

I. Very short Answer type questions :

2 marks

## Q. 1. Define social groups.

**Ans:** A number of individuals defined by formal and informal criteria of membership who shares a feeling of unity or are bound together in relatively stable pattern of interaction are called social groups.

## Q. 2. Define primary group.

**Ans:** A group in which each is personally known to each other member and in which the members at least on occasions meet face to face.

- Primary groups are pre-existing groups.
- These are relatively small in size. e.g, family, caste, religion.

## Q. 3. Define secondary group.

**Ans:** The groups provide experience lacking in intimacy are secondary groups. These groups are impersonal, formal and having indirect relationship.

Most of these groups are large in size. e.g Trade organizations, political party, nation.

## Q. 4. State the characteristic of social groups.

**Ans:** • Social groups are organizations of two or more than two individuals.

- Group members interact among one another.
- Members are interdependent.
- Social groups have a structure which includes status, rule, norms, and cohesiveness.
- Group has a common goal.
- Social relationship is essential.

## Q. 5. Define formal group.

**Ans:** The groups which arranged and organised. These are large or a part of large organization. Formal groups are always normative hierarchal structure in which relationship bonds are professional. E.g, University, army, etc.

## Q. 6. Define informal group.

**Ans:** A type of group in which there is complete absence of arrangement and organizations. Members of informal groups are attached to each other by friendship, personal relations, emotional bonding and respect for each other.

## Q. 7. Define reference group.

**Ans:** A types of group in which we do not belong to but we aspire to be like them and therefore we try to emulate their lifestyle. e.g, for many Indian youth, Americans are a reference groups. These groups are formed on the basis of comparison.

## Q. 8. Define in – group.

**Ans:** The groups having the feeling of togetherness as a whole are called in-groups. Members of the group perceive positive characteristic for each other. The group maintains mutual dependence, trust, solidarity, harmony and sacrifice. Members are cooperative with lots of communications.

## Q. 9. Define out – group.

**Ans:** Out-groups are stranger groups with the feeling of ‘they’. Members of in-groups perceive them with negative characteristics, competition, hostility, lack of communication. Eg, members of different political parties are out-groups to each other and vice-versa.

## Q. 10. Define the concept of social control.

**Ans:** Social control is a process by which stimuli are brought to bear effectively upon the same person or group of person thus producing responses that function in adjustment to the group. It means basically the restrictions which a society imposes over its member through various means of effective functioning of social network.

It also refers to the social processes by which the behaviour of individuals or groups is regulated.

Q. 11. What is social order ?

**Ans:** Social order refers to the ways in which societies remain sufficiently stable to enable coordinated productive and cultural activity. There were social practices that ensures the maintainance and enforcement of appropriate ways of behaving.

Q. 12. What is socialisation ?

**Ans:** It is a process by which we learn to become members of society, by internalizing the norms and values of society also by learning to perform our socialroles.

Q. 13. What is Norms ?

**Ans:** Norms are the written or unwritten rules of behaviour which reflects cultural values.

Q. 14. Define Social stratification ?

**Ans:** Social stratification refers to the division of members of a society into different social categories or strata which are ranked into a hierarchy,according to their relative power, prestige, and wealth.

It also refers to the arrangement of society into hierarchies of strata of social categories that command unequal amounts of property, power and honour.

Brief answer type questions

Word limits:

- Answer to 6 Marks question should exceed 200 words.
- Answer to 4 Marks question should exceed 80 words.

Q. 15. NCRT book questions All. (6 marks) Hint:(Any type of reference book)

Q. 16. Explain the concept social Stratification. (4 marks) Hint:(Any type of reference book)

Q. 17. State main functions of stratification. (4 marks) Hint:(Any type of reference book)

Q. 18. What is social control ? (4 marks) Hint:(Online lecture)

Q. 19. Why is social stratification essential ? (4 marks) Hint:(online lecture)

Q. 20. Why social control varies from one society to another ? (4 marks) Hint:(online lecture)

Q. 21. State characteristics of social groups. (4 marks) Hint:(online lecture)

Q. 22. Discuss main agencies of social control. (6 marks) Hint:(online lecture)

Q. 23. Discuss various types of social groups. (6marks) Hint:(online lecture)