

Q1. Define Sociology.

Refer to 2020 Q1.(a)

(B) Explain application of sociology in Nursing

:- Refer to 2019 Q1 (c)

Q2. Explain Difference Between:-

(A) Primary and Secondary group.

**:- Difference Between Primary Group and Secondary Group**

<b>Basis</b>	<b>Primary Group</b>	<b>Secondary Group</b>
<b>Definition</b>	A small, close-knit group where members have personal and emotional relationships.	A large, formal group where relationships are based on common interests or goals.
<b>Size</b>	Small (e.g., family, close friends).	Large (e.g., workplace, political party).
<b>Nature of Relationship</b>	Personal, intimate, and emotional.	Impersonal, formal, and goal-oriented.
<b>Duration</b>	Long-term, often lifelong.	Short-term or temporary, based on necessity.
<b>Examples</b>	Family, close friends, peer groups.	Schools, companies, government institutions.
<b>Type of Interaction</b>	Face-to-face, direct interaction.	Indirect, formal communication.
<b>Purpose</b>	Emotional support, companionship.	Achieving specific objectives (e.g., work, education).
<b>Social Control</b>	Informal (traditions, customs, values).	Formal (rules, laws, regulations).

### **Conclusion**

Primary groups are **emotionally driven and personal**, whereas secondary groups are **goal-oriented and functional**. Both play crucial roles in shaping social life and individual development.

(B) Difference Between Caste and Class

:- Refer 2019 Q4 (d)

(C) Conflict and Competition

**:- Difference Between Conflict and Competition**

<b>Basis</b>	<b>Conflict</b>	<b>Competition</b>
<b>Definition</b>	A struggle between individuals or groups due to opposing interests, values, or goals.	A rivalry between individuals or groups striving for the same goal or resource.
<b>Nature</b>	Negative, often leads to hostility and violence.	Can be positive or negative, often encourages improvement and growth.
<b>Type of Interaction</b>	Direct confrontation between opposing parties.	Indirect struggle without direct confrontation.
<b>Objective</b>	To defeat or eliminate the opponent.	To achieve a goal by outperforming others.
<b>Example</b>	War, strikes, family disputes, political conflicts.	Sports competitions, business rivalry, academic contests.
<b>Outcome</b>	Can lead to destruction, social unrest, or change in power dynamics.	Can lead to innovation, self-improvement, and progress.
<b>Social Impact</b>	Often disrupts social harmony and relationships.	Can promote excellence, motivation, and fair play.

### **Conclusion**

While **conflict** is a direct struggle that may lead to hostility, **competition** is a non-violent rivalry that encourages growth and achievement. Both play significant roles in shaping social and individual behavior.

(D) Society and Community

:- Refer to 2019 Q4 (E)

Q3. What are the major urban problems. Explain any one in details.

:- **Major Urban Problems**

Urban areas face numerous challenges due to **rapid population growth, industrialization, and urbanization**. Some major urban problems include:

1. **Overpopulation** – Rapid migration to cities leads to overcrowding and strain on resources.
2. **Unemployment and Poverty** – Lack of sufficient job opportunities increases poverty and crime.
3. **Housing Shortage and Slums** – Inadequate housing results in the growth of slums and poor living conditions.
4. **Traffic Congestion** – Increased vehicles cause road congestion, accidents, and air pollution.
5. **Water and Sanitation Issues** – Scarcity of clean drinking water and improper waste disposal affect health.

6. **Pollution** – Air, water, and noise pollution due to industries, vehicles, and waste mismanagement.
7. **Crime and Security Issues** – Rising population leads to theft, violence, and other criminal activities.
8. **Inadequate Healthcare and Education** – Lack of proper hospitals and schools in many urban areas.

## **Detailed Explanation of One Urban Problem: Housing Shortage and Slums**

### **1. Causes of Housing Shortage & Slums**

- **Rural-Urban Migration** – People move to cities in search of jobs, but housing facilities are insufficient.
- **High Land Prices** – Low-income groups cannot afford proper housing, forcing them into slums.
- **Lack of Urban Planning** – Unplanned cities lead to overcrowded and unhygienic settlements.

### **2. Consequences of Slums**

- **Poor Living Conditions** – Lack of sanitation, clean water, and electricity leads to health hazards.
- **Increased Diseases** – Slums are hotspots for **malaria, dengue, tuberculosis, and other infections**.
- **Crime and Unemployment** – Poverty and lack of education contribute to illegal activities.
- **Environmental Degradation** – Waste disposal issues lead to pollution and unclean surroundings.

### **3. Solutions to Housing Problems**

- **Affordable Housing Projects** – Government schemes like **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)**.
- **Urban Planning & Infrastructure Development** – Proper city planning with better roads and drainage.
- **Slum Rehabilitation Programs** – Redevelopment of slums into better residential areas.
- **Job Creation in Rural Areas** – Reducing migration pressure on cities by promoting rural employment.

## **Conclusion**

Housing shortage and slums are serious urban problems affecting millions of people. Addressing them requires **strong urban policies, better infrastructure, and government intervention** to improve the quality of life for city dwellers.

Q4. Define Family.

Refer to 2018 Q1 (a)

(B) Enlist types of Family.

## ***- Types of Family***

Families can be classified based on different criteria such as structure, authority, and residence. The major types of families are:

### **1. Based on Structure**

- **Nuclear Family** – A small family consisting of parents and their children.
- **Joint Family** – A large family where multiple generations (grandparents, parents, children) live together.
- **Extended Family** – Includes relatives beyond the nuclear family, such as uncles, aunts, and cousins.
- **Single-Parent Family** – A family headed by a single mother or father due to divorce, separation, or death.
- **Blended Family** – Formed when two individuals with children from previous marriages come together.

### **2. Based on Authority**

- **Patriarchal Family** – The father or eldest male is the head of the family, and inheritance follows the male line.
- **Matriarchal Family** – The mother or eldest female is the head of the family, and inheritance follows the female line.
- **Egalitarian Family** – Both parents share equal authority and decision-making responsibilities.

### **3. Based on Residence**

- **Patrilocal Family** – After marriage, the couple resides with or near the husband's family.
- **Matrilocal Family** – After marriage, the couple resides with or near the wife's family.
- **Neolocal Family** – The couple establishes a new residence independent of both families.

### **4. Based on Marriage Type**

- **Monogamous Family** – A family formed by a marriage between one husband and one wife.
- **Polygamous Family** – A family formed when one individual has multiple spouses (e.g., polygyny – one husband with multiple wives, polyandry – one wife with multiple husbands).

## **Conclusion**

Families play a crucial role in society by providing **emotional, social, and financial support**. The structure and nature of families vary across different cultures and societies, adapting to social and economic changes.

(C) Explain nuclear family in detail

## ***- Nuclear Family***

A **nuclear family** is a small family unit consisting of **a husband, wife, and their children**, living together in a separate household. It is the most common family structure in modern societies.

### Characteristics of a Nuclear Family

1. **Small in Size** – A nuclear family typically consists of **parents and their unmarried children**.
2. **Independent Living** – The family lives separately from extended relatives, managing its own affairs.
3. **Emphasis on Individuality** – Each member has personal freedom and decision-making power.
4. **Strong Emotional Bonds** – Close parent-child relationships due to smaller family size.
5. **Economic Self-Sufficiency** – Parents are responsible for financial stability and household management.
6. **Equal Roles and Responsibilities** – Modern nuclear families often practice **gender equality**, with both parents working and sharing household duties.
7. **Flexible and Mobile** – More adaptable to changing lifestyles, job relocations, and social mobility.

### Advantages of a Nuclear Family

1. **Better Privacy** – Fewer family members ensure **more personal space and freedom**.
2. **Economic Stability** – Easier financial management as responsibilities are limited.
3. **Better Parenting** – Parents can focus more on their children's upbringing and education.
4. **Modern Lifestyles** – Encourages **independence, career growth, and decision-making**.
5. **Less Family Conflict** – Fewer chances of disagreements compared to joint families.

### Disadvantages of a Nuclear Family

1. **Lack of Emotional Support** – No extended family members for **guidance and emotional security**.
2. **Higher Living Costs** – Expenses like rent, childcare, and maintenance are solely the parents' responsibility.
3. **Lack of Elderly Care** – Grandparents and elderly relatives may be left alone or need special care arrangements.
4. **Work-Life Balance Challenges** – Managing children and work without extended family support can be stressful.
5. **Loneliness in Old Age** – Elderly parents may feel isolated if their children move out.

### Conclusion

The **nuclear family** is a modern, independent family system that offers privacy, financial stability, and emotional bonding. However, it also comes with challenges like **lack of extended support and social isolation**. With changing social dynamics, nuclear families are adapting by maintaining strong connections with relatives while balancing work and personal life.

## Q5. Short Note

(a) Prostitution

### **:- Short Note on Prostitution**

**Prostitution** is the practice of engaging in **sexual activities in exchange for money or goods**. It is often considered a **social, legal, and moral issue** in many societies.

#### **Causes of Prostitution**

1. **Poverty** – Economic hardship forces individuals into prostitution for survival.
2. **Lack of Education & Employment** – Limited job opportunities push people towards sex work.
3. **Human Trafficking** – Many women and children are forced into prostitution.
4. **Drug Addiction** – Some individuals engage in prostitution to fund drug use.
5. **Gender Inequality** – Social and economic discrimination increases vulnerability.

#### **Effects of Prostitution**

- **Health Risks** – Increased risk of **HIV/AIDS, STDs, and mental health issues**.
- **Exploitation & Violence** – Many sex workers face **abuse, exploitation, and trafficking**.
- **Social Stigma** – Society often discriminates against sex workers, limiting their rights.
- **Legal Issues** – Prostitution is illegal in many countries, leading to arrests and exploitation.

#### **Measures to Address Prostitution**

- **Legal Reforms** – Some countries have **decriminalized** or regulated sex work to protect workers.
- **Rehabilitation Programs** – Providing education, employment, and counseling for sex workers.
- **Strict Laws Against Trafficking** – Strengthening laws to prevent **forced prostitution**.
- **Public Awareness** – Educating society about the risks and social issues related to prostitution.

#### **Conclusion**

Prostitution remains a **controversial and complex issue**, linked to **poverty, gender inequality, and human trafficking**. Addressing it requires **legal, social, and economic measures** to ensure **the safety and rights of sex workers** while reducing exploitation.

(B) Social Stratification

:- Refer to 2018 Q5 (g)

(C) Women Employment.

### **:- Short Note on Women Employment**

**Women employment** refers to the participation of women in the workforce across various sectors, contributing to economic growth and social development. Over the years, increasing awareness, education, and policy reforms have enhanced women's job opportunities.

### Importance of Women Employment:

1. **Economic Growth** – Women's participation boosts national productivity and economic progress.
2. **Financial Independence** – Enables women to become self-reliant and improve their standard of living.
3. **Gender Equality** – Reduces the gender gap and promotes equal opportunities in the workplace.
4. **Better Living Standards** – Employed women contribute to family income, ensuring better healthcare and education for children.
5. **Social Empowerment** – Helps in decision-making and increases women's role in society.

### Challenges Faced by Women in Employment:

- **Gender Discrimination** – Unequal pay, limited promotions, and bias in hiring.
- **Work-Life Balance** – Managing household responsibilities alongside professional commitments.
- **Workplace Harassment** – Unsafe working conditions and exploitation in some industries.
- **Limited Opportunities** – Lack of access to education and skills in rural areas.

### Government Initiatives for Women Employment in India:

- **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao** – Promotes education and empowerment of girls.
- **Maternity Benefit Act** – Provides paid maternity leave and job security.
- **Skill India & Stand-Up India** – Encourages women entrepreneurs and skill development.
- **Self-Help Groups (SHGs)** – Supports women in rural areas through small businesses and financial aid.

### Conclusion:

Women's employment is vital for **social and economic progress**, but challenges remain. With **education, policy support, and workplace reforms**, greater gender equality and empowerment can be achieved in the workforce.

(D) Panchayat System

:- Refer to 2020 Q5 (e)

(E) Culture

:- **Short Note on Culture**

**Culture** is the complex set of shared beliefs, values, norms, customs, traditions, language, art, and behaviours that characterize a society or social group. It shapes how individuals perceive the world, interact with one another, and express their identity.

### Key Elements of Culture:

### **1. Beliefs and Values:**

- Core ideas and ethical standards that guide behaviour and decision-making.
- Include religious, moral, and philosophical principles.

### **2. Norms and Customs:**

- Social rules and traditional practices that govern daily life.
- Rituals, celebrations, and ceremonies reinforce communal bonds.

### **3. Language and Communication:**

- The primary tool for sharing cultural knowledge, stories, and traditions.
- Influences how people think and interact.

### **4. Art and Literature:**

- Expressions of creativity that reflect cultural identity.
- Music, dance, painting, and literature provide insight into societal values.

### **5. Social Institutions:**

- Structures such as family, education, and government that organize society.
- Play a crucial role in transmitting culture across generations.

### **Importance of Culture:**

#### **• Identity and Belonging:**

- Provides a sense of identity and unity among members of a society.

#### **• Social Cohesion:**

- Encourages collective understanding and cooperation.

#### **• Guidance:**

- Offers frameworks for behaviour, decision-making, and conflict resolution.

#### **• Adaptation and Innovation:**

- Facilitates adaptation to changing environments and influences creativity.

### **Conclusion:**

Culture is the lifeblood of society, profoundly influencing individual behaviour and social structures. Its diverse elements come together to form a unique tapestry that defines communities and guides their evolution over time.