

First Sessional Exam.

Feb | 11 | 2020

Name - Divya

Batch - IInd sem

Father's Name - Mrs. Devendra Kumar

Subject - Sociology

38

(Answers)

Answer-1 According to Manusmriti in Vedic period, the human society was divided in four parts or sections which were named as specifically Varnas. There were mainly four Varnas in early time period, namely

- 1) Brahman
- 2) Kshatriyas
- 3) Vaishyas
- 4) Shudras.

According to Manusmriti human society was divided in Varnas on the basis of work done by them.

Answer-2 Caste refers to the group of community in which the human variant is born. It is given by birth and it is unchangeable unless intercaste marriages. Caste is the source of identification for an individual. There are around more than 3000 castes and subcastes present in India.



Answer-3) Caste and class are two different things, caste refers to the group of the community and whereas class refers to the group of the economic income under which the individuals come. There are around 3000 and more castes and subcastes in India whereas there are only two classes namely higher class or lower class which signifies rich or poor. Caste remains stable whereas class can be changed.

Answer-4) Manusmriti is a book written by Manu in which he had included all the necessary details that how the human society emerged, how the concept of kingship came and how the people were categorised in Varnas.

Manusmriti says that people were divided in Varnas or sections on the basis of work and occupation done by them namely as Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Sudras.

Ans-5) According to Manusmriti and some early upnishads there are 4 kinds of Veda found as:-

- 1) Rig Veda
- 2) Sam Veda
- 3) Yajur Veda
- 4) Atharva Veda



If it comes to the relationship between law and custom, so, the first complementary fact comes is they both prevail in the society and are a part of the society, next thing is that it is the only thing that helps to regulate the human society and helps to establish a connection between all.

(Section c)

Answer- 10) Law in Indian society proclaims a separate place and importance. The Hindu society focuses on the education of the children specially on law. As law and society are complementary, so the better understanding and better evolution of future youths the Hindu society established two schools of knowledge. The schools were situated in the different parts of India. The two schools namely were:

- a) Dayabhaga
- b) and Mitakshara

Dayabhaga was the school specially for the Hindu children from West Bengal to Assam.

Mitakshara was the school open to the whole India. Both the schools provided higher quality education of Hindu Law in the country.



Name - Nitya
F Name - Devendra K. Gola
Ballb - 2nd sem / Sociology

Answer-1) Dharma refers to the group of religion in which the human is born. It is the born right of the humans. There are specifically four kinds of dharmas in India

- 1) Hinduism
- 2) Muslim
- 3) Sikh
- 4) Christians

Dharma provides a sense of identification to the human. It gives a stronger bond between the people of society and helps to make groups in the society. It helps in better socialization and raising interest. Dharma has its own importance in it. It helps in the identification of customs, rituals and traditions of specific religion.

In the books such as Manusmriti and Arthashastra by Chanakya also Dharma has been specified as the most prior component in society.

In the concept of King ship also, Dharma was considered as the base for makings of laws and punishments.

So in short, Dharma is really very important for the existence of human society.



Sociology

Name - Shanaya
 RA - LIB 2nd sem. } ①

Section - (A)

① Ans The basic social process of society, social instructions and patterns of social behavior. The goals of sociology of education should be to develop individuals to their full potential, and give them a chance to achieve as much in life as their natural abilities allow. ②

② Ans Merits of Caste system → In the spite of various caste and interacting forces, it cannot be denied that since its origin it has saved the development and preservation of Hindu community. ① Harmonious Division of society ② Caste system of constitution of Hindu society ③ A source for the evolution of higher race ④ A source of stability ⑤





② This Jajmani system has an economy of India in which lower caste performed various functions for upper caste and received grain or other goods in return. It was an occupational division of labour involving a system of caste - relationship that enabled villages to be mostly self-sufficient.

- ③ Elements of caste system :-
- ① social organization (groups)
 - ② political diversity
 - ③ Untouchability
 - ④ Respectism of upper caste
 - ⑤ Religious conversions.
 - ⑥ Lower status of women
 - ⑦ Poor mobility of labour
 - ⑧ Retards solidarity
 - ⑨ Hindrance in National unity
 - ⑩ Obstacle to social progress.

①

(Shamaya) (3)

④ Ans Caste and class → The difference between caste and class is that caste is closed, while class is open. Caste is closed because it is based on religion like the caste system in India where power is only obtained based on the caste. The people were obedient. The caste was formed from the religion. (1)

⑤ Ans Relation Between Law and Custom → Laws are purposefully established, whereas customs tend to grow naturally over time. Laws need a special agency for enforcement and often involve formal punishment, custom does not. Laws are often specific whereas custom often are not. (1)

[Section - B]

① Ans Characteristics of Legitimacy → There are three types of Legitimacy: Traditional, Charismatic and Rational Legal. (1)



(3) A Legitimate democracy is that it allows people to freely make choices without government intervention. (Sharma) (4)

(ii) Legitimacy depends - exclusively or at least in part - on the substantive values that are realized.

★ features of legitimacy.

(i) Legitimacy remains - a truly democratic political system has certain.

(ii) characteristics which prove its legitimacy with their existence. One

(iii) essential characteristic of a legitimate democracy is that it allows.

(iv) people to freely make choices without government intervention. (5)

Q2) Ans Significance of Law in Indian Society;

The Law is significant for the general public as it sets a standard of lead for everyone.



It has likewise made to accommodate Legitimate Shamaya 5 5
and request upon the conduct for all residents
and the conduct for all residents and to support
the value on the three parts of the legislature. It
keeps the general public running, without law,
there would be a disorder, and it would be
survival of the fittest and every man for himself —
not a perfect way of life for generally part.

There is importance of law because it goes about as
a rule concerning what is acknowledged in the
public arena. Without it, there would be clashes
between social gatherings and networks. 6

Section (d)

Q.1) Causes of Casteism: — is one of the several social
problems which is very peculiar to the Indian
Society as a country of various religions.



In brief, Casteism refers to one-sided loyalty favour of a particular Caste.

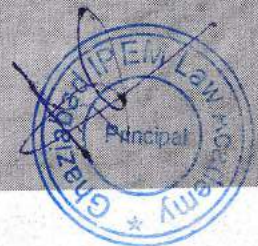
- Sense of caste prestige; it is the most important cause of Casteism.
- Caste Endogamy Caste endogamy refers to marriage within the same caste.
- Impact of urbanisation. (ADVERTISEMENTS)
- Increase of transport and communication.
- Illiteracy
- Belief in Religious Dogmas.
- Social Rigidity.



(Summary) (7)
② Ans Causes of Urbanisation:— The causes of Urbanisation are natural population increase and rural to urban migration. Urbanisation affects all sizes of settlements from small villages to towns to cities, leading up to the growth of mega-cities which have more than ten million people.

The main causes of Urbanization—

- Expansion in government services
- migration of people from Pakistan after partition of India.
- The Industrial Revolution.
- eleven five year plans aimed of Urbanisation for the economic development of India.



- Infrastructure opportunities are just one reason people move into cities.
- Growth of private sector from 1990.

Q Ans Causes of Westernisation:-

Westernisation is an ever occurring phenomenon that has existed since the 17th century when the Ottoman Empire began modernizing from the powerful industrialized Western civilisations.

The process of Westernisation comes when non-Western societies come under Western influence or adopt Western culture in different areas such as industry, technology, law, politics, economics, lifestyle, diet, language, religion, philosophy and art.



(Shamaya) (9)

→ Westernization has been a growing influence across the world in the last few countries with some thinkers assuming westernization to be the equivalent of modernization, a way of thought that is often debated. The overall process of westernization is often two-sided in that western influences and interests themselves are joined with the parts of the affected society, with the parts of putative goal of attaining a western life or some aspects of it.

