

ACHIEVER'S EDUCATION CONSULTANT
08141710097
SUMMARY OF CSS111 WITH PAST QUESTIONS

Introduction

It will be available to all students to take towards the core module of their BSc. The course will consist of twenty units, which involves Definition of Sociology, leadership, social change, conformity, power, marriage and family. This material has been developed for Nigerian students.

What You Will Learn in This Course

During this course, you will learn about the definition of Sociology, its origins, its scopes, uses and methods. Specifically, this course will make you to have a better understanding of your main programme, Co-operative Management.

Course Objectives

You may want to refer to them during your study of the unit to check on your progress. In this way, definitely, you can be sure that you have done what was required of you by the unit.

Working through This Course

Each unit contains some selfassessment exercises, and at points in the course, you are required to submit assignments for assessment purposes. In addition, you must obtain the text materials.

[...]

You may contact your tutor if you have problems in obtaining the text materials.

McGraw Hill

Polity Press in Association with Blackwell Publishers, The Assignment file will be posted to you in due course. In this file, you will find all the details of the work you must submit to your tutor for marking. The marks you obtain for these assignments will count towards the final mark you obtain for this course. Further information on assignment will be found in the Assignment File, itself and later in this Course Guide in the section on assessment.

In tackling these assignments, you are expected to apply information, knowledge and experience gathered during the course. The assignments must be submitted to your tutor for formal assessment in accordance with the deadlines stated in the Assignment File. The work you submit

to your tutor for assessment will count for 50% of your total course mark. At the end of the course, you will need to sit for a final written examination of three hours' duration.

You only need to submit all the assignments. The best five will be counted. Each assignment counts 20 marks but on the average when the five assignments are put together, then each assignment will now count 10% towards your total course mark. This indicates that the total marks for the best five assignments which would have been 100 marks will now be 50% of your total course mark.

Assignment questions for the units in this course are contained in the Assignment File. Using other references will give you a broader viewpoint and may provide a deeper understanding of the subject. When each assignment is completed, send it, together with a TMA form, to your tutor. Make sure that each assignment reaches your tutor on or before the deadline given in the, Assignment File.

If, for any reason, you cannot complete your work on time, contact your tutor before the assignment is due to discuss the possibility of an extension. Extensions will not be granted after the due' date unless there are exceptional circumstances. The final examination for GS 115 will be of three hours' duration and have a value of 50% of the total course grade. The examination will consists of questions which reflect the practice exercises and tutormarked problems you have previously encountered.

All areas of the course will be assessed. Use the time between finishing the last unit and sitting the examination to revise the entire course. You might find it useful to review your tutormarked assignments and comment on them before the examination.

[...]

100% of course marks Course Overview This table brings together the units, the number of weeks you should take to complete them, and the assignments that follow them.

[...]

In distance learning, the study units replace the university lecture. Think of it as reading the lecture instead of listening to a lecturer. In the same way that a lecturer might set you some reading to do, the study units tell you when to read, your text materials or set books. You are provided exercises to do at appropriate points, just as a lecturer might give you an in-class exercise.

The first item is an introduction to the subject matter of the unit and how a particular unit is integrated with the other units and the course as a whole. Next to this is a set of learning objectives. These objectives let you know what you should be able to do by the time you have completed the unit. These learning objectives are meant to guide your study.

The moment a unit is finished, you must go back and check whether you have achieved the objectives. If this is made a habit, then you will significantly improve your chances of passing

the course. The main body of the unit guides you through the required reading from other sources. The following is a practical strategy for working through the course.

If you run into any trouble, telephone your tutor or post the question on the web GS OLE's discussing board. Remember that your tutor's job is to help you. When you need help, don't hesitate to call and ask your tutor to provide it.

Read this Course Guide thoroughly

Note the time you are expected to spend on each unit and how the assignments relate to the units. You need to gather together all this information in one place, such as your diary or a wall calendar. Whatever method you choose to use, you should decide on and write in your own dates for each unit. Once you have created your own study schedule, do everything you can to stick to it.

If you get into difficulties with your schedule, please let your tutor know before it is too late for help. You will almost always need both the study unit you are working on and one of your set books on your desk at the same time. The content of the unit itself has been arranged to provide a sequence for you to follow. As you work through the unit you will be instructed to read from your set books.

Keep in mind that you will learn a lot by doing the assignment carefully. They have been designed to help you meet the objectives of the course and, therefore, will help you pass the examination. When you are confident that you have achieved a unit's objectives, you can then start on the next unit. Proceed unit by unit through the course and try to pace your study so that you keep yourself on schedule.

When you have submitted an assignment to your tutor for marking, do not wait for its return before starting on the next unit. When the assignment is returned, pay particular attention to your tutor's comments, both on the tutor-marked assignment form and also written on the assignment. Check that you have achieved the unit objectives and the course objectives.

Facilitators/Tutors and Tutorials

There are 40 hours of tutorials provided in support of this course. You will be notified of the dates, times and location of these tutorials, together with the name and phone number of your tutor, as soon as you are allocated a tutorial group. Your tutor will mark and comment on your assignments, keep a close watch on your progress and on any difficulties you might encounter and provide assistance to you during the course. You must mail your tutormarked assignments to your tutor well before the due date.

They will be marked by your tutor and returned to you as soon as possible. If you need help the following might be circumstances in which you would find help necessary. Contact your tutor if you do not understand any part of the study units or the assigned readings. You have a question or problem with an assignment, with your tutor's comments on an assignment or with the grading of an assignment.

You should try your best to attend the tutorials. This is the only chance to have face to face contact with your tutor and ask questions which are answered instantly. You can raise any problem encountered in the course of your study. You will learn a lot from participating in discussion actively.

DEFINITION OF SOCIOLOGY

You will bear with me that the world today is characterised by high levels of worry, concern and anxiety, for the future and yet full of promises that the future holds. In reality, the world nowadays is known to be characterised by tensions, social divisions, day by day conflicts, international terrorism, assassinations, including the destructive operations of modern technology on the existing natural environment. This is what actually makes the field of Sociology to be much concerned with people's actions over time. Express the methods used by Sociologist in their study of human.

Sociologists look at the workings of society and the effects that social class, gender roles, age, new technologies, changing attitude towards reckless behaviour, or political revolutions have on people. Sociologists are primarily interested in areas where social structure and culture intersect. Social institutions are established patterns of action and thought that organize important social activities -the family, education, religion, the political and economic systems. Max Weber Max Weber was one of the founding fathers of Sociology whose work has been a great influence on the study of Sociology.

He made a clear distinction between action and social action. Emily Durkheim dealt with two types of social solidarity. By 'Solidarity', Durkheim meant the moral beliefs and ideas which formed the 'common-sense' underlying social life.

[...]

The survey is a method of systematically collecting data from people about their behaviour, attitudes and beliefs. Subjects for surveys are carefully selected to represent the group of people about whom the investigator intends to draw conclusions. Whatever the mode of data collection, the questions in a survey are carefully constructed to yield the precise information that the investigator is seeking. Usually, surveys require respondents to choose between response alternatives that are supplied by the researchers.

Archival Research

Results published in this manner are said to be archived, and research using these results are called archival research. Archival research in actual fact, uses existing records, gathered originally for some other purpose, as data.

Participant Observation

The term "participant observer" was coined by Eduard Linteman , a university of Chicago

Sociologist, to refer to individuals who belong to a group and report on that group to investigators. Today, the term still is used, but now it refers to a researcher who interacts with group members for the purpose of studying them. The extent of participants observers' involvement with their subjects varies from study to study, as do the means they use to gain entry into their subjects worlds. Researchers may spend extended periods of time with the people they study, sharing many life experiences with them, or the data may be gathered over a relatively short time by means of one or a few intensive interviews.

Some investigators have gained access to groups deceptively, by passing themselves off as regular group members. Others identify themselves as researchers from the outset, hoping that those they plan to study will grant them access to information usually reserved for insiders.

[...]

Others are interested in human behaviour of a more specific nature such as the response of audiences at pop song concerts, or queuing for buses or the shopping behaviour of people of a particular income group. In this unit, we have dealt with the definition of Sociology, its origins, scope, uses, methods and some of the social issues Sociologists are interested in.

Functions of Family

Although the composition of the family varies -for example, in many societies two or more wives are regarded as the ideal arrangement -such differences can be seen as variations on a basic theme. In general, therefore, the family has been seen as a universal social institution, an inevitable part of human society. On balance, it has been regarded as a good thing, both for the individual and society as a whole. For some time, it has been thought natural and normal for households to be based around families.

In a study entitled social structure, George Peter Murdock examined the institution of the family in a wide range of societies. He claimed that some form of family existed in every society and concluded, on the evidence of this sample, that the family is universal.

Murdock defines the family as follows

It includes adults of both sexes, at least two of whom maintain a socially approved sexual relationship, and one or more children, own or adopted, of the sexually cohabiting adults. At least, two of the adult members conduct a sexual relationship according to the norms of their particular society. Banaro of New Guinea, the husband does not have sexual relations with his wife until she has born a child by a friend of his father. The parentchild relationship, therefore, is not necessarily a biological one.

Its importance is primarily social, children being recognised as members of a particular family whether or not the adult spouses have biologically produced them. This type of family is called the nuclear family. It is also known as the Elementary family. The nuclear family appears to be as a result of industrialization and modern development.

This is a type of family that have been in existence for a number of years for now. An extended family consists of two or more nuclear families. For example, a man's family is joined to his father's family through him to form one extended family. Hence, a man and his wife and children together with his father and mother and their other children form one extended family.

This is a type of family practice where a man is married to more than one wife. In this type of family, a man may be married to two, three, four or even more than that. This type of family is referred to as one man one wife, that is, a man is said to have only one wife as a legal wife and no other one.

What do you understand by conjugal family?

Every member of a family has some functions to perform in maintaining the unit. The father is seen as the leader who directs the affairs of the unit, but usually takes vital decisions after consultation with the wife and children. The physical well-being has to do with food, clothes and shelter. He is not only the provider of all these, he also ensures that he provides and maintains moral and philosophical training of the children.

Apart from the father, the mother also is involved in some vital activities. She sees to the daily feeding of the family members. In this line, the children are made to observe the division of labour within the family and of the mutual role dependence and they also contribute whatever they can in order to see to the daily maintenance of the family. As seen from above, the activities in the family has been to regard men as superior to his wife.

This can easily be observed in many African societies where a man expects respects and obedience from his wife and children.

Functions for Society

Clearly, the family does not perform these functions exclusively. However, it makes important contributions to them all and no other institution has yet been devised to match its efficiency in this respect.

Functions for Individuals and Society

The rules which largely contain sexual activity within the family preventing the probable disruptive effects on the social order that would result if the sex drive were allowed "free play". There are shared assumptions that relationship between family members is prototype for all other social relations, that the family unit is the fundamental building block for all societies, and that the family is society's shock-absorber of social change. One cannot, for instance, expect a person to do more for a stranger or an acquaintance than what he/she would do for a family member. In this unit, we have been able to deal with the word 'family' in detail.

We have dealt with the definition of family, the types of family, activities in the family and functions of the family. The concept of family has been expressed to mean a social group characterised by common residence, economic co-operation and reproduction.

MARRIAGE

Marriage is probably best regarded as an anticipatory provision for the needs of the mother-child unit, which we regard as the basic unit of the kingship system. Marriage is traditionally conceived to be legally recognised relationship, between an adult male and female, that carries certain rights and obligations. However, in contemporary societies, marriage is sometimes interpreted more liberally, and the phrase 'living as married' indicates that for many purposes it makes no sense to exclude cohabitation. It should be noted, however, that even this more liberal definition usually excludes homosexual couples.

Although cohabitation is increasingly accepted, and is now the normal prelude to marriage. Describe your understanding of marriage. There is a fourth type of marriage, usually called "group marriage" in which there are both plural wives and husbands in the marital unit. The last form is rare, and in all known cases the marital rights of one pair in the group take precedence over others.

Monogamy is permitted in all societies, although polygamy is the preferred form in most societies. These different kinds of marital arrangements frequently may be interpreted in terms of conditions outside the marriage structure itself. Research suggests that in arranged marriages, the couples' romantic attachment to one another grows over the years, whereas couples who married for love report that their attraction to one another dropped precipitously after the first two to five years of marriage. In this unit, we have been able to give the meaning of marriage and types of marriage.

Marriage is seen as a legally recognised relationship between an adult male and female, that carries certain rights and obligations.

SOCIETY AND CULTURE

This kind of concern is like the situation when, for example, a young person commits suicide and some people conclude that "it is the fault of society". In other words, this individual's behaviour was influenced by society. When we use the term culture in ordinary daily conversation, we often think of culture as equivalent to the 'higher things of the mind' -art, literature, music and painting. It may be tempting to think that a society is simply a collection of individual person.

Much of the time, we like to think of ourselves as individuals who are different to everyone else, and that we are not affected by what other people say or do. However, this does not seem to reflect what people and societies are really alike. Most of the time what we do is influenced directly or indirectly by the various kinds of groupings with whom we interact. As children we were influenced by what we learned from our parents grandparents, brothers, sisters and so on.

Then, throughout life our feelings and behaviour are often shape by what other members of our family are doing. For many of us, much of our behaviour is also shaped by the fact that we go out to work. The point of all this is to emphasise that what we do as individuals is best seen in the context of our membership of what sociologists call social institutions or social units. A

social unit may or may not have a clear organisation.

These units can have different purposes, e.g. making money or providing all the kinds of physical and emotional support that good families provide. Sometimes, a social unit can itself be part of other units, or may have sub-division within it.

Write down some of the various kinds of social units that you are involved in?

Culture refers to shared, consensual and learned pattern of behaviour. Suppose that A and B are sitting together and B is telling a story about the origin of the people that A and B consider themselves to be. This story is one that is known by all of B's generation. What is told to A by B is culture.

Suppose also that B has thought about this story and has some different ideas about the elements of the story but B has never told this to anyone else. So long as B keeps this to herself, it is not a part of the culture of the people of A and B. Therefore, culture is said to be shared and learned. The consensual element means simply that many share it and agree to its meaning and importance. Language, family structure, how and when they plant, how they live out their lives, how they die, what they hold to be sacred.

In fact, virtually everything the people hold in common is a part of their culture. Tools, paths, techniques, for using tools, these are also part of the culture.

What do you understand by culture?

We have discussed how each social unit and each person has functions to perform and roles to play. As an example, let's consider the social unit known as Federal Road Safety. Eventually, after much discussion within the Federal Government of Nigeria the ordinance setting up the Federal Road Safety was enacted in more than twelve years ago. The ordinance sets up rules and regulations concerning the purposes, powers, resources, duties and the operation of the corporation.

These rules and regulations, because they are imposed by an ordinance, possess legal power. The Federal Road Safety Corps, a social unit, has to observe the rules contained in the ordinance when it performs the functions of ensuring smooth traffic system. But we have seen that it is the people who work or live in social units that perform tasks on behalf of these units. The staff of the corporation has to observe the terms of the ordinance when they work.

Likewise, there are other documents specifying the roles and rules of other posts in the corporation. People taking up the posts will work according to the roles and rules of the corporation in general and of the posts in particular. Rules that govern behaviour, expectations we hold for how to behave in a given situation. These are often associated with religion.

They refer to those things that we hold to be true. If you are a fundamental Christian perhaps you believe the world was created in 7 days and that it was created by God. They shape their lives by supporting their notions of what is important, what is real and how we are to believe at all

times. True, most of us do not think of this all of the time, but there are times when we are reminded of our beliefs and their importance and then act accordingly.

It is also the case that for most that these beliefs remain in the background, but do shape our day to day behaviour.

Technology

In what we are doing, the computers are the technology. Consider that 'gun-powder' was known to the Chinese for centuries, but that it was only used to make noises at festivals. It took the Europeans to change these tools with a different set of techniques into a weapon of destruction. The concept of culture, together with that of society, is one of the most widely used notions in sociology. Culture consists of the values the members of a given group hold, the norms they follow, and the material goods they create.

Values are abstract ideals, while norms are definite principles or rules which people are expected to observe. In this unit, we have dealt with what is meant by society, definition of culture, relationship between society and human behaviour and importance of culture. Culture has been referred to as shared, consensual and learned pattern of behaviour.

SOCIALIZATION

Firstly, socialization refers only to the changes in behaviour and attitude having their origins in interactions with other persons. Secondly, socialization includes only those which occur through learning. Other changes, such as those resulting from physical growth, are not part of the socialization process. Other illustrations of socialization include learning the folkways and customs of one's society and regional groups and the religious beliefs and moral values of one's society and family.

Being looked at from the perspective of the individual being socialised, the function of socialization is to secure entrance into and acceptance by his society and its sub-groups. But as a matter of life, looking at it from the societal perspective, socialization is the process by which different individuals are prepared to play many different and varied roles and interact in such a way that the interrelated individuals and groups can function as a whole - as a society. By definition, socialisation is an interactional process in which an individual's behaviour and attitude are modified to conform with the members' expectation of the groups to which he or she belongs.

Peer and own preferences

Parents are the most important socializing agents for the child at the very early stages of his development. In actual fact, the value, attitudes, the norms, folkways and beliefs of a society are learned by the child from his interaction with his parents and siblings. A lot of things are learned from these interactions. Just have a flashback, you will definitely remember what you were taught by your peer group members.

Television and Mass Media It is a fact that television and other mass media such as radio, print

advertisement, films, etc. do go a long way to socialize children. The role of schools in the socialisation process is now becoming more and more prominent and recognised. As you can observe these days in Nigeria, children are sent to school much earlier, particularly with the introduction of day care centres where children, even six weeks old are sent while their mothers are at work. Not only this, nowadays in Nigeria, there are improved educational opportunities opened to individuals for adequate training.

There is no how an individual will not pass through these stages of socialisation in one way or the other. Such an individual learns how to interpret or label objects, other people with whom he interacts with, himself, and the situation. In this unit, we have been able to describe fully what is meant by socialisation. Efforts have also been made to explain the agents of socialisation.

Now, better understanding of the concept of socialisation and its agents should have been developed.

[...]

No one tells you to do this. Therefore, we can say the group's behaviour simply creates a silent but influential pressure on its members. They may behave in the approved ways simply because it is expedient to do so, or because of sanctions. No society can be divided up in a simple way between those who deviate from norms and those who conform to them.

Most of us on some occasions transgress generally accepted rules of behaviour.

Why do People Conform?

First, people are motivated to be correct and norms provide information about what is right and wrong. With this, you should note that from childhood on, people in many cultures learn that going along with group norms is good and earns rewards.

The following are factors that influence conformity

As the physical reality of a situation becomes less clear, people rely more and more on others' opinions, and conformity to a group norm becomes more likely. In nearly any situation, some people will conform than others. Research suggests that people who are unfamiliar with a situation or have relatively low status in a group are the ones most likely to conform. In this unit, we have dealt with the definition of conformity, the factors influencing why people conform, and lastly the factors influencing when people conform.

Conformity is expressed as behaviour which follows the established norms of a group or society.

[...]

Deviance is seen as non-conformity to a given norm, or set of norms, which are accepted by a significant number of people in community or society. Most of us on some occasions transgress generally accepted rules and behaviour. You should note here that what is defined as deviant is

done by those with the power to make the definitions stick. You have to keep in mind that this kind of thing is relative .

Think of examples where acts arouse a great response, but you do not see them as being that serious. Often you will find something very important to the group being threatened. Abortion, for example, threatens the sanctity of life for some group, for others it threatens the integrity of the family by permitting women to engage in sexual activity outside the bounds of matrimony. In this section, the perspectives on deviance will be examined.

" First, this is an early attempt to explain "criminal behaviour's through physical characteristics. Second, the manner in which this was shown to be in-correct. This is very important since we draw conclusions of the kind made by Lombroso even today . Genetic Based Violence, e.g., XYZ chromosomal difference.

The size of this bubble is culturally defined. " Americans and Northern Europeans like a distance of 18" to 2", Mediterranean and Arabic people tolerate a much small space, often on the order of 15" or less. They like to be able to feel the breadth and to smell the other person. There is some suggestion that the size of the personal bubble each of us carries with us is related to violent behaviour, researchers have noted that violent prisoners often have a need for a larger personal bubble than most of us, they react violently when that bubble is unexpectedly violated.

The violent behaviour in this case is attributed to the size of personal space, an individual social psychological characteristic.

Differential Association

Note that much of our prison system is based in part on this set of ideas that one learns from association with criminals. The key point is that the young person becomes deviant through association with others, learning from them. Some researchers suggest that children become involved in deviant acts because others reject them, not that they associate with delinquents.

Subcultural

The deviant groups exist within the community, youths are attracted to them. As a matter of fact, this is not a full deviance theory since it does not address how such subcultures come into existence in the first place. It is useful in general discussion of delinquency and deviance when people are drawn into such groups or 'subcultures'. Deviant Attachments This comes close to helping to explain how deviance comes about, but suffers from the same flaw of the above, it does not address the issue of how the groups to which they become attached came into existence in the first place.

Labelling occurs in response to the commission of deviant acts and is influential in how those acts and the actors are seen by others. When we do respond to this expectation with a deviant act. the act we commit is called secondary deviance. That is, the act is a response to be called a deviant, even if we were not to that point.

The kid does not want to use drugs again, but everyone seems to believe that they are junkies, no one believes they are clean. Finally, the kid says to hell with it, if they think I am then I may as well go ahead and do it. Labelling is the process of labelling someone as deviant, criminal, or whatever the acts that follow from the secondary deviance. Note that this is a social process involving both the deviant and the group or persons doing the labelling.

As we, look about us, we find that most people conform to the rules most of the time. There are better ways of maintaining order and conformity. Efficient control is maintained when each of us is our own policeman. We have been instilled with a conscience that makes us feel guilty whenever we violate the rules.

For example, I grew up in a rural area and was taught that it was wasteful to drop picked fruits and vegetables. I still wince whenever a piece of fruit gets away from me and drops to the ground or into the mud. These are a variation on the attachments discussed above. The 'attachments' in this sense are more the accumulated wealth and position we have in the community.

One way to assess the kind of attachment is to look at a small businessman, who provides a service to the community in contrast to a similar individual who earns his living from a large corporation. The businessman has many, many links and connections to the community that are necessary for his survival and continued well-being. The result is that the employee may not worry about cheating people in the community or actually stealing from them. He could move easily within the corporation and be gone.

In this same thread note that as we grow older, we collect things that link us to the community and that make it more difficult to cheat, lie and steal in the community because we have so much more to lose.

Direct, External Controls

The state monopolises the legitimate use of force to control the population. Such force works so long as it is seen as being legitimate and not excessive. However, as soon as groups begin to see the application of force as illegal or excessive, then the effectiveness of these controls is greatly lessened and armed conflict will break out. Several examples of the use of excessive or perceived illegal force come to mind.

Indirect, External Controls It is a fact to note that rewards and punishments are associated with work. People are often held under control by the threat of the loss of a job or loss of pay in that job. These become very powerful deterrents to those who might otherwise consider challenging authority. If you want a degree, you must play by the rules, whether you like them or not.

Such controls often rest upon our fear of loss of income, position, or other material objects that we have accumulated. Deviance is seen to be relative, that is what is considered to be deviant or criminal behaviour depends upon what groups are in power and what they consider to be deviant. Furthermore, there are differences among groups as to what is considered to be deviant behaviour. Jazz musicians have rarely considered the use of marijuana deviant, businesses almost

always consider such as deviant.

There are many explanations for deviant behaviour, some based in the individual and her/his psychology. In this unit, we have dealt with the definition of deviance and perspectives of deviance.

POWER

Exercising influence over others depends on factors, which are valued by the others, knowledge and rank, for example. Overnight, almost, the personnel role has become that custodian of the company's approach to the new laws, with the responsibility for ensuring consistency of behaviour throughout all functions. Power has been seen as the ability to ensure compliance despite resistance from the individual involved. It is the ability to compel or influence others to do what they would otherwise not do.

A person who has power can impose his will on others. He can do this by the use of threat of punishment if they disobey him. Power is exercised in all human relationship. For example, teachers have power over their students.

Also, parents have power over their children. This is a useful definition since it emphasises the capability of exercising influence. In other words, power does not necessarily rely either on formal authority, i.e. power granted by the organisation to a particular 'position-holder. Power is more of matter of what a person does, or is potentially capable of doing, to influence others.

A role needs to be distinguished from a position, or job, which is primarily a statement of duties an individual has been allocated. The job description is merely the script, but the role is the way the script is acted out.

The various forms of power that are available to managers have been described by Handy as follows

Physical Power – this is the capability of using physical force to achieve influence. Resource Power - 'the possession of valued resources', as Handy puts it. Examples include control over salary and promotion prospects. Position Power – this is the power of office or position, as described by Weber.

It refers to the rights written into the particular position. Expert Power – this arises from the possession of acknowledged expertise. This is power which, in effect to a position by those over whom it is to be used. Expert's power only exists if other people recognise it and value it.

Like expert power, it is only effective when it is recognised by those concerned. It tends to surface at times of low morale.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

The possession of power, however achieved, is one thing. '...he also needs sufficient political

sensitivity to know how to relate the resources available to him to interests that are salient to those he wishes to influence'. In this unit, we have dealt with the concept of power, and relationship between roles and power. Power has been described, as stated by Legge as the capability of exercising influence over the attitudes and/or behaviour of other individuals or groups.

This is done in order to realise the purpose of the power wielders, whether or not those are also the goals of the respondents.

AUTHORITY

Whereas power depends only on might, authority depends on cultural idea of what is right. This means further that not only by those who make decisions and issue commands can determine the validity and justifiability of authority, but also by those who are subject to those orders. Nigerians, from example, usually assume that democracy -rule by the people -is the only legitimate form of government. But in different times and places, other political systems have enjoyed widespread popular support and voluntary allegiance.

In many cases, traditional authority is inherited. Although custom may impose some limits, traditional leaders are free to make unilateral decisions. Another example is the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. Who viewed Gandhi as a model. Although King never held public office, he was considered the spokesperson for African Americans and he inspired collective action, against violent opposition, in the civil rights movement.

In practise, political systems depend on varying combinations of all three. Above all, it should be noted that authority is the right and duty to make decisions and the power to enforce them. It is power that is based on agreement by a majority of people in a society or group. In this unit, we have been able to explain in detail what is meant by authority, the difference between authority and power, and types of authority.

Authority has been described as legitimate use of power. Authority depends on agreement that certain use of power is valid and justified -not only by those who make decisions and issue commands but also by those who are subject to those orders.

LEADERSHIP

We are left wondering about the contexts in which creative, inclusive, inspiring individuals make sense of their work together. The role of articulating the vision of the group may be taken on by one individual or by several. It may be rotated or shared. The emergence of leadership is therefore, always a collective process of meaning-making.

Leadership is a concept that many people have written about but few have defined.

This working definition encompasses several important features of leadership

Leadership is a dynamic process, influenced by the changing requirements of the tasks, the group

itself and the individual members. " The implication of this is that there is no 'one bestway' of leaders and leaders need to be able to exercise a range of behaviour to maintain their role effectively. Leadership is not necessarily confined to one person, but may be shared between members. Usually, an appointed leader is nominally in charge of a group, but he or she may not always be the leader in practice.

The leader's principal role is to influence the group towards the achievement of group goals. Leadership is exercised in, and influenced by, the particular set of circumstances which form the organizational context.

What is leadership?

"... that there are certain in-born qualities such as initiatives, courage, intelligence and humour, which altogether predestine a man to be a leader... the essential, pattern is given at birth" . The traits an individual has may increase the probability that a person will become a leader though whether such leadership is guaranteed, is uncertain. However, this theory still did not answer, why one member of a group emerged as the leader, rather than another, or why one particular leader proved to be better in some situations than another. The emergence of a related theory, the interactionist approach, attempted to explain the existing anomalies.

It has been said, that leading and managing involve separate and distinct behaviours and activities. Leaders and managers, these sources continue, vary in their orientation towards goals, conceptions about work, inter-personal style and self-perceptions. In essence, managers, we can summarise, can in certain situations, be leaders, however, leadership is only one aspect of their function.

You should bear with me that all societies are , some simple, others complex. You should note that it is usually being emphasised that the units in social organization could be individuals, institutions or . A social organization can be organization or . This has to do with the order of the social organization i.e. how the components of the society are ordered.

As a matter of fact, social organization is said to be dynamic. Describe what is meant by social organization. The group level of social organization relates to a large number of people whose interests vary. When group relations are adequately studied, then people's attention to major areas of social conflict can be easily directed.

Apart from this, it should be noted that social scientists particularly Sociologists, Social psychologists, etc. are usually interested on group behaviour. The third and highest level of social organization, total level of the society, is made up of both interpersonal and inter-group relations. The inter-play between various groups is part of the organization at the societal level. You should bear in mind that it is at this level that various personal, institutional and group roles are related to one another.

Obviously, the individual differences can be the result of physiological or hereditary elements or environmental factors. Through this, the best in everybody is being utilized. As a matter of fact, every individual is given the opportunity to contribute his or her skill or ability in the

activity in which he or she has been considered capable and fit for. Therefore, it is now interesting to note that social organization is an organization of roles.

Every individual is a role player in any given society. Bodies such as school, church, mosque, military, police, etc are role players in any given society. On this note, it is, therefore, the concern of social organization in ensuring that roles are ordered and also that positions are duly regulated. Explain what you understand by the role of individuals in social Social organization has been regarded as an important area for maintaining orderliness and possible prediction of human behaviour in any society.

It emphasises the importance of division of labour which gives room for individuals to contribute their quotas to the functioning of a society based on their levels of skill and knowledge.

In-Group and Out-group

The first is the task and the problems involved in getting the job done. A group of people working in the same room, or even on a common project, does not necessarily involve the group process.

Why a Group?

Groups are particularly good at combining talents and providing innovative solutions to possible unfamiliar problems. A group can be seen as self-managing unit. The range of skills provided by its members and the self- monitoring which each group performs makes it a reasonably safe recipient for delegated responsibility. Even if a problem could be decided by a single person, there are two main benefits involving the people who will carry out the decision.

Secondly, there may well be factors which the implementer understands better than the single person who could supposedly have decided alone.

Group Development

This is the next question to be answered.

Performing

Conflict is seldom voiced directly, mainly personal and definitely destructive. Since the grouping is new, the individuals will be guarded in their own opinions and generally reserved. These are meant for you to think over. Storming is the next stage, when all Hell breaks loose and the leaders are lynched.

Factions form, personalities clash, no one concedes a single point without first fighting tooth and nail. Most importantly, very little communication occurs since no one is listening and some are still unwillingly to talk openly. True, this battle ground may seem a little extreme for the groups to which you belong. The next stage is Norming.

At this stage the sub-groups begin to recognise the merits of working together and the in-fighting subsides. The most significant improvement is that people start to listen to each other. Work methods become established and recognized by the group as a whole.

Informal and Formal Groups

In this kind of organization, there is every possibility of open conflict between the behaviour of people in an unofficial group as compared with their behaviour as members of official groupings. This kind of interaction could be likened to one in which an individual often has his earlier form of education and training according to the local culture and values. In this kind of group, the relationship is voluntary and personalised, and everyone is interested in everyone else as persons, having his or her own value. The interaction that exists in primary groups could occur within a relatively defined territory like a village or a ward within a town.

Although, secondary groups may also have face-to-face relationship but contact between individuals in the group are very ephemeral and impersonal.

"In-Group" and "Out-Group"

The changes that occur within a group are important in the changing relationship between groups. These changes may form good base for a psychological analysis of group dynamics. Group dynamics has to do with the interactions between groups and the changes in such Group dynamics involves in-group/out-group relationship. A person has loyalty to this group and makes sacrifices to retain his membership and to maintain the continuity and strength of the group.

There is often a feeling that what the group has is the best. Such inter-group relations could be friendly or conflictual. In any case, the separateness of the membership and of their identity is maintained. An analysis of in-group/out-group relations is essential in understanding a society and the processes of control.

Such an analysis must take account of the luring nature of some groups and of the relative cohesion and intensity of interaction in one group but absent from other.

In your own words, describe what is meant by in-group/out-group

A very cohesive group is one that demonstrates strong bonds of loyalty within its membership and strict adherence to the established norms of the group. Change in such a situation can only be realised if key members of the group agree to adopt the new ways.

What was the level of individual satisfaction with membership of the group?

The first question tends to look on effectiveness from the point of view of organizational goals, the second considers personal goals. seek success in terms of tasks accomplished, targets achieved, solutions rendered and other benefits. Individuals seek personal satisfaction from membership of the group, opportunities to perform a role and to gain status within the

group. However, it is important to note that both organizational and individual goals can be achieved, but where conflict exists, then it is the role of a leader in charge to minimize the negative consequences of this conflict.

How to do you measure effectiveness in your own group?

'whether... its members can work as a team while they are apart, contributing to a sequence of activities rather than to a common task, which requires their presence in one place and at one time'.

What do you mean by Team?

Groups are like relationships -you have to work at them. In the workplace, they constitute an important unit of activity but one whose support needs are only recently becoming understood. By making the group itself responsible for its own support, the responsibility becomes an acceleration for the group process. What is vital, is that these needs are recognized and explicitly dealt with by the group.

Time and resources must be allocated to this by the group and by Management, and the group process must be planned, monitored and reviewed. Effective Team building.

Meaning of Social Differentiation

Social differentiation is easily noticed in every human society . It is very important for every society because its operations and existence enhance the continued survival of the society. In human societies, the coordination of individual efforts to maintain the society is usually achieved through what is termed as cultural specialisation. Distribution of Members of a Society to Available Human societies distribute their members in the available social positions and induce them to perform the duties of these positions.

Therefore, one of the ways of doing this is by ranking. This means that positions available are valued differently such that positions are ranked in order of importance. Therefore, the individuals that fill the position of great importance to the society and who perform functions requiring exceptional skills and abilities usually receive greater reward and privileges which may include prestige, money, etc., while those individuals that perform the less important tasks are made to receive lesser rewards and privileges. This kind of activities is necessary in order to allow the society to function effectively.

Another way is stratification which happens to be a special type of social differentiation. Societies elaborate the ranking process further by arranging certain social positions in a graded hierarchy of socially superior or inferior ranks.

RELIGION

With this, religion has been stripped of many of its former functions and must compete with other institutions for authority. Religion is defined as a set of beliefs, symbols, and

practices, which is based on the idea of the sacred, and which unites believers into a socio-religious community. The sacred is contrasted with the profane because it involves feelings of awe. Sociologists have defined religion by reference to the sacred rather than to a belief in a god or gods, because it makes social comparison possible.

Religious rituals are formal, stylised enactment of religious beliefs

Religious rituals differ from other activities in that believers attach a symbolic meaning to them.

Subjective Experience

Rituals may be used to invoke or recall communication with the supernatural. Religious experiences range from the quiet sense of peace that comes from the belief the one's life is in the hands of a divine power to the intense mystical experiences that inspire terror and awe.

Community

Describe the relationship between religion and society going by the three views of Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx and Max Weber. Religions are not only to be regarded as sets of beliefs and practices, but also social. Sociologists recognize four distinct types of religious organization which include the established church, the sect, the denomination, and the cult.

What is your understanding of the nature of religious?

This can be considered in four distinct types, namely established church, sect, denomination and cult.

Established Church

An established church is the official religion of its society. It endorses existing political and economic institutions and is, in turn, endorsed by the state.

The Catholic Church in medieval Europe and the Anglican Church in

A sect usually claims to have a monopoly over the route to salvation. Usually, a sect dissociates itself from existing political and economic institutions, and its members may withdraw from "worldly" affairs thereby creating a separate community for its members.

Denomination

Generally speaking, denominations are less exclusive than sects, more tolerant of diversity of religious belief more "worldly", less demanding of their members, more formal in liturgy, and more demanding in professional requirements for religious functionaries. You have to note here that a denomination is usually a religious organisation that has a positive relationship to society. A denomination is also known to accept the legitimacy of other religions. Anglican, Catholics, Pentecostal, Baptists, etc. All these are seen as denominations.

Where sects are often "at war" with society, cults tend to focus on the individuals. They are often more concerned with getting the individual in tune with the supernatural, and with individual peace of mind than with social change. Cults are known to be more tolerant of other religions. In this unit, we have been able to define religion, stating its elements, describing the relationship between society and religion.

In the unit also, we have been able to describe the nature of religious and types of religious organisations. Religion has been described as any set of institutionalised beliefs and practices that deal with the ultimate meaning of life.

SOCIAL INTERACTIONS

They cannot be accomplished by only one person. Social interaction is the result of mutual influence, not simply parallel or simultaneous activity. Social interactions range from the most superficial contacts -strangers passing in the street or attending the same concert -to deep, long lasting, complex relationship, such as those between husband and wife or parent and child. And describe how social interactions can be made positive.

"Social interaction is defined as the 'interactions and relationships' that exists between/or among people in everyday life. Take note of that person's sex, age, and even clothing, and based on this you adjust your behaviour accordingly. If she is a young lady and you are a young man, you might initiate a conversation with a comment on the weather, a remark about something the other person is reading or carrying. If on the other hand, she continues the conversation, then the two of you would probably talk about your jobs or why you are both travelling to Lagos.

With this, you would not discuss your sex lives, and you would probably avoid getting into deep political or religious debate. On this, your interactions are further limited by the physical layout of the luxurious bus and by the other people on the bus. All these are what we pass through in our daily lives and therefore, we cannot avoid them. Some learn their parts well, while others continually bungle their lines.

In some situations, there are strict rules governing interactions, and participants are expected to follow the script closely. Other situations are more improvisational, with participants making up the "story" as they go along. In many cases, we are so accustomed to our culture's script that we take expected role behaviour for granted. This now takes us to the issue of ethnomethodology which is coined to mean countless unspoken, often unconscious rules people use to maintain order and predictability in everyday social interaction.

What do you understand by social identities?

A social interaction may include saying "Hello" or asking an appropriate question such as "May I play with you?" Social interactions also include the activities that help children make friends. Social skills are the tools that are necessary in order to have positive social interactions. When one child hits another child, they are having a social interaction, but it is not a positive interaction. You may need to help structure these interactions so they are positive rather

than negative.

When a child is first learning to take turns, he/she needs to learn about reciprocity. One way to help children develop good self-esteem is to consistently give them messages that they are valued as part of the class. These messages can be verbal, such as "you work so hard" or "you chose such lovely colours for your picture", but body language also conveys messages. Even when it is necessary to correct a child, do so at his/her eye level.

A touch on the shoulder or a nod of the head also lets a child know you like what he/she is doing. Daily social life takes place as a series of encounters with others in varying contexts and locations. Social interaction involves numerous forms of non-verbal communication of the exchange of information and meaning through facial expressions, gestures or movements of the body.

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

Bases on which People are Stratified Stratification is a very general term referring to a hierarchy of inequality. Traditionally, the term has been applied mostly to societal rather than to other types of social systems. There has been disagreement among analysis in the stratification sense, there is general agreement that it involves "economic", prestige, and power differences or some combination of them. Social stratification is defined as the unequal distribution of attributes, qualities, or possessions among members of a society that is usually regarded within that society as desirable and valuable.

Now, that you have been exposed to what is meant by stratification, then there is need to discuss the pattern of stratification within a society.

Status Power

Social stratification has been seen as the division of a society into layers whose occupants have unequal access to social opportunities and rewards.

[...]

The now vast literature on the subject is inextricably entangled with wide discussions of education, gender, culture, power, statistical techniques, and the role of theory in social research. It is possible, indeed, to trace many of the classic debates in modern sociology back to the early arguments about mobility. For example, in social mobility, Sorokin wrote that 'channels of vertical circulation exist in any stratified society, and are as necessary as channels for blood circulation in the body'. Sorokin was particularly interested in the role of educational institutions in allocating people to the various occupational positions.

This was increasingly challenged, during the 1970s and 1980s, by researchers schooled within or influenced by the European tradition of class analysis. The status-attainment programme sees the principal interest of mobility studies as being an attempt to specify those attributes which are characteristic of individuals who end up in the more desirable rather than the less desirable

jobs. Characteristically, these studies investigate the extent to which the present occupational status of individuals is associated with the status of their family of origin, rather than individual achievements such as educational attainment. One virtue of this approach, as compared to earlier cross-tabulations of father's occupation by son's occupation, was that it disentangled at least some of the processes that linked the generations.

For example, researchers explored the effects of father's education on son's occupational attainment, and showed that these were distinct from the effect of father's occupation. Later, researchers extend the field of interest to include data on income, with most concluding that the impact of family background on earnings is substantial, but operates entirely indirectly through educational and occupational attainment.

The movement -usually of individuals but sometimes of whole groups

-between different positions within the system of social stratification in any society, is referred to as social mobility. In a nutshell, social mobility is further referred to as the movement up or down within the stratification system. In this case, an individual may move easily as a result of his/her educational attainment or economic strength from one social position to another. This has to do with the movement of a group of individuals from one social status to another, usually from a lower one to a higher one.

The group upward movement may reflect hard work on the part of the group members or luck. These changes could be largely due to education, mother dominance, number of siblings, etc. The changes being mentioned here are what an individual experiences in his life time i.e. his or her achievements.

What do you understand by social mobility?

It should interest you that social mobility in Nigeria has not been fully stable and established. This is so because ascriptive criteria still influence the pattern of mobility. So much people today have actually grown upward in their different status, partly due to their educational attainment. In this unit, we have been able to define social mobility.

Efforts have also been made to describe some of the major types of social mobility. We have been able to state that social mobility is usually the movement of individuals but sometimes of whole groups between different positions within the social stratification in any society.

What is Collective Behaviour Collective Behaviour as a Breakdown in Social Order

Gustava LeBon, who has been called the 'grandfather of collective behaviour theory, strongly, supported a contagion theory of crowd behaviour. LeBon was greatly influenced by the current events of his time. France, in his day, was not unlike the United States in recent decades. Collective behaviour is seen as a potentially wide-ranging field of study which deals with the ways on which collective behaviours emerge as responses to problematic circumstances and situations.

What is Collective Behaviour?

Specifically, collective behaviour has to do with the noninstitutionalised group behaviour that takes place without clear-cut direction from the normative system of culture.

What is your understanding of collective behaviour?

Crowds This is the next form of collective behaviour which tends to be more structured than panics and usually being guided by social norms. The presence of the influence of social norms on crowds makes possible members of a crowd to be easily persuaded to work toward a common goal. **Social Movement** This refers to the organised effort of a large number of people to produce some social change.

Fashions

Fashion is seen as a great though brief enthusiasm among a relatively large number of people for a particular innovation. Fashions tend to be ephemeral since their novelty wears off quickly. Ideally, every aspect of human life is usually influenced by fashions. **Rumours** This refers to an unverified story that is spread from one person to another.

It is the distortions made on a story that is supposed to be relayed on to another person. Practically, rumours are found in every society and are even part of interpersonal communication.

Collective Behaviour as a Breakdown in Social order

As a matter of fact, upon closest inspection, such breakdowns may in fact, have some rather long-standing reasons, whether one accepts them as justifying outburst of violent group behaviour or not. They occur when large numbers of people are troubled but are not sure why or what to do to alleviate the problem. As a result, they become irrational in the sense that they are not aware of the real reason for their distress and their behaviour is not aimed at the actual source of the problem. It should be noted, however, that not all crowds are violent.

Some crowds gather to express a common emotion such as joy, excitement, or grief. These are referred to as expressive crowds. It has been argued that far from being irrational, behaviour in crowds is determined by rational calculation. Actually the benefits may be tangible or intangible.

What is your understanding of collective behaviour.

Measurements of Public Opinion

Among Sociologists, there are two different ways of viewing mass departures from social expectations and normative behaviour. The second, called collective-action theory sees collective behaviour as the result of rational decision on the part of collectivities. Public opinion can be defined as the aggregate views of the people on a particular public issue or government policy at

a given period. You should note here that whenever a public is identified, there tends to be opinion formation.

Formation on Public Opinion Public opinion can be formed in various ways. This now shows that government can assist in the formation of public opinion through the establishment of a bureau of information. This would make the government to easily know people's opinions on government policies. This is made possible through the education of members of the public by political parties on important public issues.

Below are the importances of public opinion

This means that the government is able to know that the views of the people are on any public issue and it is able to take that into consideration while formulating its policies.

Measurement of Public Opinion Public opinion can be measured with the following

As a matter of fact, the result of an election could help us to know how popular or unpopular a government and its policies are. People can be located in their various communities or neighbourhoods. The above-listed techniques of measuring public opinion have been used by the government, private bodies and other bodies as ways of knowing what is on people's mind. Describe the techniques of measuring public opinion.)

Public opinion has been identified as the collection of ideas and attitudes usually shared by the members of a particular public. It should be of interest to note here that public opinion helps in maintaining social control particularly over the leaders and the population in general. Not only this, public opinion can possibly serve as a unifying element in society. For example, Nigerian society which is purely heterogeneous is to some extent unified on certain issues, particularly in times of great crisis, which, however, demands a collective effort.

Public opinion has been expressed as the aggregate views of the people on a particular public issue or government policy at a given period. Public opinion is said to come up through mass media, symposia and lectures, pressure groups and political parties, bureau of information, and through elections. Measurement of public opinion can come through opinion polls, elections, referendum and meeting the people directly.

Explain the importance of public opinion

Describe how public opinion can be measured.

Tutor-Marked Assignments

One of the central problems of sociology is change, most especially social change. Auguste Comte, in his theory of social dynamics, proposed that societies progressed through a series of predictable stages based on the development of human knowledge. Some of the most dramatic social changes in modern times have been initiated by such interventions as the motor car, antibiotics, television, and computers. A practical example is the creation of local

government areas from already existing ones by government.

The emphasis in this definition is on the changes which the transformation process introduced into the older order of society. Therefore, social change can be seen as an overhaul of the socio-political, economic and other structures of society.

Social change can be as a result of the following

Parsons defined discovery as an addition to knowledge.

Education

Invention has to do with combining existing elements of culture so that some thing new could be produced. Material inventions have to do with the idea and materials available to the inventor.

What do you understand by resistance to change?

In this unit, we have dealt with definitions of social change and we have also discussed the sources of social change, and resistance to change. Social change has been identified as the transformation or modification process that brings about an influence on the old methods of doing things which have been identified as old-fashioned.

FBQ1: The systematic study of the groups and societies in which people live, how social structures and cultures are created and maintained or changed, and how they affect our behaviour is _____

Answer: sociology

FBQ2: sociology as a discipline belongs to _____ sciences

Answer: Social

FBQ3: All social sciences are concerned with _____ behaviour

Answer: Human

FBQ4: _____ studies the working of the nervous system and the effects of neurotransmitters

Answer: Neurotransmissions

FBQ5: _____ Focus on personality -on the behaviour and attitudes that are characteristics of person regardless of the situations

Answer: Psychologists

FBQ6: _____ shares Sociology's interest in the impact of social structure and culture on behaviour

Answer: anthropology

FBQ7: _____ usually study non-western societies, preliterate societies, local communities, or small groups

Answer: Anthropologists

FBQ8: _____ Study communities and small groups, but they also examine modern industrial societies and large-scale

Answer: Sociologists

FBQ9: Where social structure and culture intersect are primarily the interested areas of the _____

Answer: Sociologists

FBQ10: The method in sociology by which data is systematically collected from people about their behaviour, attitudes and beliefs is _____

Answer: survey

FBQ11: The term _____ was coined by Eduard Linteman.

Answer: participant observer

FBQ12: _____ refers to a researcher who interacts with group members for the purpose of studying them.

Answer: participant observer

FBQ13: Rape is one of the _____ issues that are of great interest to the sociologists

Answer: Social

FBQ14: Discovery is a source of _____ change

Answer: Social

FBQ15: Invention is a source of _____ change

Answer: Social

FBQ16: Invention is of _____ types

Answer: Two

FBQ17: The _____ interactionists stress the role of language and symbols like fashion in the social construct of identity and in the structure of relationship

Answer: Symbolic

FBQ18: _____ defined religion by reference to the sacred rather than to a belief in a god, because it makes social comparison possible

Answer: Sociologists

FBQ19: The traditional society saw _____ as an authority in all areas of social life

Answer: Religion

FBQ20: _____ are groups forming a pair of the organisational structure, established by management to see to the smooth running of the organisation

Answer: formal groups

FBQ21: In _____ society conflicts are settled in courts run by legal experts

Answer: Modern

FBQ22: _____ dynamic involves in-group/out-group relationship

Answer: Group

FBQ23: A religious organisation that accepts the legitimacy of other religions but has a negative relationship to society is _____

Answer: Cult

FBQ24: A set of beliefs, symbols, and practices which is based on the idea of the sacred, and unites believers into socio-religion community is called _____

Answer: Religion

FBQ25: Another name for informal groups is _____

Answer: unofficial groups

FBQ26: _____ are less exclusive than sects

Answer: Denomination

FBQ27: Adair (1986), defined a _____ is more than just a group with a common aim

Answer: Team

FBQ28: _____ has been stripped of many of its former functions in modern society and it's now competed with other institutions of authority

Answer: Religion

FBQ29: The interactions and relationships that exists between/or among people in everyday life is called _____

Answer: social interaction

FBQ30: A _____ usually claims to have a monopoly over the route to salvation

Answer: Sect

FBQ31: The study of coordinated and organised social movements is _____

Answer: collective behaviour

FBQ32: The spontaneous eruption of common behavioural pattern is _____

Answer: collective behaviour

FBQ33: There are _____ main forms of collective behaviour

Answer: Six

FBQ34: The ability of ensuring compliance among members of a group is referred to as _____

Answer: Power

FBQ35: The unequal distribution of attributes, qualities, or possessions among members of a society that is usually regarded within that society as desirable and valuable is said to be

Answer: social stratification

FBQ36: Demotion from one level in a place of work is synonymous with _____ mobility

Answer: social stratification

FBQ37: Movement in the same strata is _____ mobility

Answer: Horizontal

FBQ38: Gustave LeBon is called the grandfather of _____ behaviour theory

Answer: Collective

FBQ39: _____ Darwin traced the origin of humanity back to the animal kingdom

Answer: Charles

FBQ40: _____ Freud explored the unconscious levels of the mind

Answer: Sigmund

FBQ41: _____ Behaviour deals with the ways which collective behaviour emerges as responses to problematic circumstances and situation

Answer: Collective

FBQ42: The organised effort of a large number of people to produce some social change is referred to as _____

Answer: social movement

FBQ43: Social movement resembles _____ behaviour

Answer: Collective

FBQ44: A great brief enthusiasm among a relatively large number of people for a particular innovation is referred to as _____

Answer: Fashion

FBQ45: _____ tend to be ephemeral since their novelty wears off quickly.

Answer: Fashion

FBQ46: Unverified story spread from one to another is termed to be _____

Answer: Rumours

FBQ47: _____ was one of the founding fathers of Sociology whose work has been a great influence on the study of Sociology

Answer: Max Weber

FBQ48: _____ is one that demonstrates strong bonds of loyalty within its membership and strict adherence to the established norms of the group

Answer: cohesive group

FBQ49: _____ is recognized as any set of institutionalised belief and practices that with the ultimate meaning of life

Answer: Religion

FBQ50: The most important studies of every day social behaviour come from _____

Answer: Collective

FBQ51: _____ expectation set the stage for interaction

Answer: Social

FBQ52: Our sense of whom and what we are is referred to as _____ social identity

Answer: social identity

FBQ53: The term referring to a hierarchy of inequality is called _____

Answer: Stratification

FBQ54: _____ refers to the relative degree of prestige and privilege that a person or social group can successfully claim from other members of the society

Answer: Status

FBQ55: The persistent social fact in the modern societies is _____

Answer: social stratification

FBQ56: Vilfredo pareto proposed the circulation of _____

Answer: Elites

FBQ57: There are _____ ways that the sociologists viewed mass departures from social expectations and normative behaviours

Answer: Two

FBQ58: _____ theory sees collective behaviour as the result of rational decision on the part of collectivities

Answer: collective-action

FBQ59: _____ is the aggregate views of the people on a particular public issue or government policy at a given period

Answer: public opinion

FBQ60: _____ formation tends to happen whenever a public is identified

Answer: Opinion

FBQ61: _____ indicates that public opinion can be formed at meetings in which idea on matters of public importance are expressed and discussed

Answer: Symposia

FBQ62: _____ is a government agency which is meant to inform the public on the activities of the government

Answer: bureau of information

FBQ63: Election is another strategy of forming _____

Answer: public opinion

FBQ64: The formation of government policies is made easy through _____

Answer: public opinion

FBQ65: Government takes the views of _____ into consideration while formulation its policies

Answer: People

FBQ66: A direct vote through which all the people in a society declare their position on any particular issue is _____

Answer: Referendum

FBQ67: The result of _____ could be used to know how popular or unpopular a government and its policies are

Answer: Election

FBQ68: People are made to participate in decision making process through their _____ on certain issues

Answer: Opinion

FBQ69: People can express their view through radio, newspapers and television. this is called _____

Answer: mass media

FBQ70: _____ is referred to technique of measuring the acceptability or non-acceptability of any government proposal

Answer: Referendum

FBQ71: _____ is one of the central problems of sociology

Answer: social change

FBQ72: _____ is a means of checking government excesses.

Answer: Public Opinion

FBQ73: Wilmot (1985) defines _____ as the alteration in the sources or organization of society or its component parts overtime

Answer: social change

FBQ74: MacGee et. Al. (1977: 589) refers to _____ as the transformation in patterns of social organisation or activity

Answer: social change

FBQ75: Parsons (1951) defined _____ as an addition to knowledge

Answer: Discovery

MCQ1: Sociologists are not interested in understanding why people change from a particular way to the other especially in this modern era

Answer: TRUE

MCQ2: The field of sociology is very much concern with _____

Answer: people's actions

MCQ3: the following are social sciences except _____

Answer: philosophy

MCQ4: _____ is true to state that all social sciences are concerned with human behaviour

Answer: true

MCQ5: all social sciences differs in approach, assumption and methods from one another

Answer: TRUE

MCQ6: Sociologists look at the workings of the _____ and the effects that _____, _____ etc have on people

Answer: economic system, social class, gender role, political revolution

MCQ7: _____ shares the sociologists interest in the impact of social structure and culture on behaviour

Answer: structural sociology

MCQ8: Some of the founding fathers of sociology are _____ and _____

Answer: Max Weber, August Comte

MCQ9: the act of socialising into various sub-groups within the society is _____

Answer: socialization

MCQ10: in _____ as the agent of socialization, parents are the most socializing agents for the child at the very early state of their development

Answer: family

MCQ11: behaviour which follows the established norms of a group or society is _____

Answer: culture

MCQ12: the following except one are the agents of socialization

Answer: violence

MCQ13: the following except one are social issues that are of interest to sociology _____

Answer: none of the options

MCQ14: _____ can be said to occur as a result of real or imagined, though unspoken, group pressure

Answer: culture

MCQ15: in _____ as the agent of socialisation the child begins to learn new things which he might not have learnt from his parents and siblings

Answer: family

MCQ16: Socialisation is an interactional process in which an individual's behaviour and attitude are modified to conform with the members' expectation of the groups to which he or she belongs

Answer: TRUE

MCQ17: The function of _____ is to secure entrance into and acceptance by his society and its sub- groups

Answer: socialization

MCQ18: A _____ can be simply put as a collection of individual person

Answer: group

MCQ19: _____ is where one is a father or mother, or husband or wife

Answer: conjugal family

MCQ20: An _____ might examine census figures; birth records; scores on tests administered in schools, clinics or businesses; criminal records; or personal documents such as diaries or letters

Answer: archival study

MCQ21: _____ is language, family structure, how and when people plant, how people lives, how they die and what the hold to be sacred

Answer: Culture

MCQ22: _____ is said to be the embodiment of the people, things they share and do together

Answer: culture

MCQ23: norms, values, beliefs, technology, are elements of _____

Answer: globalization

MCQ24: _____ is one of the thing that can be said to influence our behaviours

Answer: food

MCQ25: national ideology are also _____

Answer: political ideology

MCQ26: _____ claimed that some form of family existed in every society and concluded, on the evidence of this sample, that the family is universal

Answer: August Comte

MCQ27: nuclear family is also known as _____

Answer: elementary family

MCQ28: Beliefs are often associated with _____

Answer: religion

MCQ29: The shared, consensual and learned pattern of behaviour can be referred to as _____

Answer: culture

MCQ30: The programming language that is said to be making all of the things done on the computer to work are the _____

Answer: brands

MCQ31: Culture is language, family structure, how and when people plant, how people lives, how they die and what the hold to be sacred

Answer: plural norms

MCQ32: The gun powder was known to the _____ for centuries

Answer: Chinese

MCQ33: _____ consists of two or more nuclear families

Answer: extended family

MCQ34: _____ refers only to the changes in behaviour and attitude having their origins in interactions with other persons

Answer: modernization

MCQ35: _____ refers only to the changes in behaviour and attitude having their origins in interactions with other persons

Answer: behavioural change

MCQ36: Culture is language, family structure, how and when people plant, how people lives, how they die and what the hold to be sacred

Answer: Sociology

MCQ37: The process by which different individuals are prepared to play many different and varied roles and interact in such a way that the interrelated individuals and groups can functions as a whole -as a society is _____

Answer: culture

MCQ38: _____ And the child's siblings form the only significant group on whom the child depends physically and psychologically

Answer: parents

MCQ39: The behaviour that does not conform to a given norm, or set of norms which are acceptable by a significant number of people in the society is _____ behaviour

Answer: Software

MCQ40: The _____ element of culture means simply that many share it and agree to its meaning and importance

Answer: Deviance

MCQ41: XYZ chromosomal difference explains _____ based violence

Answer: Genetic

MCQ42: _____ Theory defines the cause of deviant or delinquent behaviour in the pattern of associations that we have

Answer: differential association

MCQ43: a man is said to have only one wife as a legal wife in _____

Answer: monogamous family

MCQ44: Culture is language, family structure, how and when people plant, how people lives, how they die and what the hold to be sacred

Answer: TRUE

MCQ45: Weak self-esteem, inability to control temper, rage and so on are the _____ based theories of deviance

Answer: personality

MCQ46: Polyandry form of marriage consists of _____

Answer: one wife and two or more husbands

MCQ47: The importance of culture is _____, _____

Answer: sets of behaviours standards for a given setting, defines the structure of relationships

MCQ48: _____ can be generated by a group's spoken or unspoken norms

Answer: conformity

MCQ49: The following except one are the social perspectives on deviance except _____

Answer: psychological differences

MCQ50: a type of family practice where a man is married to more than one wife is referred to as _____

Answer: polygamous family

MCQ51: _____ is refers to things that will hold to be true

Answer: beliefs

MCQ52: _____ occurs in response to the commission of deviant acts and is influential in how those acts and the actors are seen by others

Answer: secondary deviance

MCQ53: _____ is the area around us that we consider to be an extension of our body or selves

Answer: atmospheric space

MCQ54: _____ is defined as behaviour that violates important norms of the group of society

Answer: deviance

MCQ55: The believe by the fundamental Christians that the world was created in 7 days and that it was created by God. Can be said to be a _____

Answer: belief

MCQ56: _____ Is true to state that all social sciences are concerned with human behaviour

Answer: TRUE

MCQ57: all social sciences differs in approach, assumption and methods from one another

Answer: TRUE

MCQ58: Monogamous norms of marriage encourage individual to have more than one spouse at a time

Answer: TRUE

MCQ59: Culture is language, family structure, how and when people plant, how people lives, how they die and what the hold to be sacred

Answer: Sub cultural perspective.

MCQ60: One of the better ways of maintaining order and conformity is when each of us is our own police

Answer: TRUE

MCQ61: The concept of family refers to different levels of social organisation in different cultures

Answer: TRUE

MCQ62: Culture is language, family structure, how and when people plant, how people lives, how they die and what the hold to be sacred

Answer: TRUE

MCQ63: _____ is regarded as one's own internal policeman

Answer: conscience

MCQ64: Effectiveness of control is greatly lessened and armed conflict break out as soon as groups begin to see the application of force as _____ or _____.

Answer: illegal, excessive

MCQ65: Direct or external controls are the forces that can be brought to bear upon the people and it is commonly exercise by the _____

Answer: state

MCQ66: The family performs four basic functions in all societies, which he terms the sexual, reproductive, economic and educational

Answer: FALSE

MCQ67: _____ Controls often rest upon people's fear of loss of income, position, or other material objects that we have accumulated

Answer: direct, external

MCQ68: Internal control of _____ and our attachments to groups are some of the notable social factors that contribute to conformity and social control

Answer: conscience

MCQ69: Ability to ensure compliance despite resistance from the individual is called _____

Answer: power

MCQ70: _____ is said to be rules that govern behaviour, expectations we hold for how to behave in a given situation

Answer: norms

MCQ71: _____ has been identified as the legitimate use of power

Answer: authority

MCQ72: One of the legitimate functions of _____ institution is to legitimise the ways in which power is exercised in a society

Answer: political

MCQ73: Max Weber (1946), identified _____ main sources of political legitimacy

Answer: three

MCQ74: _____ Authority is based on custom handed down through the generations

Answer: traditional

MCQ75: _____ Authority is based on special personal qualities

Answer: charismatic

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