1. Define and discuss the concepts of society and social institutions with suitable examples.

**Ans:** A social institution consists of a group of people who have come together for a common purpose. Every society has a social institution. These aren’t some places, but the structures of relationship, obligation and function. Many members in a society have their own concept of right and wrong, relationships, values and norms. The members who don’t honor or respect the societal concepts are termed as anti-social. The social Institutions are chief instruments by which the societal behaviors can be regulated and controlled. They help individuals to socialize and plays a major role in maintaining harmony in the society. They are helpful in passing culture from one generation to another. Without the social institutions modern society could not exist.

Every society have mainly five social institutions

- **Family**
  for managing the institution of marriage and family mainly for the continuation of human off spring through the structured means.
- **Religion**
  To deal with the man’s innate fear of mystical. It deals this fear through religious prayers and contributions.
- **Government**
  To deal with the elementary necessity of leading or governing large groups of population through formalized means of government and laws.
- **Education**
  Transmitting functional skills for functioning of society
- **Economics**
  To deal with the material needs of the population and for the fulfillment of basic needs like food, clothing and shelter.

These functions are important aspects of society on which the society operates, and if any institution doesn’t work properly then it may have cascading effects on other institutions. Resulting in the inappropriate functioning and destruction of society. Often many new institutions are born along with the development and needs of the society. We should also notice that not all social institutions have a positive impact, some may have negative impact too. The concept of religious fundamentalism has created various conflicts in many societies.

2. What is family? How does its role change from rural to urban industrial societies?

**Explain.**

**Ans:** A family is a group of people related either by consanguinity (by recognized birth), affinity (by marriage or other relationship), or co-residence (as implied by the etymology of the English word "family" from Latin familia ‘family servants’ domestics collectively, the servants in a household; thus also ‘members of a household, the estate, property; the household, including relatives and servants,’ abstract noun formed from famulus ‘servant, slave’ or some combination of these; Members of the immediate family may include spouses, parents, brothers, sisters, sons, and daughters. Members of the extended family may include grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, and siblings-in-law. Sometimes these are also considered members of the immediate family, depending on an individual's specific relationship with them.

In most societies, the family is the principal institution for the socialization of children. As the basic unit for raising children, anthropologists generally classify most family organizations as matrifocal (a mother and her children); conjugal (a wife, her husband, and children, also called the nuclear family); avuncular (for example, a grandparent, a brother, his sister, and her children); or extended (parents and children co-reside with other members of one parent’s family). Sexual relations among the members are regulated by rules concerning incest such as the incest taboo.

The word “family” can be used metaphorically to create more inclusive categories such as community, nationhood, global village, and humanism.

Over a period of last so many years, some radical changes have been observed in the family organization. The modern way of life has changed the theory of old family system and pattern of life has been replaced. Joint family system is old system, and has been replaced in nuclear family system. Old patterns like marriage rituals and socialization patterns are endowed with formal type of rituals and ceremonies. In a joint family, the child gets multiple parents and many adult figures for his or her identification. In these families, children are overprotected and sheltered and, as a result, personal segregation is hampered. In a nuclear family, the child has a limited set of adult models to emulate. As a result, he or she develops a strong sense of personal bond with the parents, with a greater scope of developing clear-cut self identity. Children brought up in single parent families have only one adult member in the family and often lack kinship and community support. These children develop early independence with added responsibilities. A majority of the single parent families being the poorest of the poor cannot adequately meet their children’s needs. A large number of children in institutions and on streets come from single parent families. Thus, to enhance the impact of child development, direct work with children is not adequate. The family life and the family’s environment also have to be enriched. A strong family unit would promote child development and prevent child destitution.

3. Discuss the meaning of conscious and unconscious socialization?

**Ans:** Socialization process can be conscious as well unconscious. Within a family and school, much socialization occurs consciously. That is parents consciously tell the children the right and the desirable form of behaviour, often there are rewards and punishment for