

Self-evaluation

Lecture 4: Conflict and Cooperation

Objective questions

Instructions: Please read the following instructions carefully before writing your answers:

- 1) Each Question carries 1 mark.
- 2) There are four alternatives - (A), (B), (C), (D) given against each question out of which only one is the most appropriate answer. If (A) is correct, round on the correct alternative like (A).
- 3) **The discarded answer if any, must be crossed properly and supported by initial of the candidate.**
- 4) If a question is answered wrongly or more than one answers are marked, 0.25 marks will be deducted for each such question.

Identify whether the following statements are true or false.

Q.1. The world would never qualify to be called a society.

(A) True (B) False

Q.2. Among Indian politicians Ram Manohar Lohia stressed the need for internationalism.

(A) True (B) False

Q.3. Stories as of wolves children of Midnapore show that for proper development of human faculties a child has to be raised and socialized among human beings only.

(A) True (B) False

Q.4. Akbar's experiment showed that if children are raised by the deaf and dumb people they will speak Hebrew, the language of God.

(A) True (B) False

Q.5. Culture refers only to values and beliefs that are passed on from one generation to another.

(A) True (B) False

Q.6. Cognitive part of culture has no relationship with the material culture.

(A) True (B) False

Q.7. In India politics is often divisive while the civil society is inclusive.

(A) True (B) False

Q.8. Changes in the material culture are normally slower than in the non-material culture.

(A) True (B) False

Q.9. One can look at all relationships from both perspectives – cooperation and conflict.

(A) True (B) False

Q.10. Marriage and family traditions of Hindus are same in all parts of India.
(A) True (B) False

Subjective question

- Q.1. What is the meaning of internationalism?
- Q.2. When can the world be equated to society?
- Q.3. What is the difference between material and non-material culture? What happens if one of them changes at a faster rate than the other?
- Q.4. Why is cultural lag a problem?
- Q.5. What are the implications of divisive politics in India? What are the major bases of divisions?

Exercises

- E.1. Select any two family traditions of yours. Connect them with your family history, neighborhood, community, and culture.
- E.2. Go to the library. Take out five books on Indian politics? Look at what do they contain? Is there anything in them which could be of interest to sociologists?
- E. 3. With whom do you cooperate? In what context? In what situation? Is conflict a possibility with them too?
- E.4. Can conflict be ever eradicated fully from any society? We have been hearing of virtue of non-violence for thousands of years but violence continues. Why?
- E.5. If you can have access to court records or criminal cases, look for the reasons of fights among people. What can be done to minimize conflict in the country?