson' & 'Nimkoff':
'Sociology is the study of behaviour of man in group'.

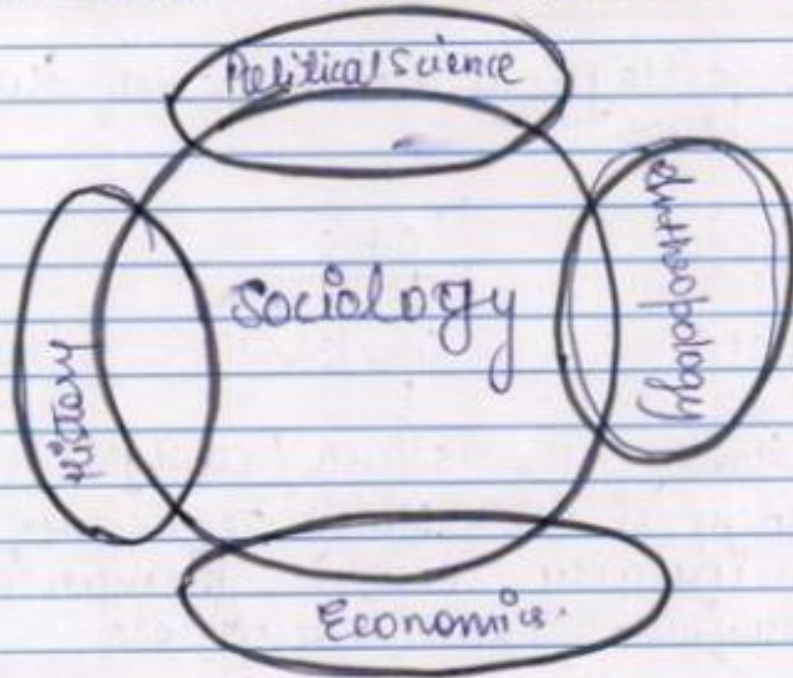
- The term was coined in 1838 by 'August Comte' that is why he is known as father of sociology.

- Sociology is considered as the mother of all sciences because of its relationship with other social sciences.

(PTO)



Relationship of sociology can be depicted with the help of below given diagram with other social sciences



• Relation with Political science --

- Political science is the study of politics, governance and power. It is concerned not only with theories of governance but also the role played by it in local, international and national level.

- father - Aristotle.

- Political science is closely related to sociology as it studies political aspect of human life, which is a part of social life of human, studied by sociology.

- Political science provides the context regarding role of government, sociology defines its origin.



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- All the political problems first need to be analysed with sociological aspect & sociological problems has political dimension.
- Thus a political scientist has to be sociologist while making or considering the laws & vice versa.

• Relation with history :-

- History is derived from greek term 'Historia' means to enquire.
- History is the study or investigation of past experiences of past living at that time.
- Relation between both disciplines can be defined by following phrase.

'History has no fruit without sociology and sociology has no roots without history'

From above phrase it can be derived sociology has to be dependent on the studies of history to understand past societies & same history has to be dependent on sociology for its genuine full interpretation.

• Relation with Anthropology :-

- Anthropos - Greek - 'man'
- logy - Greek - 'study'



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Thus, anthropology is the study of man in society and it studies primitive societies and sociology is concerned with modern society.

"Anthropology & Sociology are twin sisters".

- Above phrase signifies inseparable relation between both because both deal with man in society.
- Historically Sociology depends upon anthropology to study first primitive society for a valuable conclusion like the type etc.
- Anthropology depends on sociology for modern social concept like social traits etc.
- In present time both are ought to be taught in same department.

Relationship with sociology economics -
Economics studies the wealth & choice, economic activities (production, consumption) & economic organisation of society.

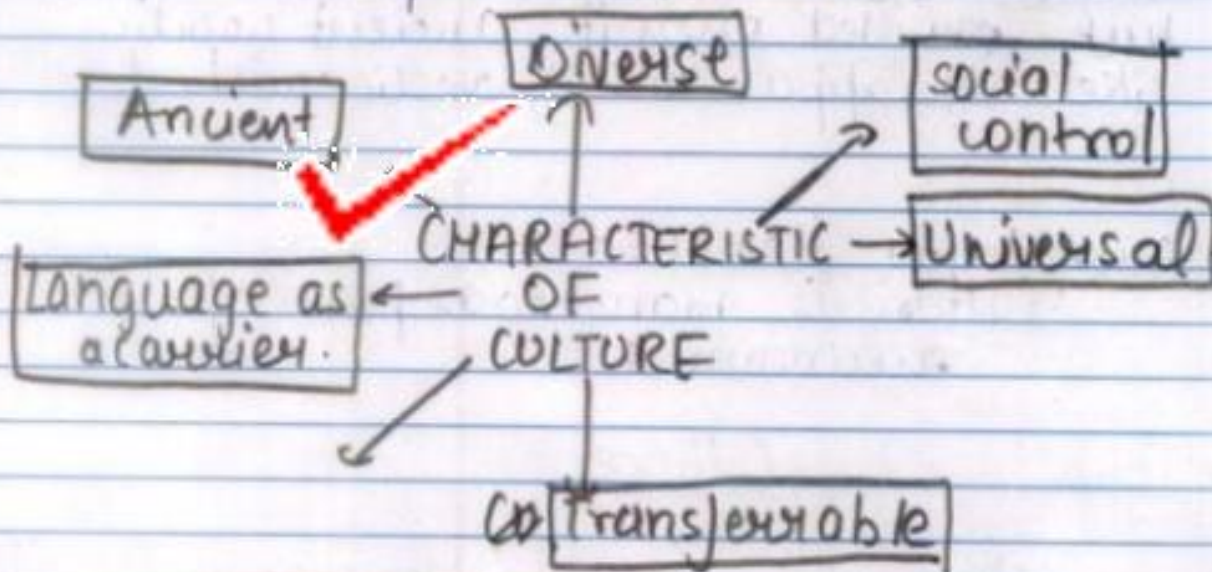
Thomas "Economics is a branch of sociology".
Sociology studies economic aspect and all other aspects of society. Thus, sociology needs to depend on economics to understand economic aspect.



Answer No 5

CULTURE

- Culture is usually related to moral values, norms, beliefs, traditions etc.
- Culture in Sanskrit means 'Sanskriti'. Sanskrit and 'sanskriti' refers to 'samskara'.
- Sanskars are the way by which man become civilized.
- Thus, Culture is the process by which man adapts to the environment.



- Diverse :- Culture is diverse in nature. Every society has a distinct type of culture.
- Universal :- Culture is not a limited it is universal means it existed in ancient, times, present & future.
- Social Control :- Culture, with it carries certain



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values, belief, tradition etc which control behaviour of people in society.

• Transferable: Culture is transferable in the sense that it passes on from one generation to another.

• Language: It is the main carrier of culture.

• Ancient: Culture is not a new concept but existed even in ancient societies like Harappan society, Vedic society etc.

→ Definition.

According to Harskovit

'Culture is man-made part of environment'.

→ Types:



CIVILISATION:-

• A civilisation is a complex society made up of diverse culture and technological development.

• It is usually a coming together of people in a urban settlement.

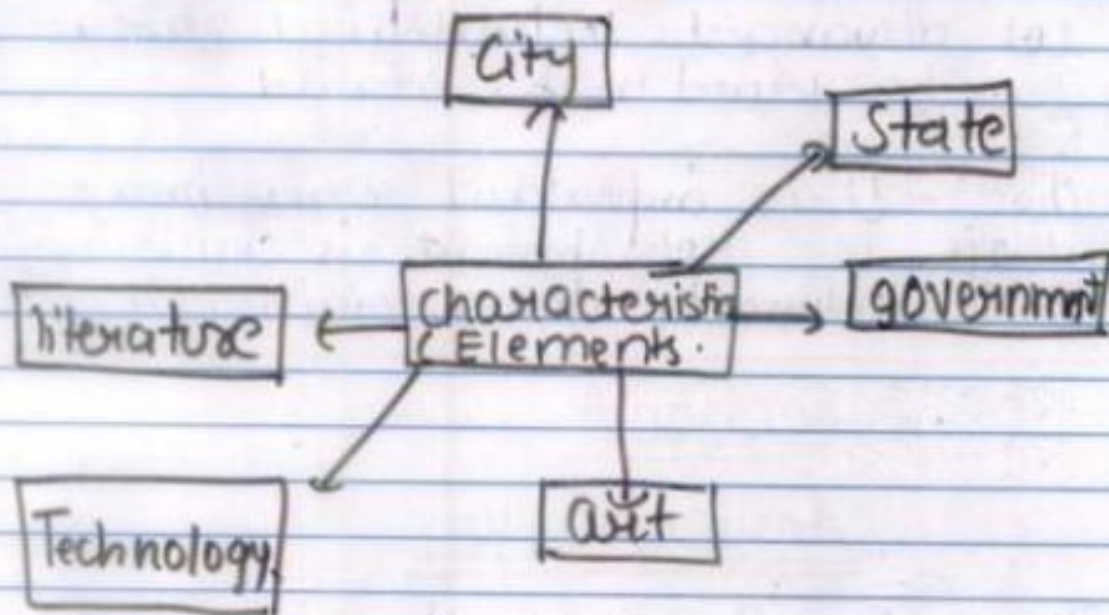


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→ Definition :-

Ac. to William McGahey
"A Human society with a certain level of culture!"



City :- Every civilisation is a urban settlement emerged as a city usually near river valley.

eg - Harappan civilisation

• State :- Every civilisation has a particular territory, population, govt. and sovereignty.

• Government :- Government existed in the form of King who regulated social order.

• Art :- Most important element, as any culture seen civilisation when it has



a distinctive art.

- Technology - Integral part of civilisation. It is not new concept. For e.g. - Wars were there even in medieval period and a lot advanced technological evidences can be found in its regard.
- Literature - It is important source because if literature is not present in civilisation it is actually not a civilisation.

Section A

Answer no 1(a)

- Sociology is the study of society and its various aspect. ✓
- As far as scope of sociology is concerned, two school of thoughts/view came in picture.

Views regarding scope

Formalist view

Synthetic View



Paper Code

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Formalistic view :-

- Defined a narrow scope of sociology.
- According to this view -
 - > Sociology is a pure science.
 - > Sociology is an independent science.
 - > It should only study certain aspect of society.
 - > It should only interpret human behaviour.

Proponents → Sumner & Max Weber.

Synthetic view :-

- Defined a wider scope of sociology.
- According to this view -
 - > Sociology can't be studied independently from other social sciences.
 - > It should study all aspects of society.
 - > Should study 'society as a whole'.

Proponents - August Comte & Emile Durkheim.

Answer (1b)

<u>SOCIOLOGY</u>	<u>POLITICAL SCIENCE</u>
(1) It study of society.	It is the study of politics, governance etc.
(2) It is a new science	(1) It is an older science.
(3) It has a wider scope	(3) It has limited scope.



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(4) It studies all institution including state.

(4) It study only state and it junction.

(5) Unit → society

(5) Unit → state
Individual.

(6) Studies social phenomenon

(6) Studies political phenomenon.

(7) father → August Comte

(7) Father → Aristotle.

Answer no (1c)

→ Community is the group of individual who usually live together in a specific geographical area and share common way of living.

→ Characteristics of community -

• Group of individual - without individual community cannot be formed.

• Community sentiment - people of a part of a community has some sort of 'we' feeling.

• Permanent :- community is a permanent group and not temporary like crowd.



Paper Code

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11

- Has a geographical area - A community can only said so if it has its territorial area to reside.
- Has a name :- Every community has a name by which its people are known. eg - people of odisha as odia.
- Permanent membership :- A person become a part of community by birth and it cannot be changed.

Answer 1 (a)

- Term 'kin' is used to refer to a group of people.
- Man does not live alone in society, he/she is surrounded by people some known (relatives) some unknown (strangers).
- Kinships refer to a group of individual connected to each other through relations.

Definition :-

According to Charles Winick :-

'A social group, based on supposed or actual genealogical ties.'

PTO



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12

Types Of Kinship

Consanguinous

affinial

These are blood relatives like ~~not~~ father-son, sister, brother etc.

These are relatives based on marriage. eg-Husband-wife.

Answer (1e)

- Cultural Relativism is a concept that states, values, traditions and belief of a culture should be studied by its own standards and not by personal judgement.
- It was developed to counter 'Ethnocentrism' which considers ~~one's~~ religion/culture superior than ~~others~~. ✓
- Cultural relativism reduces biasness in the study of culture.
- Also, the study from it, proves to be authentic.

P.T.O →



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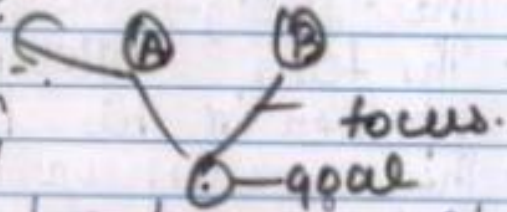


Answer 1 (f)

- Competition is the most basic form of social struggle.
- It usually arises due to the scarcity of goods that are commonly required.
- In simple terms, competition is a social struggle for acquiring rewards which are scarce in nature.

Definition:

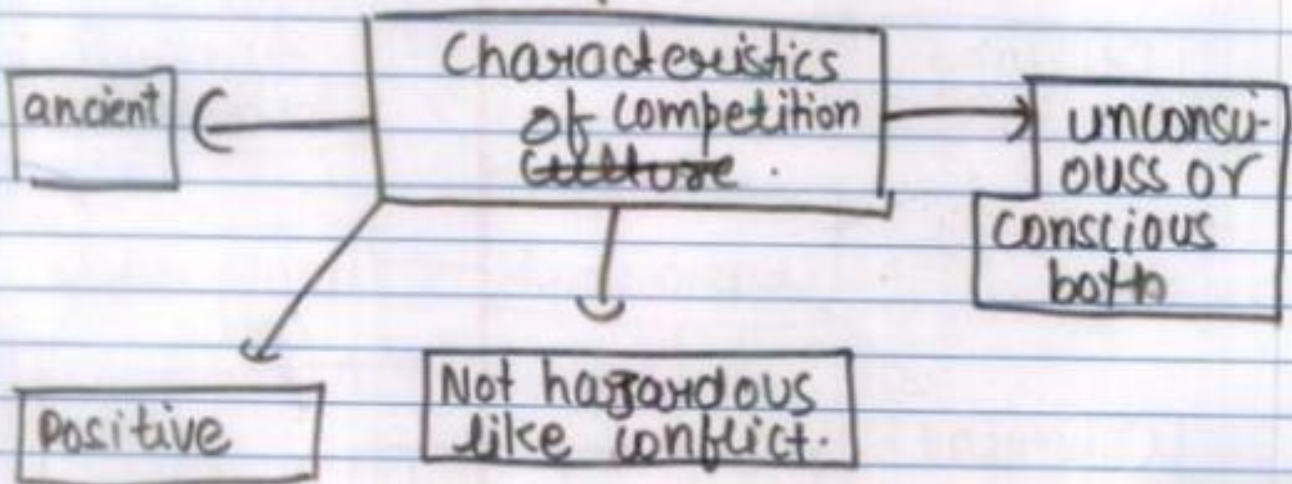
Diagrammatic Representation



'According to Hoston & Hunter'

It is a social process for possession of rewards that are scarce in nature.

Universal!





Answer no (19)

(FOLK)WAYS)

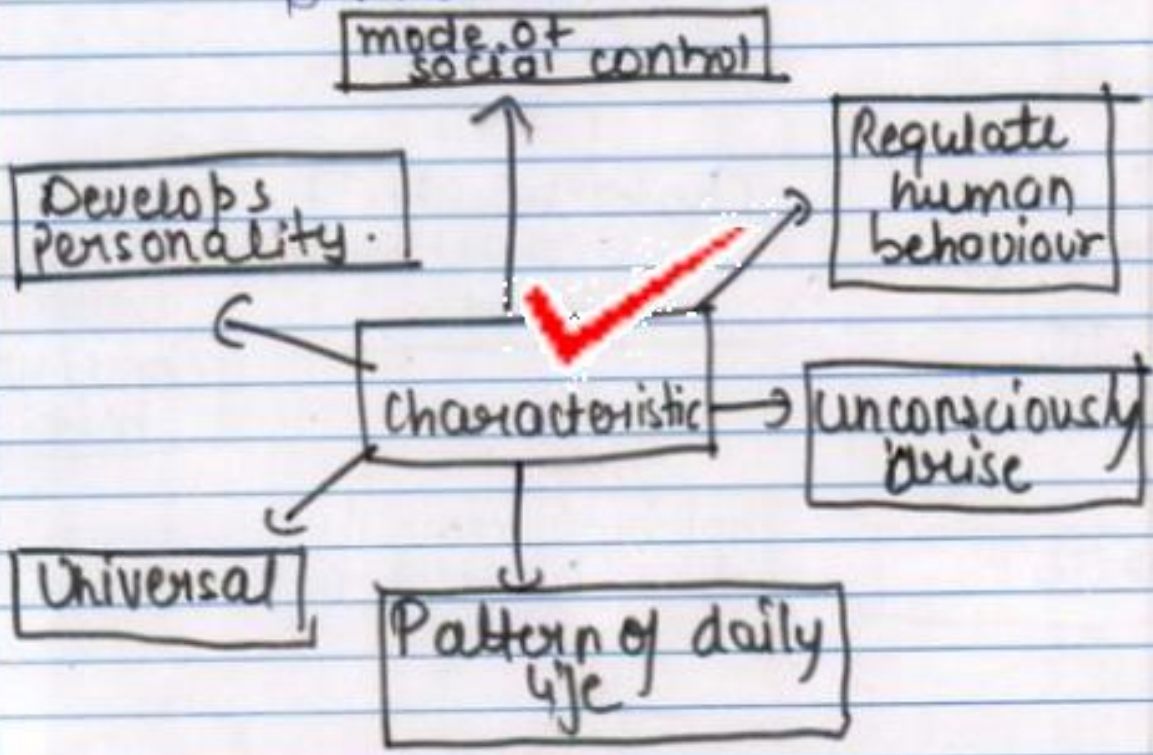
People

Thus, these can be summed as ways of people.

- folkways are accepted form of behaviour of an individual in a society or group.
- These are generally based on pattern of daily lives.
- The term 'folkway' was used by Herbert Spencer in his book 'folkways'.
- These arise unconsciously.

According to Malver & Page:-

'Folkways are accepted forms of behaviour.'



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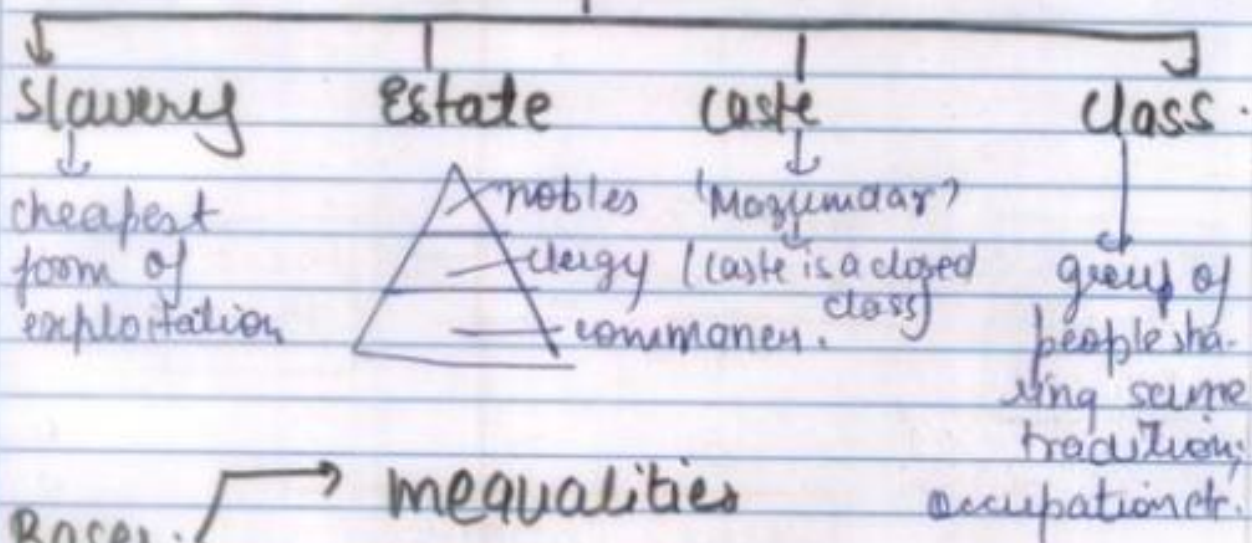
Answer (b)

- Society is not heterogeneous not homogeneous. Human being live in it with certain form of hierarchy.
- Social stratification refers to division of society on different strata or layers.

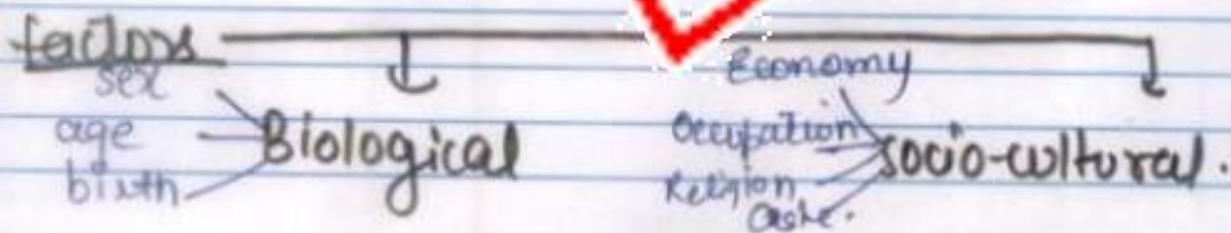
Acc to Raymond Murray :

"It is the division of society horizontally in certain higher or lower units."

Types of Stratification



Bases → inequalities
→ differentiations





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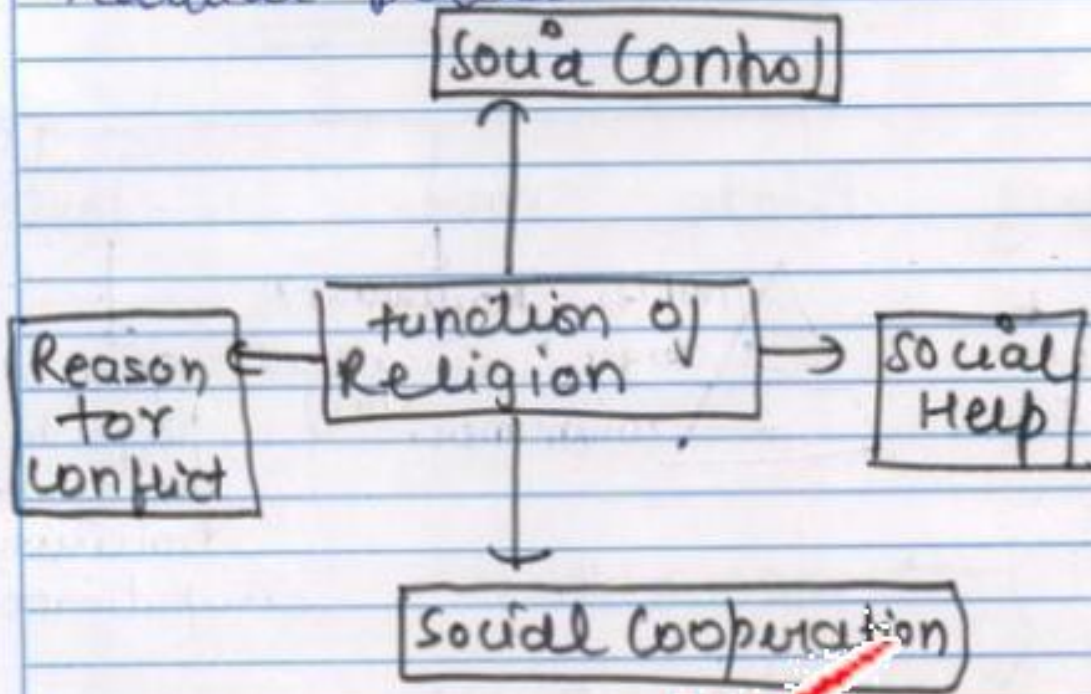


Answer 1(i)

• Religion is not defined anywhere but in common parlance it can be stated as a process of relationship between man and some super natural power.

• Acc. to Malver & Page:-

"Religion is just not a relationship between men and men but between men and super natural power."



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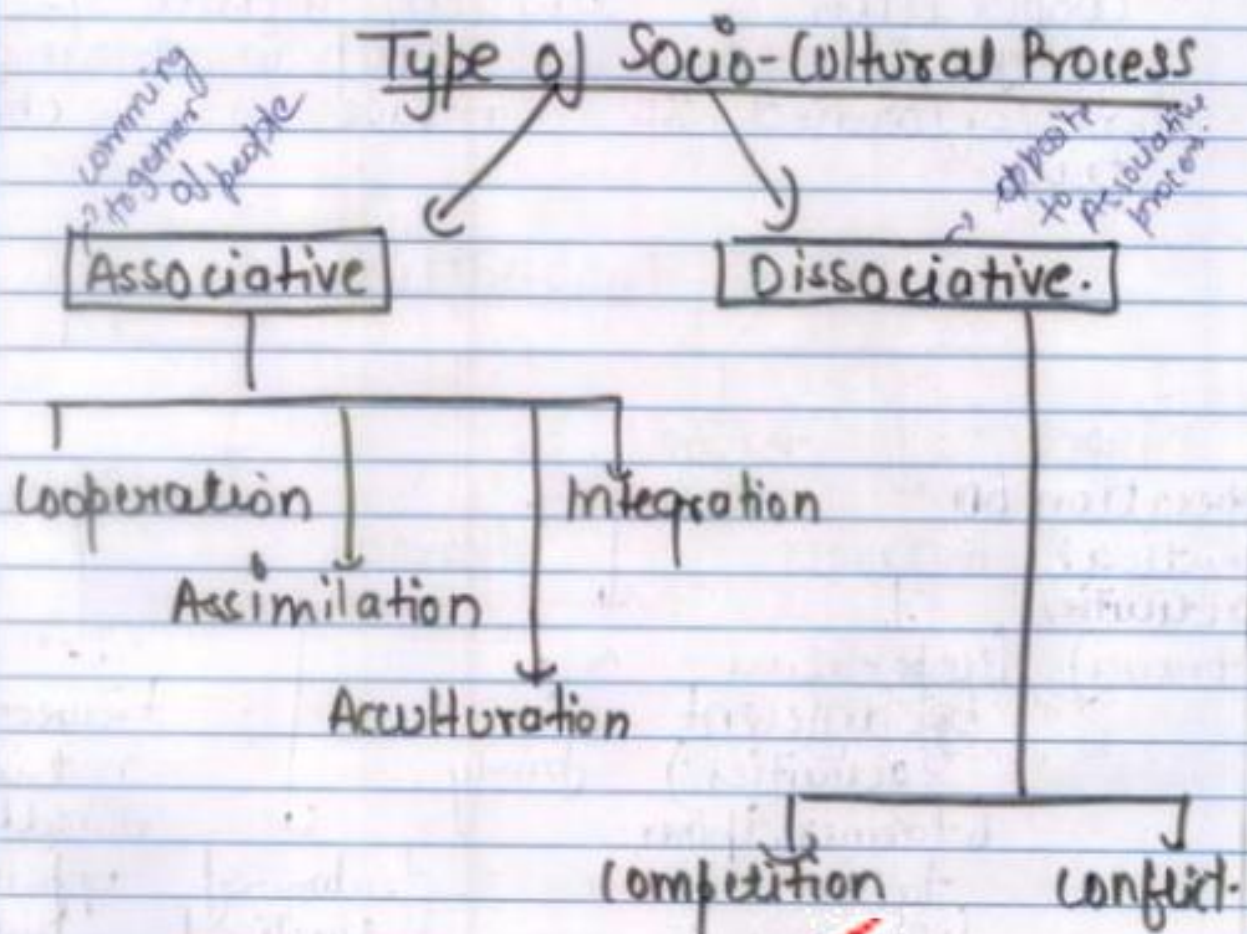


Section C


Answer (6)

Meaning :-

- Society is system of social relationship.
- These relationships are established through some ways of social interactions.
- This social interaction are called Socio-cultural process.



→ COOPERATION :-

- It is the basis of  societal existence.
- COOPERATION IS MADE OF TWO WORDS:-



Grid for Paper Code



CO
↓
Together

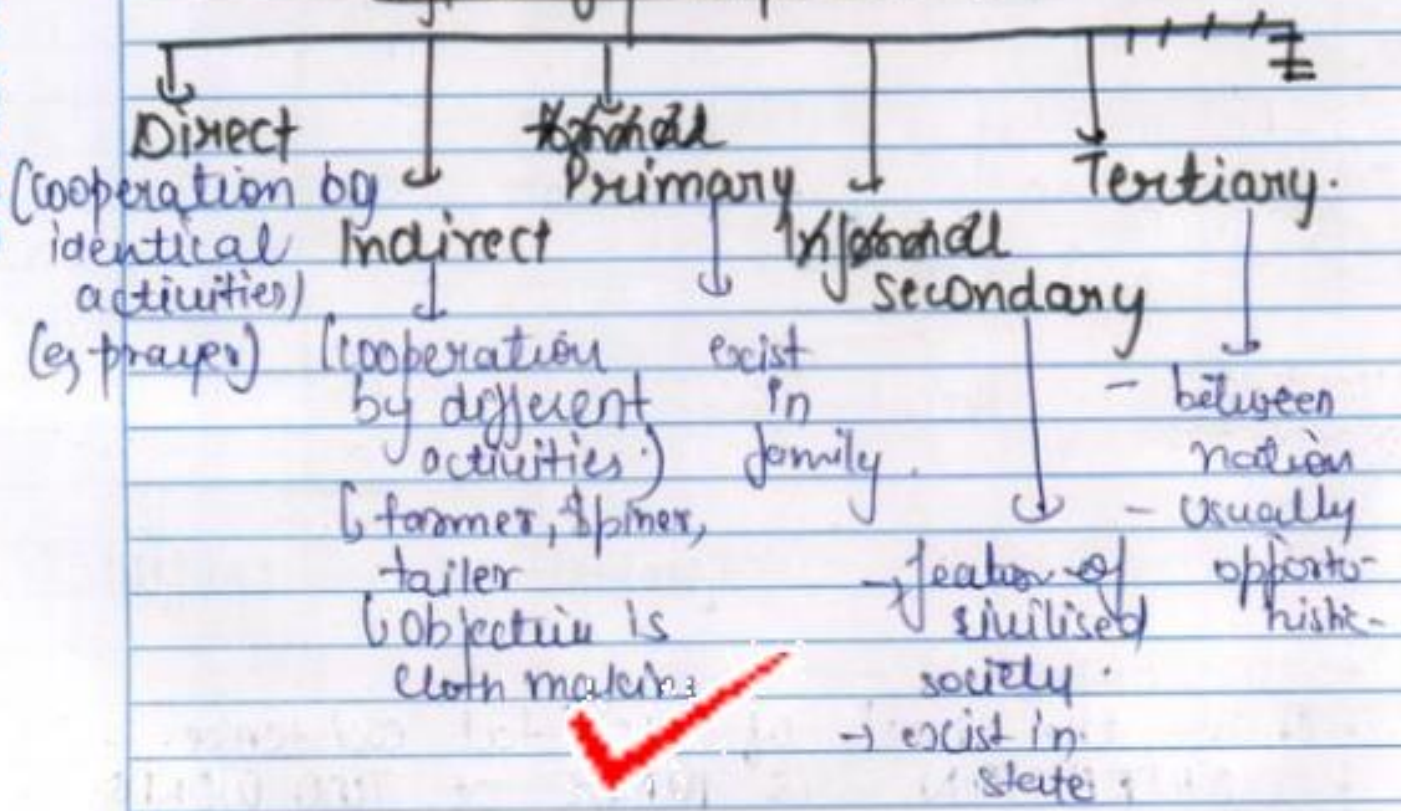
OPERATION
↓
to work.

→ Thus, cooperation refers to the process by which people or groups come together for a collective pursuit of common needs or objectives.

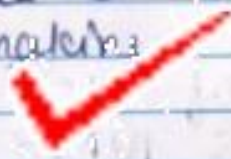
'Acc faire child' :-

"Cooperation is usually a coming together of people or group in more or less organised to achieve some objective."

Types of Cooperation



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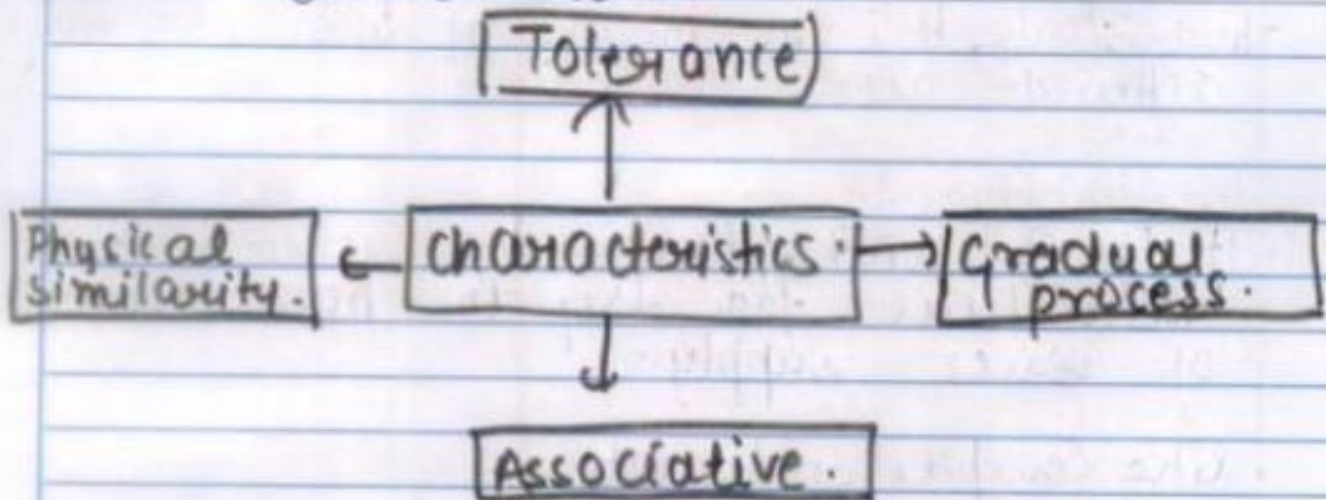




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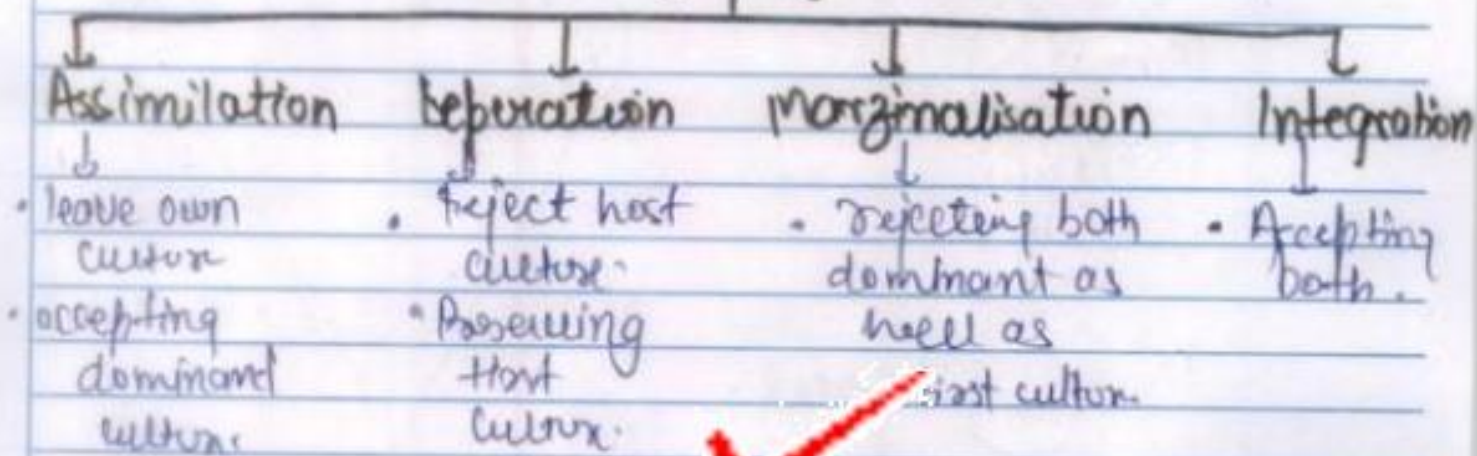
ASSIMILATION :- It is the process of accepting host or dominant culture and rejecting one's own culture.



Acculturation :-

- It refers to the process by which a society accepts some parts of other culture which it considers worth accepting.
- First culture does not get harmed. (first culture - own culture)

Strategies of Acculturation





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Integration:- Integration is the degree to which people relates to a social group.

In sociology, it is the process of incorporating different cultures in a nation.

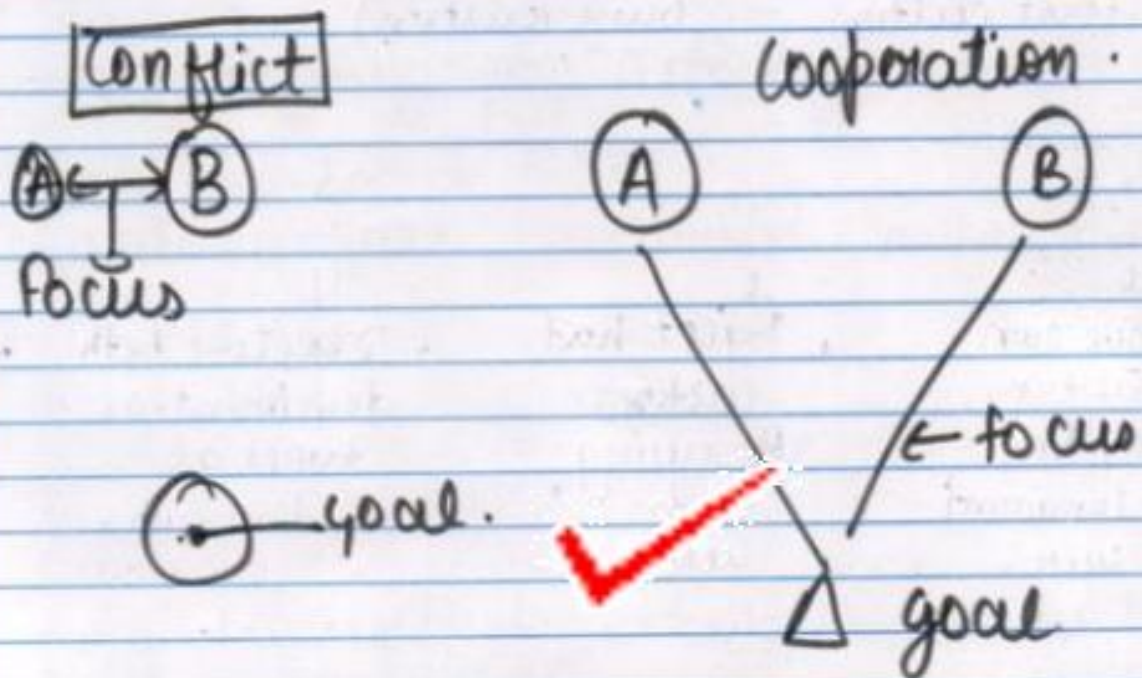
Competition:-

It is a social process by which an individual tries to possess rewards of scarce supply.

like Competition for job.

Conflict:-

It is an intense form of competition. The main aim is to first weaken the competitor then achieve the reward.





Answer (7)

STATUS ⇒

• It is the position held by an individual in the society. Be it, lawyer/shopkeeper, male/female, rich/poor etc.

Definition ⇒

According to Max Weber.

↓
status is 'style of life'.

In this sense we can take example of our measurement of status. Usually a person with a luxury car or a affluent neighbourhood is considered to be of high status.

• However status comes with it certain privileges like preferences and disprivileges like :-

In India, caste system prevail. Priorly in India Dalits, untouchable were not allowed to touch public wells or share food.

In America, black have no right of employment.

• But today the image changes. Now, Dalits, untouchable, women etc are viewed from a different point



of view. Their struggle is now recognised.

- Mainly there are 2 types of status.

Types of status:

Ascribed Status:

Achieved Status:

→ Ascribed status :-

- The status assigned to an individual upon the fact that they have certain key elements like kinship, caste, race, sex, age.

• However, nowadays this is not rigid because of the development of technology. Now people at later stage move to gender change.

→ Achieved status :-

- Status that is open to all. It can be achieved by an individual on the basis of his / her skills & abilities.

→ However, here also some form of preference to upper class, male & white can be seen.



Role

- Status always comes with a job.
- Roles are expected behaviour of an individual, that society expects them to play.

Definition:-

According to Young & Mack :-

"Roles are functions of Status!"

According to Guiden :-

"Roles are expected behaviour of an individual with respect to his/her status in society".

Types of Roles

Relational roles

Irrrelational Roles

Relational roles:-

- Relational roles are those roles which cannot be performed independently by an individual.
- Relational role can be like a role of



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Mother. A women cannot conceive. Independently they have to be dependent on men for it.

Societal roles

- In relation roles are those role which an individual can perform independently.

→ eg - research
social worker
Quintanist : etc.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion