SECTION 1
Answer all the questions in about 200 words each. Each question carries 10 marks.

1. Discuss the basic components of social sciences and their role and relevance.
   **Ans:** Social science is, in its broadest sense, the study of society and the manner in which people behave and influence the world around us.
   Social science tells us about the world beyond our immediate experience, and can help explain how our own society works - from the causes of unemployment or what helps economic growth, to how and why people vote, or what makes people happy. It provides vital information for governments and policymakers, local authorities, non-governmental and three basic components - History, Geography and Civics. History-Past of present Geography-Study of physical features of an area Civics-About d society, organizations and others.
   The main social sciences include economics, political science, human geography, demography and sociology. In a wider sense, social science also includes some fields in the humanities such as anthropology, archaeology, jurisprudence, psychology, history, and linguistics. The term is also sometimes used to refer specifically to the field of sociology, the original 'science of society', established in the 19th century.
   Positivist social scientists use methods resembling those of the natural sciences as tools for understanding society, and so define science in its stricter modern sense. Interpretivist social scientists, by contrast, may use social critique or symbolic interpretation rather than constructing empirically falsifiable theories, and thus treat science in its broader sense. In modern academic practice, researchers are often eclectic, using multiple methodologies (for instance, by combining the quantitative and qualitative techniques). The term social research has also acquired a degree of autonomy as practitioners from various disciplines share in its aims and methods.

2. Identify and discuss some of the social problems in India.
   **Ans:** Major Social Problems of India are -

   I. Poverty:
   Poverty is relative to richness. Poverty is one of the foremost social problems facing India and other countries. John L. Gillin asserted that poverty may be regarded as "that condition in which a person either because of inadequate income or unwise expenditures, does not maintain a scale of living high enough to provide for his physical and mental efficiency and to enable him and his natural dependents to function usually according to the standards of society of which he is a member." Poverty exists when one is not able to get sufficient food and necessities of life.

   II. Unemployment:
   Closely associated with the problem of poverty is the problem of unemployment because when people remain idle they become poor. If there are needs to be satisfied, then men must be employed in satisfying them. Unemployment leads not only to suffering and privation but also affects adversely the social organisation which is the main interest of Sociologists.

   III. Beggary:
   Associated with the problems of poverty and unemployment is the problem of beggary which is a social problem of great magnitude and grave concern in developing and under developed countries where it exists in a crude form but the developed countries also are not immune from it where it exists in less degree. Begging is a curse both for the individual beggar and the society.

   IV. Crime:
   Crime is relative:
   Crime or delinquency is a great social problem facing every society. According to C. Darrow, "Crime is an act forbidden by the law of the land and for which penalty is prescribed." According to Barnes and Teeters, "Crime is a form of anti-social behaviour that has violated public sentiment to such an extent as to be forbidden by statute." Crime is the omission of an act which the law of the land asks to do or commission of an act which it forbids to do. The law may be written or unwritten.

   V. War:
   The problem of war constitutes probably the most serious threat to society today. The havoc wrought by the last two world wars has made men dreadful of it. The clouds of a third world war till recently hovering up in the sky have now somewhat lessened due to the extinction of U.S.S.R. from the globe.

   VI. Solutions to Social Problems:
   Man has been since the dawn of civilization applying his mind to find out a solution to the problems which he met in the company of his fellowmen. In the primitive days he employed the method of trial and error and frequently resorted to magic and supernatural powers. This was in accordance with his concept of causes of social problems.

   VII. Social Planning:
   Social planning is a movement that has recently come into prominence. The days of laissez-faire are over; the majority of sociologists now believe that man must plan on the basis of facts discovered by scientific research in order to deal effectively with the problems facing him. They realise that social problems are mostly man made and can be adequately treated by man. There is no longer any choice between laissez-faire and planning, but only between good and bad planning.

3. In India there is Unity in Diversity - Discuss.