SOLVED PAST PAER OF SOCIOLOGY 2016

LONGS QUESTIONS

Q1: Define the term 'Socialization' . Also discuss the various Concepts Process and Agents of socialization ?

A: The act of adapting behavior to the norms of a culture or society is called socialization. Socialization can also mean going out and meeting people or hanging out with friends. The word socialization can mean "the process of making social."socialization as "a learning process, one that involves development or changes in the individual's sense of self", and this is exactly true. Socialization is a learning process. Socialization is the means by which human infants begin to acquire the skills necessary to perform as functioning members of their society. Process by which individuals acquire the knowledge, language, social skills, and value to conform to the norms and roles required for integration into a group or community.

Process of Socialization:
The process of socialization starts from very birth of child. But that he lacks that essential elements of the social life. As he grows, he molds himself according to the needs of the society.
At time of birth child only have "Natural Instincts", but later on in most make on development according to needs of society. Socialization process could be studied on following points;

Rearing up: Brining Up:
They may parents rear their child, the way he shall grow and acquire qualities and traits that are result of that way of rearing up.

Identification:
The child develops feeling of identification from family which in term develops with him maintain of language, way of living values etc.

Social Teaching:
From family to school, peers the child marted with social teaching. According to Miller Dolard, this social teaching is based on following four elements.
<u>Derive</u>
<u>Cue</u>
<u>Response</u>
<u>Record</u>
<u>Perceiving the situation</u>
Individual at any age has to change his or her behavior pattern according to situation. This process of perceiving is helpful in acquiring of social ideas.

Mutual Behavior and Cooperation:
When an individual comes in contact with other, got influence by mutual corporation, the social qualities also develop in the individual. This is another way of developing social qualities and organizing the social personality.

Suggestions:
The child also tries to adjust himself to social needs according to the suggestions from others. Generally these suggestions are received from family, peer group, school and other agencies of socialization.

Reward or Punishment:

If acted according to social values and ideals have get record and punishment if act against the interest of society.

Agencies of Socialization:
Agencies of socialization are one which bringing about this process. Agents of socialization completes the discussion on socialization.

The Family:
During socialization process the family is considered the most significant. The child not only bring member and learn several timings not only in regard to family but also the society. It is the family teaches one the basic value.

Peers or Age mates:
"Peer groups" means those groups made in school, in playground and in street.
One learn from pears, face and facets of culture that they have previously learnt at different times and from their parents. As the time passes this peer group surfaces family a "Peer Culture" becomes more important and effective and also many times exert highest measures per conformity.

Social Institutions:
Family, markets, mosques, madrassas, fairs are social institution of socialization. A school is one of the educational institution of socialization.
School, college, university and offices are formal institutions and teachers the techniques and skills of earn livelihood along with teaching cultural news, belief and values.
Literature is found in literate societies and import an impact on socialization. The society and the literature written are two sides of mirror and shadow of each other. The literature teaches the individual the aspect of society and contribute to its socialization.
Words on billboards, newspaper, magazine and text book and assault ears as in radio and televisions which gives as their message and gives premises to ideas, attitudes and culture and contribute to all modes of socialization.

The Community:
Biggest agency of socialization, large member of agencies are available in community which educates its member informally. Individual learn ways of life and norms of society by participating in these agencies and adds to information. This is socialization in community.

The Books:
In literate societies another important agency of socialisation is the printed word in books and magazines. Our cultural world—experiences and knowledge, values and beliefs, superstitions and prejudices—is expressed in words.

The Mass Media:
Apart from newspapers which carry printed words, the two other mass media, viz., the radio and television, exercise tremendous influence in the socialisation process. They "assault our ears" and communicate directly their messages and these messages also "contain in capsule form the premises of our culture, its attitudes and ideologies".
The role of television, in particular, is very significant. It communicates directly to both our ears and eyes and thus leaves a strong impression.

Neighborhood:
Some neighborhoods are better for children than others• research shows that children from poor neighborhoods are more likely to get in trouble with the law, get pregnant, drop out of school or end up disadvantaged

 Religion:

Religion plays a major role in socialization of most Americans – 70% of Americans belong to a local congregation and 2 in every 5 Americans attend a religious service weekly• Religious especially influences morality but also ideas about dress, speech, and manners that are appropriate

Day Care:

With more mothers working, day care has become a significant agent of socialization• Research finds that the effects of day care largely depends on the child's background and quality of care – Children from poor households or dysfunctional families appear to benefit from day care – Children in higher quality day care centers interact better with children and have fewer behavioral problems.

The more hours a child spends in day care, the weaker the bonds between mothers and children and the more negative their interactions.

Other Agents of Socialization:

Sports- teaching social skills and values• Workplace- learn a set of skills and a perspective on the world.

Q2: Discuss the role of 'Auguste Comete' and 'Ibn e Khuldun' in the development of sociology?

A: Auguste Comte was the first to develop the concept of "sociology." He defined sociology as a positive science. Positivism is the search for "invariant laws of the natural and social world." Comte identified three basic methods for discovering these invariant laws, observation, experimentation, and comparison. He is also famous for his Law of the Three Stages. These three stages are the theological, metaphysical, and positivist. Comte discussed the difference between social statistics and social dynamics; which have been renamed social structure and social change. Comte's ideas have had a major role in developing structural functionalism. His major goal was to integrate theory and practice.

Auguste Comte was a French philosopher who founded sociology, or the scientific study of society. He believed in positivism, which is the idea that only scientific truth is the real truth.

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The Contribution of "Auguste Comte" to Sociology!

Isidore Auguste Marie Francois Xavier Comte was born in Montellier of Southern France in January 1, 1798 and died in 1857. He was the first thinker who realized the need for a distinct science of human society. He is regarded as the father of sociology. He is regarded as the father not because of his significant contributions to the subject but because of creating sociology as a science of society or science of human behaviour.

Comte first gave the name "Social Physics" to the science invented by him but later he coined the word "Sociology a hybrid term compounded of Latin and Greek words to describe the new science. The period during which Comte took his birth in France, was very critical. Because there was chaos in France as the French World of thought was divided into two parts. One part was dominated by the revolutionary thinkers while the other part was dominated by the religious thinkers. But Comte opposed both these ways of thinking and gave emphasis to scientific outlook and scientific analysis. He organised and classified the social thought prevailing before his times. Comte has many important works to his credit.

An important work of Comte "A Programme of Scientific Work required for the Reorganization of Society" was published in 1822 which contains an outline of his thoughts. He also wrote many books.

1. Positive Philosophy (1830-42)
2. System of Positive Polity (1851 -54)
3. Religion of Humanity (1856)

Comte gave birth not only to a specific methodology of studying knowledge but also analysed the evolution of human thinking and its various stages. He had developed a unilinear theory of evolution. According to Comte individual mind and human society pass through successive stages of historical evolution leading to some final stage of perfection. The principle developed by Comte in the study of human thinking presumes gradual evolution and development in human thinking and is known as the law of three stages of thinking.

The Law of Three Stages:

According to Comte it is the universal law of intellectual development. According to him "Each branch of our knowledge passes through three different theoretical conditions; the theological or fictitious; the metaphysical or abstract; and the scientific or positive." This is known as the law of three stages because, according to it, human thinking has undergone three separate stages in its evolution and development.

He opines, "The evolution of the human mind has paralleled the evolution of the individual mind". He focussed mainly on stages in the development and progress of human mind and stressed that these stages co-related with parallel stages in the development of social order, social units, social organisation and material conditions of human life.

Comte's evolutionary theory or the law of three stages represents that there are three intellectual stages through which the world has gone throughout its history. According to him, not only does the world go through this process but groups, societies, sciences, individuals and even minds go through the same three stages. As there has been an evolution in the human thinking so that each succeeding stage is superior to and more evolved than the preceding stage. However, these three stages are as follows:-

(a) Theological or Fictitious Stage.
(b) Metaphysical or Abstract Stage.
(c) Positive or Scientific Stage.

(a) Theological or Fictitious Stage:

This stage was the first stage of law of three stages. It characterized the world prior to 1300 A.D. According to Comte in this stage "All theoretical conceptions whether general or special bear a super natural impress". It was believed that all the activities of men were guided and governed by supernatural power. In this stage the social and the physical world was produced by God. At this stage man's thinking was guided by theological dogmas. It was marked by lack of logical and orderly thinking. Theological thinking is characterized by unscientific outlook.

A natural event was the main subject matter of theological thinking. The usual natural events tend man towards theological interpretation of the events. Unable to find the natural causes of different happenings the theological man attributes them to imaginary or divine forces. This kind of explanation of natural events in divine or imaginary conditions is known as theological thinking. Excess or absence of rain was believed to be due to godly pleasure or displeasure. Magic and totemism were given emphasis.

This stage was dominated by priests. It implied belief in another world wherein reside the divine forces which influenced and controlled all the events in this world. In other words at this theological stage all phenomena are attributed to some super natural power. The concept of super natural power itself

passes through four sub-stages. In other words Comte had divided the theological stage into the following four stages.

(i) Fetishism

(ii) Anthropomorphism

(iii) Polytheism

(iv) Monotheism

(i) Fetishism:

It is the first and primary sub-stage in theological thinking stage. In this stage men thought that in every object or thing God resided. Fetishism is a kind of belief that there exists some living spirit in the non-living objects.

(ii) Anthropomorphism:

It is the second sub-stage of theological stage. With the gradual development in human thinking there occurred a change or improvement in the human thinking which resulted in the development of this stage.

(iii) Polytheism:

With the passage of time human mind develops and there occurred a change in the form of thinking. A more evolved and developed stage than fetishism and anthropomorphism appeared which is known as Polytheism. As there were many things or many objects, the number of Gods multiplied. So men were found to be engaged in the worship of a number of Gods. He believed that each and every God had some definite function and his area of action or operation was determined. At this stage man had classified God's or natural forces.

(iv) Monotheism:

With the passage of time human mind further develops and there occurred a change and development in the form of thinking. A more evolved and developed stage occurred which was known as Monotheism. This is the last sub-stage of theological stage. This stage replaced the earlier belief in many Gods by the belief in one God. 'Mono' means one. It implied that one God was supreme who was responsible for the maintenance of system in the world. This type of monotheistic thinking marked the victory of human intellect over irrational thinking.

(b) Metaphysical or Abstract Stage:

This is the second stage which occurred roughly between 1300 and 1800 A.D. This is an improved form of theological stage. Under this stage it was believed that an abstract power or force guided and determined all the events of the world. It was against the belief in concrete God. There was development of reason in human thinking. By this man ceased to think that it was the supernatural being that controlled and guided all the activities.

So it was the mere modification of the first one which discarded belief in concrete God. According to Comte, "In the metaphysical state, which is only a modification of the first, the mind supposes instead of supernatural beings, abstract forces, veritable entities (that is personified abstraction) inherent in all beings and capable of producing all phenomena." At this stage the position of supernatural power of the first stage is taken over by the abstract principles.

(c) Positive Stage:

The last and the final stage of human thinking or human mind was the positive stage or the scientific stage which entered into the world in 1800. This stage was characterized by belief in Science. People now tended to give up the search for absolute causes (God or Nature) and concentrated instead on observation of the social and physical world in the search for the laws governing them.

According to Comte observation and classification of facts were the beginning of the scientific knowledge. It was governed by industrial administrators and scientific moral guides. So at this stage the priests or the theologians were replaced by scientists. The warriors were replaced by"

industrialists. Observation predominates over imagination. All theoretical concepts become positive or scientific.

So it may be concluded that in the first stage the mind explains phenomena by ascribing them to supernatural power or God. The second, metaphysical stage, is a mere modification of the first; in it the mind suppresses that abstract forces produce all phenomena rather than supernatural beings. In the final stage man observes nature and humanity objectively in order to establish laws. Corresponding to the three stages of intellectual development there are two major types of society

(i) Theological military type of society;
(ii) Industrial Society.

Criticism:

The theory of law of three stages of Comte is not free from criticisms.
According to Prof. Bogardus, Comte has failed to postulate a fourth thinking stage namely the specialized thinking stage which would not merely emphasize the use of natural forces.

Contributions of Ibn e Khuldun in the Development of Sociology:

Following four are ibn-e-khaldun's major contributions:

1) Methodology for writing, studying and understanding history
2) Theory of social solidarity i-e al-asabiya
3) classification of society in rural and urban
4) cyclic theory of social change-thus pioneering what came to be known as "conflict perspective" later.

The contributions of Ibn Khaldun to the development of economic thought have gone largely unnoticed in the academic realm of Western nations, this despite recent research focusing on Khaldun's magnum opus, Al-Muqaddimah. In this paper, we examine the similarities between Al-Muqaddimah and Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations", particularly as they discuss the benefits of a system of specialization and trade and the role of markets and price systems.

Ibn Khaldun was a renaissance man, the real father of sociology. He defined the foundations of sociology more than 4 centuries before Auguste Comte "discovered" them. Ibn Khaldun lived in an era when the Muslim Nation in North Africa and the Iberian Peninsula disintegrated into a multitude of city states fighting against each other. At the same time the Spaniards were uniting their kingdoms and steadily taking over the Muslim city states in Iberia.
He was directly involved in the political intrigue and served several Muslim rulers in different capacities ranging from diplomatic envoy to minister. His first hand observations led him to believe that societies are not controlled by resources or policies.
He concluded that societies are living organisms that experience cyclic birth, growth, maturity, decline, and ultimately death due to universal causes. Each phase of the cycle lasts for several generations. He also described the process through which peaceful or violent migrants blend with the native population to form a homogeneous society subject to the universal cycles.He correctly associated the maturity stage of any social system with affluence, luxury and reluctance to perform menial tasks or defend the society against external threats. This leads to the employment of foreigners and mercenaries which initiates the conflicts that lead to the decline phase.He identified the impact of climate and available resources on migrations and social changes. He also identified the impact of governmental policy and taxation on social change.

Ibn Khaldun's chief contribution lies in the fields of philosophy, history and sociology. He wrote a world history and its first volume is based on the analysis of historical events. This volume,

commonly known as 'Muqaddimah' or 'Prolegomena', was based on Ibn Khaldun's unique approach and original contribution and became a masterpiece in literature on philosophy of history and sociology.

By this work, Ibn Khaldun aimed at identifying psychological, economic, environmental and social facts that contribute to the advancement of human civilization and the currents of history. In this context, he analyzed the dynamics of group relationships and showed how group-feelings, al-'Asabiyya, give rise to the ascent of a new civilization and political power and how, later on, its diffusion into a more general civilization invites the advent of a still new 'Asabiyya in its pure form. He identified an almost rhythmic repetition of rise and fall in human civilization, and analyzed factors contributing to it.

Unlike most earlier writers interpreting history largely in a political context, Ibn Khaldun's emphasized environmental, sociological, psychological and economic factors governing the apparent events. This revolutionized the science of history and also laid the foundation of Umraniyat (Sociology).Apart from the 'Muqaddimah' that became an important independent book even during the lifetime of the author, the other volumes of his world history 'Kitab al-I'bar' deal with the history of Arabs, contemporary Muslim rulers, contemporary European rulers, ancient history of Arabs, Jews, Greeks, Romans, Persians, etc., Islamic History, Egyptian history and North-African history, especially that of Berbers and tribes living in the adjoining areas. The last volume deals largely with the events of his own life and is known as Al-Tasrif. This was written in a scientific manner and thus initiated a new analytical tradition in the art of writing autobiography.

His books have been translated into many languages, both in the East and the West, and have inspired other figures to develop these sciences and add to them. In brief we can say that he was the pioneer of modern sociology, political science , science of history and philosophy of history. Today there is a need to further his work in the areas mentioned above. There should be a thirst among young Muslims to advance his work under the guidance of prominent Ulema of this time.

Q3: What is Research ? Write a Detail note on the different Method of Rearch ?

A: An introduction to research methods in Sociology covering quantitative, qualitative, primary and secondary data and defining the basic types of research method including social surveys, experiments, interviews, participant observation, ethnography and longitudinal studies.

Sociologists use many different designs and methods to study society and social behavior. Most sociological research involves ethnography, or "field work" designed to depict the characteristics of a population as fully as possible. Three popular social research designs (models) are :

Cross-sectional :
In which scientists study a number of individuals of different ages who have the same trait or characteristic of interest at a single time

Longitudinal:
In which scientists study the same individuals or society repeatedly over a specified period of time

Cross-sequential:
In which scientists test individuals in a cross-sectional sample more than once over a specified period of time.

An introduction to research methods in Sociology covering quantitative, qualitative, primary and secondary data and defining the basic types of research method including social surveys, experiments, interviews, participant observation, ethnography and longitudinal studies.

Sociology is the scientific study of society, including patterns of social relationships, social interaction, and culture. It is a social science that uses various methods of empirical

investigation and critical analysis to develop a body of knowledge about social order, acceptance, and change. Many sociologists aim to conduct research that may be applied directly to social policy.

Six of the most popular sociological research methods (procedures) are the case study, survey, observational, correlational, experimental, and cross-cultural methods, as well as working with information already available.

Case study research

In case study research, an investigator studies an individual or small group of individuals with an unusual condition or situation. Case studies are typically clinical in scope. The investigator (often a clinical sociologist) sometimes uses self-report measures to acquire quantifiable data on the subject. A comprehensive case study, including a long-term follow-up, can last months or years.

On the positive side, case studies obtain useful information about individuals and small groups. On the negative side, they tend to apply only to individuals with similar characteristics rather than to the general population. The high likelihood of the investigator's biases affecting subjects' responses limits the generalizability of this method.

Survey research

Survey research involves interviewing or administering questionnaires, or written surveys, to large numbers of people. The investigator analyzes the data obtained from surveys to learn about similarities, differences, and trends. He or she then makes predictions about the population being studied.

As with most research methods, survey research brings both advantages and disadvantages. Advantages include obtaining information from a large number of respondents, conducting personal interviews at a time convenient for respondents, and acquiring data as inexpensively as possible. "Mail-in" surveys have the added advantage of ensuring anonymity and thus prompting respondents to answer questions truthfully.

Observational research

Because distortion can be a serious limitation of surveys, observational research involves directly observing subjects' reactions, either in a laboratory (called laboratory observation) or in a natural setting (called naturalistic observation). Observational research reduces the possibility that subjects will not give totally honest accounts of the experiences, not take the study seriously, fail to remember, or feel embarrassed.

Observational research has limitations, however. Subject bias is common, because volunteer subjects may not be representative of the general public. Individuals who agree to observation and monitoring may function differently than those who do not. They may also function differently in a laboratory setting than they do in other settings.

Correlational research

A sociologist may also conduct correlational research. A correlation is a relationship between two variables (or "factors that change"). These factors can be characteristics, attitudes, behaviors, or events. Correlational research attempts to determine if a relationship exists between the two variables, and the degree of that relationship.

A social researcher can use case studies, surveys, interviews, and observational research to discover correlations. Correlations are either positive (to +1.0), negative (to −1.0), or nonexistent (0.0). In a positive correlation, the values of the variables increase or decrease ("co-vary") together. In a negative correlation, one variable increases as the other decreases. In a nonexistent correlation, no relationship exists between the variables.

People commonly confuse correlation with causation. Correlation data do not indicate cause-and-effect relationships. When a correlation exists, changes in the value of one variable reflect

changes in the value of the other. The correlation does not imply that one variable causes the other, only that both variables somehow relate to one another. To study the effects that variables have on each other, an investigator must conduct an experiment.

Experimental research

Experimental research attempts to determine how and why something happens.

Experimental research tests the way in which an independent variable (the factor that the scientist manipulates) affects a dependent variable (the factor that the scientist observes).

A number of factors can affect the outcome of any type of experimental research. One is finding samples that are random and representative of the population being studied. Another is experimenter bias, in which the researcher's expectations about what should or should not happen in the study sway the results. Still another is controlling for extraneous variables, such as room temperature or noise level, that may interfere with the results of the experiment. Only when the experimenter carefully controls for extraneous variables can she or he draw valid conclusions about the effects of specific variables on other variables.

Cross-cultural research

Sensitivity to others' norms, folkways, values, mores, attitudes, customs, and practices necessitates knowledge of other societies and cultures. Sociologists may conduct cross-cultural research, or research designed to reveal variations across different groups of people. Most cross-cultural research involves survey, direct observation, and participant observation methods of research.

Participant observation requires that an "observer" become a member of his or her subjects' community. An advantage of this method of research is the opportunity it provides to study what actually occurs within a community, and then consider that information within the political, economic, social, and religious systems of that community. Cross-cultural research demonstrates that Western cultural standards do not necessarily apply to other societies. What may be "normal" or acceptable for one group may be "abnormal" or unacceptable for another.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q4: Write a note on difference between Society and Culture?

A: CULTURE

Culture consists of the beliefs, behaviors, objects, and other characteristics common to the members of a particular group or society. Through culture, people and groups define themselves, conform to society's shared values, and contribute to society.

Culture is everything made, learned, or shared by the members of a society, including values, beliefs, behaviors, and material objects. Culture consists of the beliefs, behaviors, objects, and other characteristics common to the members of a particular group or society. Through culture, people and groups define themselves, conform to society's shared values, and contribute to society. Thus, culture includes many societal aspects: language, customs, values, norms, mores, rules, tools, technologies, products, organizations, and institutions.

Culture is the Centre of a society and without culture no society can even exist. It is the main difference between human beings and animals. It is a heritage transmitted from one generation to another. It includes all the ways and behaviors is social life. Man is born in the environment of culture, in which he seeks his way of behaving and acting in a given society.

Culture was defined earlier as the symbols, language, beliefs, values, and artifacts that are part of any society. As this definition suggests, there are two basic components of culture: ideas and symbols on the one hand and artifacts (material objects) on the other. The first type, called

nonmaterial culture, includes the values, beliefs, symbols, and language that define a society. The second type, called material culture, includes all the society's physical objects, such as its tools and technology, clothing, eating utensils, and means of transportation.

Culture consists of the beliefs, behaviors, objects, and other characteristics common to the members of a particular group or society. Through culture, people and groups define themselves, conform to society's shared values, and contribute to society. Thus, culture includes many societal aspects: language, customs, values, norms, mores, rules, tools, technologies, products, organizations, and institutions.

SOCIETY:

This term has been derived from a Latin word 'socious' that means association or companionship. Thus society means 'A larger group of individuals, who are associative with each other'. According to sociologists, a society is a group of people with common territory, interaction, and culture. Social groups consist of two or more people who interact and identify with one another. According to sociologists, a society is a group of people with common territory, interaction, and culture. Social groups consist of two or more people who interact and identify with one another. A society is a group of people involved in persistent social interaction, or a large social group sharing the same geographical or social territory, typically subject to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectations. 'Society is a concept used to describe the structured relations and institutions among a large community of people which cannot be reduced to a simple collection or aggregation of individuals. 'It is a system of relationships that exists among the individuals of the groups. Any group of people who have lived and worked together long enough to get themselves organized and to think of themselves as a social unit with well defined limits.

Q5: How "Analytical Thinking" help us for learning process and problem solving ?

A: Analytical thinking is related with science process skill which is used by students to solve complex and unstructured problems. Thus, this research aims to determine science process skill and analytical thinking ability of senior high school students in chemistry learning. Analytical thinking is a critical component of visual thinking that gives one the ability to solve problems quickly and effectively. It involves a methodical step-by-step approach to thinking that allows you to break down complex problems into single and manageable components. Analytical thinking skills are critical in the work place because they help you to gather information, articulate, visualize and solve complex problems. Even with comprehensive training, there will be many times where you will be put on the spot to think analytically and the right or wrong answer could make a difference with regard to your upward mobility within the company. You want your employees and especially your boss to trust that you will make the most well-informed and correct decisions. Some decisions can even make or break your career. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to have well-developed analytical thinking skills.

Analytical thinking is a thinking process or skill in which an individual has the ability to scrutinize and break down facts and thoughts into their strengths and weaknesses. It involves thinking in thoughtful, discerning ways, in order to solve problems, analyze data, and recall and use information. It involves the following main activities:

. **Focusing on facts and evidence**
. **Analyzing data or information or systems**
. **Dissecting data/information and the analysis of complex things into simpler constituents**
. **Reasoning – thinking that is coherent and logical**

. Partitioning, breakdown – an analysis into mutually exclusive categories
. Eliminating extraneous data or analysis of a problem into alternative possibilities followed by the systematic rejection of unacceptable alternatives
. Analyzing trends or the analysis of changes over time

Analytical thinking is a critical component of visual thinking that gives one the ability to solve problems quickly and effectively. It involves a methodical step-by-step approach to thinking that allows you to break down complex problems into single and manageable components.

Analytical thinking involves the process of gathering relevant information and identifying key issues related to this information. This type of thinking also requires you to compare sets of data from different sources; identify possible cause and effect patterns, and draw appropriate conclusions from these datasets in order to arrive at appropriate solutions.

Problem solving and critical thinking refers to the ability to use knowledge, facts, and data to effectively solve problems. This doesn't mean you need to have an immediate answer, it means
you have to be able to think on your feet, assess problems and find solutions. The ability to develop a well thought out solution within a reasonable time frame, however, is a skill that employers value greatly.

Q6: How conformity help us to bring peace, order and stability in society?

A: Conformity is a change in behavior or belief as a result of real or imagined group pressure. COMPLIANCE AND CONFORMITY. Conformity is a change in behavior or belief toward a group standard as a result of the group's influence on an individual. As this definition indicates, conformity is a type of social influence through which group members come to share similar beliefs and standards of behavior. COMPLIANCE AND CONFORMITY. Conformity is a change in behavior or belief toward a group standard as a result of the group's influence on an individual. As this definition indicates, conformity is a type of social influence through which group members come to share similar beliefs and standards of behavior. Conformity is the extent to which an individual complies with group norms or expectations. As you might recall, we use reference groups to assess and understand how to act, to dress, and to behave.

Conformity is also the process that establishes boundaries between groups. Through the conformity process, the members of one group become similar to one another and different from those of another group. This, in turn, creates a shared social identity for people as the members of a distinctive group. Given the pressure of ever changing circumstances, social groups such as families, peer groups, business firms, and nations, only maintain their distinctive cultural beliefs and moderately stable social structures through the constant operation of conformity processes.

Perhaps because it is essential for social organization, conformity appears to be a universal human phenomenon. The level of conformity varies by culture, however. Collectivist cultures (e.g., Japan) that emphasize the interdependence of individuals show higher levels of conformity than individualistic cultures (e.g., the United States) that focus on the independence of individuals (Bond and Smith 1996).

Q7:Define the Term Ethics and role of Ethics for peace and prosperity ?

A: Ethics in Sociological Research. Ethics are self-regulatory guidelines for making decisions and defining professions. By establishing ethical codes, professional organizations maintain the integrity of the profession, define the expected conduct of members, and protect the welfare of subjects and clients.

Ethics are self-regulatory guidelines for making decisions and defining professions. By establishing ethical codes, professional organizations maintain the integrity of the profession, define the expected

conduct of members, and protect the welfare of subjects and clients. Moreover, ethical codes give professionals direction when confronting ethical dilemmas or confusing situations.

When actual moral values, rules and duties are subjected to ethical analysis, their relation to basic human interest shared by people is important.

A more recent task to ethic is to resist those tendencies of globalization, marketization and technologization that erode both diversity and valuable aspect of culture identity and May even have that threaten human rights.

⇨ **Ethics role of peace and prosperity:**

Ethics is the branch of philosophy that involve systemizing, defining and recommending concept of right and wrong conduit.

Basically it ask the question "what is the best way for people live"? and what actions are right wrong in particular circumstances"? Ethics are most import for a society in that they guide the general intercourse in people. Different societies often have different ethics. For instance in ancient. Athens and Sparta both considered it ethical to hold salves.

It is suggest that most of the global threats we face today are rooted in the deeper issues of ethics and values in the international politics.

Ethics and values plays an important role in the makeup of an individual, a community and a nation. Therefore ethics should play an important role in international relations too. To the perspective of human rights, ethics also insists upon the equal worth of all people whether they live within or outside the country.

The current military paradigm of problems solving conflicts with concern of human rights, ethics advocates to protect all people from aggression.