Ques 1. Write Briefly:

a) Define Clan.

Ans a) A clan is a social group or extended family unit typically characterized by shared ancestry, common cultural traditions, and a sense of collective identity. Clans often have a hierarchical structure and may be found in various cultures around the world, where they play roles ranging from social organization to providing support and protection for their members.

b) What is social system?

Ans b) A social system is a complex network of people, institutions, norms, and values that organize and structure human societies. It includes elements like shared beliefs, roles, interactions, and institutions and plays a crucial role in shaping how societies function and individuals behave within them.

c) Explain the political system.

Ans c) A political system is the framework of institutions, rules, and processes that govern how a society makes decisions and exercises power. It includes aspects like the form of government (e.g., democracy, monarchy, authoritarian), electoral processes, legal systems, and the distribution of authority. Political systems determine who holds power, how they are chosen, and how they govern, shaping a nation's political landscape and policies.

d) Explain Sawraj.

Ans d) "Swaraj" is a Hindi term that means "self-rule" or "self-governance." It was popularized by Mahatma Gandhi during India's struggle for independence from British colonial rule. In the context of Gandhi's philosophy, swaraj referred to not just political independence but also the idea of individuals and communities taking control of their own destiny, making decisions collectively, and practicing self-reliance. Swaraj emphasized decentralized governance, local autonomy, and a strong sense of moral and ethical responsibility in society. It was a holistic

concept encompassing political, economic, and social aspects of self-sufficiency and self-governance.

e) What is decentalization?

Ans e) Decentralization is a system or process in which authority, decision-making, and governance are distributed or delegated to multiple smaller units or levels within an organization, government, or society. It involves transferring power and responsibilities away from a central authority to local or regional entities. Decentralization can enhance local autonomy, increase efficiency, and promote participation in decision-making, making it a key concept in various political, administrative, and organizational contexts.

f) Define Jajmani?

Ans f) "Jajmani" is a traditional social and economic system found in some rural areas of India. In the jajmani system, specific caste-based relationships exist between families of different castes. Typically, families from lower castes provide various services, such as agricultural labor, to families of higher castes, who, in return, provide essential goods, protection, and sometimes cash payments. This system is rooted in the caste hierarchy and has been a source of both support and exploitation, depending on the specific circumstances and relationships involved. Over time, the jajmani system has been significantly impacted by social and economic changes in India.

g) What is history?

Ans g) History is the study of past events, experiences, and actions of humanity. It involves the systematic examination and interpretation of the past to understand how societies, cultures, and civilizations have evolved over time. Historians use various sources, including written records, oral accounts, archaeological findings, and more, to reconstruct and analyze historical events and their significance. History provides insights into the causes and consequences of human actions, shaping our understanding of the present and helping us learn from the past.

h) What is regulation of society?

Ans h) The regulation of society refers to the rules, norms, laws, and systems put in place to govern and control the behavior of individuals and groups within a community or nation. It encompasses various aspects of social order, including maintaining law and order, ensuring fairness and justice, protecting individual rights, and promoting the overall well-being of society. These regulations can be established through formal legal systems, institutions, and government authorities, as well as through informal social norms and customs. The aim of societal regulation is to create a harmonious and orderly coexistence among members of a society while addressing issues like conflict resolution, social justice, and public safety.

i) What do you understand by term Marxism?

Ans i)Marxism is a socio-political and economic theory developed by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in the 19th century. At its core, Marxism focuses on the struggle between different social classes, particularly the conflict between the working class (proletariat) and the owning class (bourgeoisie). Key principles of Marxism include:

1. **Historical Materialism:** Marxism analyzes history through the lens of economic factors, asserting that the evolution of societies is driven by class struggles and changes in the means of production.

2. **Class Struggle:** Marxism emphasizes the inherent conflict between the working class, which sells its labor for wages, and the capitalist class, which owns the means of production. Marx believed that this struggle would eventually lead to a proletarian revolution.

3. **Communism:** Marxists envision a classless society where the means of production are collectively owned, and resources are distributed based on need rather than profit. This stateless and classless society is often referred to as communism.

4. **Critique of Capitalism:** Marxism critiques capitalism for its exploitation of labor, economic inequality, and alienation of workers from the products of their labor.

5. **Role of the State:** Marxists see the state as a tool of the bourgeoisie to maintain their power and protect their interests. They anticipate that the state will wither away in a communist society.

Marxism has had a profound influence on political and economic thought and has been the basis for various political movements and revolutions. However, its practical implementation has often led to different interpretations and outcomes, with real-world Marxist governments taking various forms over the years.

j) Define Social Structures.

Ans j) Social structure refers to the organized patterns of relationships, roles, and institutions within a society. It outlines how individuals and groups are interconnected and interact within a given social context. Social structure encompasses elements such as family, education, religion, politics, and economic systems, as well as hierarchies, norms, and statuses. It shapes social behavior, expectations, and opportunities, providing a framework for understanding how society functions and how individuals fit into it.

Ques2: Explain the concept of development in Pre- British phase.

Ans 2: The concept of development in the pre-British phase, particularly in the context of India, was vastly different from modern notions of development. In this period, development was not measured primarily in terms of economic growth or technological progress, as it often is today. Instead, it was influenced by indigenous cultural, social, and philosophical values. Here are some key aspects:

1. **Self-Sufficiency and Sustainability:** Many pre-British societies, including those in India, placed a strong emphasis on self-sufficiency and sustainability. Communities often relied on local resources and traditional practices to meet their needs for food, shelter, and other essentials. There was a focus on harmony with nature and minimizing environmental degradation.

2. **Cultural and Spiritual Development:** In many ancient and medieval societies, development was closely tied to cultural and spiritual growth. Education, art, literature, and religious pursuits were highly valued, and they were seen as essential for personal and societal development.

4

3. **Social Harmony and Equity:** Concepts of development often revolved around social harmony and equity. Traditional social structures, such as caste systems in India, were designed to maintain social order and ensure the well-being of all members, albeit with varying degrees of success.

4. **Community-Based Systems:** Many societies had community-based systems of governance and resource management. Decision-making and resource allocation were often collective endeavors, and there was an emphasis on mutual cooperation and support within communities.

5. **Trade and Exchange:** Trade existed in various forms, even in pre-British times. However, it was often conducted along established trade routes and was influenced by barter systems and local economies rather than globalized trade networks.

It's important to note that the concept of development varied significantly across different regions and cultures in the pre-British phase. These societies had their own unique values, systems, and priorities. The British colonial era brought significant changes to these societies, introducing new economic, political, and social structures that had a lasting impact on how development was perceived and pursued in the region.

Ques3: Expain the different models of governing system.
Ans 3: There are several different models of governing systems that exist in the world, each with its own principles and structures. Here are some of the most common models:

1. **Democracy:** In a democratic system, the power to govern is vested in the people. Citizens have the right to participate in the decision-making process through regular elections. There are various forms of democracy, including direct democracy (where citizens vote directly on laws and policies) and representative democracy (where elected representatives make decisions on behalf of the people).

2. **Authoritarianism:** In an authoritarian system, power is concentrated in the hands of a single leader or a small group of individuals. Citizens have limited political freedoms and little say in government decisions. The government typically exercises strong control over various aspects of society.

3. **Totalitarianism:** Totalitarian systems are characterized by absolute control over all aspects of society. The government exercises authority over politics, the economy, culture, and even individuals' private lives. These systems are often associated with single-party rule and extensive propaganda.

4. **Monarchy:** In a monarchy, a single individual, often a king or queen, holds supreme authority. Monarchies can be absolute (where the monarch has unchecked power) or constitutional (where the monarch's powers are limited by a constitution or laws).

5. **Federalism:** Federal systems involve the division of power between a central government and subnational entities (such as states or provinces). Each level of government has specific areas of authority, and they often coexist within a single country. Federal systems are designed to balance the needs of a diverse population.

6. **Parliamentary System:** In a parliamentary system, the executive branch (the government) is drawn from the legislative branch (the parliament). The head of government is typically the leader of the majority party in the parliament. This system encourages a close relationship between the executive and legislative branches.

7. **Presidential System:** In a presidential system, the executive branch (the president) is separate from the legislative branch (the parliament or congress). The president is elected independently of the legislature and often has significant powers, including veto authority.

8. **One-Party System:** In this system, a single political party controls the government, and opposition parties are typically banned or marginalized. One-party systems can be found in both authoritarian and democratic contexts.

9. **Confederation:** A confederation is a loose association of sovereign states or entities that delegate limited powers to a central authority for specific purposes, such as defense or trade. The member states retain a high degree of autonomy.

10. **Theocracy:** In a theocracy, religious leaders or religious principles play a central role in governance. Laws and government policies are often derived from religious texts, and religious authorities hold significant political power.

These are some of the fundamental models of governing systems, and many countries may incorporate elements from multiple models or have unique variations based on their historical and cultural contexts. The choice of governing system can have a profound impact on a nation's political, social, and economic development.

Ques 4: What is the relationship between origin of family?
Ans 4: The origin of the family is a complex and multifaceted topic that has evolved over time and varies across cultures and historical periods. The relationship between the origin of the family and its development is influenced by a combination of biological, social, economic, and cultural factors. Here are some key points regarding this relationship:

1. **Biological Basis:** The family, as a social institution, has its roots in the biological need for reproduction and the care and protection of offspring. Families typically consist of parents (or caregivers) and their children, and this basic unit is rooted in human biology and the need to ensure the survival and well-being of offspring.

2. **Social and Cultural Influences:** While the biological foundation of the family is universal, the specific forms and structures of families are highly influenced by social and cultural norms. Different societies have developed diverse family arrangements, including nuclear families (parents and children), extended families (including grandparents, aunts, uncles, etc.), and various other kinship systems based on cultural traditions.

3. **Economic Considerations:** Economic factors have historically played a significant role in shaping family structures. In agrarian societies, for example, extended families were common as they provided labor for agriculture. In industrialized societies, nuclear families became more prevalent due to the mobility of labor and changes in economic structures.

4. **Legal and Religious Frameworks:** Legal and religious institutions have also contributed to the development of family structures. Marriage laws, inheritance rules, and religious teachings often define who can form a family and the rights and responsibilities of family members.

5. **Social Evolution:** The family has evolved over time in response to changing societal needs and norms. Modern societies exhibit a wide range of family structures, including single-parent families, same-sex families, and childless couples, reflecting shifts in social attitudes and values.

6. **Gender Roles:** The roles and responsibilities of family members within a household have been influenced by gender norms and expectations. These roles have evolved and continue to change as societies strive for gender equality.

In summary, the origin of the family is rooted in biology and the need for reproduction and child-rearing. However, the specific forms and structures of families are shaped by a complex interplay of social, cultural, economic, legal, and religious factors. The family is a dynamic institution that has adapted and evolved over time in response to changes in society and human understanding.

Ques5: Explain the meaning and scope of buddhist economics.

Ans 5: Buddhist economics is an economic philosophy that aligns economic activities with the principles and teachings of Buddhism, emphasizing holistic well-being, ethical conduct, and sustainability. Its scope encompasses the following key aspects:

1. **Well-Being:** Buddhist economics prioritizes the overall well-being and happiness of individuals and society, seeking to go beyond material wealth and consumption as the sole measures of prosperity.

2. **Ethical Conduct:** It promotes ethical behavior in economic pursuits, emphasizing non-violence, compassion, and fairness in business and trade practices.

3. **Sustainability:** Buddhist economics encourages environmentally sustainable practices and responsible resource management, with an emphasis on minimizing harm to the natural world.

4. **Contentment and Moderation:** It advocates contentment with "just enough" and discourages excessive desires, challenging the relentless pursuit of material growth and consumerism.

5. **Work as Fulfillment:** Buddhist economics views work as a means to personal and spiritual fulfillment, valuing jobs that contribute positively to society and align with one's values.

6. **Government and Policy:** It suggests that governments should adopt policies that prioritize the welfare of citizens, promote social justice, and measure success not only by economic growth but also by the happiness and quality of life of their people.

In essence, Buddhist economics seeks to create an economic system that is not only sustainable and ethical but also promotes inner well-being and societal harmony, all guided by the core principles of Buddhism.

Ques6: Explain the criteria of different social systems.
Ans 6: Certainly, here are the criteria by which different social systems can be evaluated:

1. **Distribution of Power:** One criterion involves examining how power and authority are distributed within the society. Is power concentrated in the hands of

a few individuals or groups (e.g., authoritarian systems), or is it more widely dispersed among the population (e.g., democratic systems)?

2. **Economic Organization:** The economic system is another important criterion. It includes how resources are owned, produced, and distributed. Is it a capitalist system with private ownership, a socialist system with state ownership, or a mixed economy with a combination of both?

3. **Individual Rights and Freedoms:** The extent to which individuals enjoy rights and freedoms is a crucial factor. Does the society prioritize individual liberties such as freedom of speech, religion, and assembly (e.g., liberal democracies), or are these rights limited or absent (e.g., authoritarian regimes)?

4. **Social Equality:** Social systems can be evaluated based on their approach to social equality. Do they actively work to reduce inequalities in wealth, education, and opportunities (e.g., social democracies), or do they tolerate or even exacerbate such inequalities (e.g., plutocracies)?

5. **Political Participation:** The level of political participation by citizens is an important criterion. In democratic systems, citizens typically have the right to vote and engage in political processes. In contrast, authoritarian systems may limit political participation.

6. **Social Welfare:** The provision of social services and support for vulnerable populations is another criterion. Does the society have robust social welfare programs (e.g., welfare states) or limited support for those in need?

7. **Rule of Law:** The presence and strength of the rule of law are critical. Are laws consistently applied, and is there an independent judiciary to ensure justice, or does the system suffer from corruption and arbitrary rule?

8. **Cultural and Social Values:** Societal values, including cultural, religious, and ethical beliefs, also play a role. Different social systems may align with or contradict these values, affecting the overall cohesion of society.

9. **Foreign Relations:** A nation's approach to foreign relations and diplomacy is relevant. Is the society characterized by cooperation and diplomacy, or does it engage in conflict or isolationism?

These criteria can help assess and compare different social systems, providing insight into their strengths, weaknesses, and overall impact on the well-being and rights of individuals within those societies.

Ques 7: Expalin the implications of E.F Schumscher's idea of development.
Ans 7: E.F. Schumacher, a British economist and philosopher, is best known for his ideas on appropriate technology and his book "Small Is Beautiful: A Study of Economics As If People Mattered." His ideas have had significant implications for the concept of development, particularly in the context of sustainable and human-centered development. Here are some key implications of E.F. Schumacher's ideas:

1. **Sustainability:** Schumacher emphasized the importance of sustainable development. He argued that development should not deplete natural resources or harm the environment but should instead ensure the long-term well-being of the planet and future generations. This has influenced the global discourse on sustainable development, as seen in concepts like "sustainable development goals" (SDGs).

2. **Appropriate Technology:** Schumacher advocated for the use of "appropriate technology" that is suited to the cultural, economic, and environmental context of a region. This idea encourages the adoption of technologies that are accessible, affordable, and environmentally friendly, rather than relying solely on large-scale, resource-intensive technologies.

3. **Human-Centered Development:** Schumacher's work underscores the importance of putting people at the center of development efforts. He argued that development should improve the quality of life for individuals and communities, focusing on their well-being, rather than just economic growth for its own sake.

4. **Decentralization:** Schumacher proposed decentralization as a means to achieve sustainable and people-centered development. He believed that decision-making and resource allocation should be localized whenever possible, empowering communities to shape their own development paths.

5. **Economic Localization:** Schumacher advocated for the localization of economies, where communities produce and consume goods and services locally, reducing dependence on distant and centralized systems. This can enhance resilience and promote self-sufficiency.

6. **Critique of Consumerism:** His ideas challenged the consumerist culture that prioritizes endless consumption and growth. Schumacher argued for a shift away from materialism and the pursuit of "bigger is better" in favor of a focus on genuine human needs and well-being.

7. **Quality of Life:** Schumacher's emphasis on the "small" in "Small Is Beautiful" reflects his belief that quality of life is not solely determined by material wealth but by factors such as community, culture, relationships, and a sense of purpose.

8. **Local Knowledge:** He recognized the value of indigenous and local knowledge systems, advocating for their preservation and integration into development efforts. This promotes respect for traditional wisdom and practices.

9. **Spiritual and Ethical Dimensions:** Schumacher's ideas acknowledge the spiritual and ethical dimensions of development. He believed that economic and technological progress should be guided by moral values and a sense of responsibility toward fellow humans and the environment.

Overall, E.F. Schumacher's ideas have had a profound impact on the way development is conceived and practiced. They have influenced the movement toward sustainable development, responsible technology use, and a more human-centered approach to improving the lives of people around the world.

Ques 8: Expalin the idea of political system as learnt from history.

Ans 8: The idea of a political system, as learned from history, encompasses the various ways in which societies have organized and governed themselves over time. History provides valuable insights into different political systems and their impacts on societies. Here are key lessons and ideas about political systems derived from history:

1. **Diversity of Political Systems:** History demonstrates that there is no one-size-fits-all political system. Different cultures and periods have experimented with a wide range of governance models, including monarchies, democracies, empires, tribal systems, and more. This diversity reflects the adaptability of political systems to specific contexts and needs.

2. **Evolution of Democracy:** The evolution of democracy is a prominent theme in history. Ancient Athens is often cited as the birthplace of direct democracy, where citizens had a say in decision-making. Over time, the concept of democracy has evolved, leading to representative democracies and the expansion of suffrage rights.

3. **Challenges of Authoritarianism:** History is replete with examples of authoritarian rule, where power is concentrated in the hands of a few. These regimes have often faced challenges related to oppression, social unrest, and resistance, highlighting the importance of checks and balances in governance.

4. **Impact of Revolutions:** Revolutionary movements throughout history, such as the American Revolution and the French Revolution, have played pivotal roles in shaping political systems. They have emphasized the principles of individual rights, liberty, and the social contract between rulers and the governed.

5. **Colonialism and Its Legacy:** The history of colonialism reveals the impact of external powers on the political systems of colonized regions. The struggle for independence and post-colonial governance challenges highlight the complex legacies of colonial rule.

6. **Role of Ideologies:** Various political ideologies, including liberalism, conservatism, socialism, and nationalism, have shaped the development of political systems. These ideologies have often clashed, leading to political change and realignment.

7. **Globalization and Interconnectedness:** Recent history has shown the increasing interconnectedness of political systems due to globalization. International organizations, treaties, and trade agreements have had a significant impact on the sovereignty and decision-making of individual nations.

8. **Adaptability and Reform:** History demonstrates the capacity of political systems to adapt and reform in response to changing circumstances and societal demands. Reforms, whether gradual or revolutionary, have often been instrumental in improving governance and addressing social injustices.

9. **Legacy of Conflict and Cooperation:** History is marked by both conflicts and cooperation among nations and political entities. These interactions have shaped the international political landscape, impacting alliances, diplomacy, and the pursuit of peace.

10. **Cultural and Historical Context:** The development of political systems is deeply influenced by cultural and historical contexts. Understanding the historical narratives and cultural values of a society is essential for comprehending its political system.

In sum, the study of history offers valuable lessons about the diversity of political systems, the struggle for political rights and freedoms, the impact of ideologies, and the need for adaptability and reform. It provides a rich tapestry of experiences and challenges that continue to inform discussions and decisions about governance and political systems today.

Ques 9: Explain the nature and scope of relation between human being and society

Ans 9: The relationship between human beings and society is a complex and multifaceted one, encompassing various aspects of human life and social

organization. Understanding the nature and scope of this relationship is fundamental to the study of sociology and social sciences. Here's a detailed exploration of the nature and scope of the relationship between human beings and society:

Nature of the Relationship:

1. **Mutual Dependence:** Human beings and society are mutually dependent on each other. Individuals rely on society for their basic needs, such as food, shelter, and security. At the same time, society is composed of individuals whose interactions and contributions shape its functioning.

2. **Socialization:** Society plays a crucial role in shaping the beliefs, values, and behaviors of individuals through a process called socialization. Individuals acquire their cultural, moral, and social norms from society, and these norms guide their actions and interactions.

3. **Social Interaction:** Human beings are inherently social creatures, and their interactions with others are a fundamental aspect of their lives. Society provides the structure and context for these interactions, leading to the formation of social bonds, relationships, and networks.

4. **Norms and Expectations:** Society establishes norms and expectations that govern the behavior of its members. These norms help maintain social order and define what is considered acceptable or unacceptable behavior.

5. **Influence of Institutions:** Society is organized into various institutions, such as family, education, religion, and government, which influence the roles and responsibilities of individuals. These institutions shape the structure of society and impact individual lives.

6. **Conflict and Cooperation:** The relationship between human beings and society involves both cooperation and conflict. Individuals cooperate to meet common goals and address shared challenges, but they may also engage in conflict over resources, power, and differing interests.

Scope of the Relationship:

1. **Social Structure:** The relationship between individuals and society is reflected in social structures, such as family units, communities, organizations, and governments. These structures define roles, hierarchies, and patterns of interaction.

2. **Cultural Influence:** Society imparts culture to its members, including language, customs, traditions, and values. Culture shapes individual identity and behavior and helps create a sense of belonging to a particular social group.

3. **Economic Interdependence:** The economic system within society plays a significant role in the relationship between individuals and society. Economic activities, such as production, distribution, and consumption, are essential for meeting individual and societal needs.

4. **Political Systems:** Political systems and governance structures determine how power and authority are distributed within society. Individuals participate in these systems to influence decision-making and policies that affect their lives.

5. **Social Change:** The interaction between human beings and society is dynamic and can lead to social change. Changes in attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors of individuals can have a profound impact on societal norms and institutions, leading to shifts in culture and social structures.

6. **Globalization:** In an increasingly interconnected world, the relationship between individuals and society extends beyond local and national boundaries. Globalization influences the way individuals interact with a broader, global society, impacting culture, economics, and politics.

7. **Social Institutions:** Social institutions, such as education, family, and religion, mediate the relationship between individuals and society. These institutions provide frameworks for socialization, values transmission, and the organization of various aspects of life.

8. **Social Problems and Solutions:** Many social issues and challenges, such as poverty, inequality, crime, and environmental degradation, arise from the interaction between individuals and society. Addressing these problems often requires collective efforts and social policies.

In summary, the relationship between human beings and society is intricate and reciprocal. Society shapes the lives and behaviors of individuals, while individuals collectively contribute to the formation and functioning of society. This relationship is influenced by cultural, economic, political, and social factors, and it continues to evolve as societies change over time. Understanding this relationship is essential for comprehending social dynamics, addressing social issues, and promoting social well-being.

Randeep kw

Prepared By