

BA SOCIOLOGY
First Semester
Introduction to Sociology
(BSO - 02)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20
Part-B (Descriptive)=50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

1. Answer *any five* from the following:

2×5= 10

- a) What is Positivism?
- b) Identify two functions of deviance.
- c) Give two characteristics of social problems.
- d) What is a community?
- e) Provide a cross-cultural definition of marriage.
- f) Who is a juvenile delinquent?
- g) Give two characteristics of clan.

2. Answer *any five* from the following:

3×5= 15

- a) Discuss the relationship between society and culture.
- b) Explain the process of Sanskritisation by giving examples.
- c) "Women of marginalised groups are more underprivileged". Comment.
- d) Identify three strategies adopted by the State with regard to Scheduled Caste.
- e) What is the relationship between sociology and common sense?
- f) Give an example each of association based on ascribed principle and achieved principle.
- g) Delineate the relationship between family of orientation and family of procreation.

3. Answer *any five* from the following:

5×5=25

- a) Explain the relationship between Sociology and Social Anthropology.
- b) Can family be considered as an enduring social institution in the contemporary Indian society? Discuss
- c) "Caste has reinforced itself in modern India". Comment.
- d) Define social change. Explain the factors of social change.
- e) Elucidate the scope of Applied Sociology.
- f) Define social stratification. Explain Max Weber's three component theory of social stratification.
- g) What is social deviance? How do societies strive to control social deviance?

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(The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions)

Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

PART A- Objective Type

Answer the following:

1×20=20

1. _____ was considered the Father of Sociology
a) Auguste Comte b) Herbert Spencer c) Emile Durkheim
2. Sociology emerged as an independent and separate discipline around the middle of the _____
a) 17th century b) 18th century c) 19th century
3. The emergence of sociology as a discipline had been primarily associated with the paradigm known as _____
a) Interpretivism b) Positivism c) Darwinism
4. The process wherein already learned patterns are substituted by new ones is known as _____
a) Primary socialization b) Developmental socialization c) Re socialization
5. _____ refers to the process in which the norms become a part of the personality
a) Culture b) Universalisation c) Internalisation of norms
6. The term primary groups was introduced by _____
a) F. Tonnies b) Max Weber c) C.H Cooley
7. A social group characterised by face-to-face relationship is _____
a) Primary group b) Secondary group c) In-group
8. Which among the following is not correct about culture?
a) Culture is acquired.
b) Culture is something collective.
c) Culture cannot be transmitted from one group to another.
9. _____ refers to the enduring orderly patterns of behaviour in a society.
a) Social system b) Social interaction c) Social structure

10. The practice of marriage by a women with more than one men who are brothers is referred to as _____

- a) Sororal Polygyny b) Incest c) Fraternal Polyandry

11. In India, divorce among the Christians are governed by the _____

- a) Indian Divorce Act, 1869
b) Personnel Laws of Divorce
c) Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

12. ----- refer to the interdependence of parts in groups

- a) Social organizational b) Social groups c) Social system.

13. Which of the following is the basic and the smallest social unit

- a) Group of friends b) Nuclear family c) Club

14. Matrilocal residence can be associated with which of the following communities

- a) Bodo-Kacharis b) Gonds c) Hill Tiwas

15. The concepts of Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft were distinguished in Sociology by _____

- a) W.G. Sumner b) MacIver c) F. Tonnies

16. The book "Little Community" was written by _____

- a) Durkheim b) Robert Redfield c) M.N. Srinivas

17. Shared ideas, beliefs and values comprise _____

- a) Social culture b) Material culture c) Mental culture

18. The practice of prohibition of marriage between members of the same clan is termed as

- a) Exogamy b) Endogamy c) Hypergamy

19. The process of change whereby a non-western culture adopts cultural traits and elements of the West is best understood as _____

- a) Modernisation b) Westernisation c) Universalisation

20. The practice of marrying one's mother's brother's daughter is not a preferential type of marriage among the _____

- a) Karbis b) Garos c) Caste Hindus