

Unit - II

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Answer the following questions :-

1. What is Society?

Ans: The term 'Society' is derived from the Latin word 'Socius' which means companionship or friendship. Companionship means sociability. According to George Simmel, the element of sociability is the true essence of society. It means that "Man always lives in the company of other people". The word society is employed to indicate the specific members of a group rather than the social relationship among the members of the group. As for instance, in this context we can take the example of a horizon society. Again, the word society is used to name or label institutions. For instance, Arya Samaj (Society), Brahma Samaj (Society) etc. But, in sociology the word 'society' is used not to refer to a group of people or an institution, rather it is used to refer the 'complex pattern' of the 'norms of interaction' that involve the members in a society. One of the important aspects of society is the system of relationships that shows the pattern of norms of interaction among the members of a society. Some Sociologists view that society is created when people come to know each other. As for instance, two people are travelling in a bus

of the same place, but they do not know each other or do not communicate with each other, then the question of a society does not come into existence. But, when they try to communicate with each other or come in contact, then the element of a society in the sense of 'reciprocal relationship' comes into existence. Therefore, a reciprocal relationship is a very important element of a society.

According to Morris Glinberg "A Society is a collection of individuals united by certain relations or mode of behaviour which mark them off from others who do not enter into these relations or who differ from them in behaviour."

According to Giddings "Society is the union itself, the organization, the sum of formal relation in which associating individuals are bound together." Further he defines a Society as - "a number of like-mindedness, and are therefore, able to work together for common ends". Lapierre holds that the term society refers not to group of people, but to the complex pattern of the norms of interaction that arise among and between them.

According to MacIver and Page, "Society is a web of social relationship." Further he defines a

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society as - "a number of like-mindedness and are therefore, able to work together for common ends".

Prof. Wright defines, "Society is not a group of people; it is the system of relationships that exists between the individuals of the group". While, Green defines society in this way "A society is the larger group to which any individual belongs".

MacIver holds that society is 'a web of social relationships'. It indicates a web of social relationships. So, it is very difficult to pinpoint or formulate a catalogue of social relationships. Wright says "Society in essence means a state or condition, a relationship and is, therefore, necessarily an abstraction". Reuter holds that 'Just as life is not a thing but a process of living so society is not a thing but a process of associating'. These definitions indicate the important relationship between individual and society. A man cannot think of living in isolation of other fellow human beings. So, society is a place of fulfilling desire, imagination, planning, aspiration, vision etc. Without a society or living in a place without others, an individual is incomplete. And the definition 'man is by nature a social animal' given by Aristotle highlights this nature of man.

Unit- II

Answer the following questions :-

2. What is Nation? What are the subjective and objective basis? Distinguish between nation and nationality.

Ans: Different scholars have defined nation. Some have treated nation or identical with nationality. The nation can be defined as a human group which inhabits a country, determined by geo-graphical limits, is tied up by common traditions, common interests and sentiments.

Some have emphasised the Objective basis of nation. Stearty and Barker have placed much emphasis upon geographical unity as one of the constituent elements of a nation. But there are examples in which the nation have existed even without any geographical area.

Language is the medium for the expression of emotion and thoughts and hence it can do much towards the evolution of a national sentiment. This leads to the development of a literature and a culture which in its turn promotes national unity. Ransay thus attributes more importance to language than to race as a constituents element of nation. But even there are more languages, the existence of nation is possible, eg; In Switzerland. In India there are different languages as they are nations.

Author Keith has made no

distinction between race and national. ~~The~~ Zinimer man has observed that an element of a particular kind of community sentiment is embedded in nationality. But Pillsbury has written that generally race has no longer any importance in the development of nationality. Today there are no pure nation. In England, there has been a mixture of the Celt, Roman, Angle, Briton and Norman races. In India there are also many races.

Community of religion is the constituent element of nation. The main basis of the nationality of Poland, Japanese and Israel and was religion. Again, according to some scholars, political unity and independences are necessary pre-requisites for development of the sentiment of nationality.

The Subjective element of a nation consists in the awareness of traditions of present interests and ideal towards which all are similarly disposed. In the growth of nation a community of interests, traditions is of considerable importance. The nation Pakistan is the result of community of interest and traditions. A community of political aspirations is of great importance for the growth of nation. In India, when people aspired to make an independent

nation by extremely was general Community important element of

Stearitz has which have nation :-

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nation by contesting the British rule, extremely a powerful national sentiment was generated and people limited. Community sentiments is so much important as one of the constitutive element of a nation.

Besides the above elements, Steadly has given some conditions which have in the constitution of nation :-

- (i) People should have desired to be an one nation.
- (ii) They should particularly endeavour for unity and strength.
- (iii) They should be free from Foreign rule and Domination.

Nationality is a cultural and Ethical Concept. It is a group of people who speaks the same language and cherish common historical traditions. This constituting a distinct cultural society. By acquiring political unity and Sovereign Independence nationality becomes a nation state. It is a mental state, a spiritual condition based upon common tradition, common customs etc. In distinguishing between nationality is subjective and Statehood are notion it may be said that while nationality is a way of living, thinking, feeling Statehood is

Inseparable for civilized way of living like religion nationality is subjective. While nationality is psychological condition of mind, statehood is political condition of law. In this way, sentiment of nationality differ from sentiment of nation or state. It is psychological. It is in the minds of nation members. The nations rest on it.

Examining the sentiment of nationality actually found in different nations, we find 2 of its forms :- a healthy and a distorted forms. In its original and healthy form it threaded together various human groups and gave them strength and organisation. Its distorted form was manifested in the shape of Chauvinism and imperialism. This distorted forms of nationality create destruction in international peace.

Answer the

3. What do Socialism? Explain.

Ans: According to after losing together a this theory an individual exist with of an in society. central opposes are the in certain is not the existence of the in But it is formed with some individual society

4. Explain The views on

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(3) Distinguish between State and Nation.

Ans: By nation we mean a historically constituted stable community of people bound on the basis of an common language, territory, economic life and psychological make up manifested in a common nature. (A nation is a culturally homogeneous social group. The state is a people organised for law within a definite territory.) (It is always Sovereign Supreme internally and independent externally.) (The nation is a group of people psychologically bound together while sharing common joys and sorrows.) (The distinction between state and nation can be explained as under :-

- (i) (The state is a state because it is Sovereign.) (A Nation becomes nation state when a nation attain statehood.)
- (ii) (There is an element of force connected with the state.) (The state's laws are binding.) (In the case of nation, there is the element of persuasion.)
- (iii) (The state is a political concept) while the nation is a cultural and a psychological body.)

(iv) The elements of population, and Sovereignty are not language somewhere

(v) (Laws bind State, connect people in State is of nation

(iv) The element of the state are definite - population, fixed territory, government and Sovereignty. The element of nation are not definite. Somewhere common language help in constitutes, a nation, somewhere common ^{race} traits make a nation.

(v) Laws bind the people together in a State, sentiments and emotions bind the people in a nation. (The unity of the State is always external, the unity of nation is external.)