BA PSYCHOLOGY First Semester INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY (BPY - 102 B)

Duration: 3Hrs.

examples.

Full Marks: 70

Marks: 50

(3+7=10)

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

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Answer any four from Question no. 2 to 8

Question no. 1 is compulsory. 1. Social control mechanism is essential in society to maintain stability and order Analyze the statement with justification. (10)2. Discuss the scope and subject matter of sociology. (10)3. Discuss the social and economic forces of the emergence of sociology in Europe. (10)4. What is socialization? What are the different agents of socialization? (2+8=10) 5. What is social change? Discuss briefly the processes of social change in India. (2+8=10)6. Write about the different types of culture. Discuss the cultural assimilation in India. (5+5=10)7. What is social stratification? Discuss the different dimensions of social stratification in India. (3+7=10)8. What is social mobility? Discuss the different types of social mobility with suitable

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	Du	ration: 20 minutes		Marks - 20		
	(PART A - Objective Type)					
I. Choose the correct answer: 1×20=20						
	1.	Who is the founding fathe a) Karl Marx c) Anthony Giddens	er of Sociology? b) Max Weber d) August Comte ✓			
	2.	 a) Sociology deals with society as a whole. b) Positivism advocates for studying society in objective manner. c) All the social science disciplines have similar subject matter and methodology. d) Sociology emerged out of the socio-economic conditions of Europe. 				
	3.	 French Revolution is one of the forces of the emergence of sociology because a) It brought changes in the existing social order of French society, led sociologists to analyze the reality. b) It brought new political structure, which has created anarchic situation in French society. c) French sociologists started the revolution. d) a and b. 				
	4.	 Which of the following statement is correct? a) Sociology studies static society only. b) Sociology deals with traditional society only. c) Social change is the driving force of the development of sociology. d) None of the above. 				
	5.	Society is a web of relation a) Herbert Spencer c) Karl Marx	nship stated by b) MacIver abd Page d) Max Weber			
	6.	Family is a a) Institution c) organization	b) Association d) a and b			
	7.	Which one of the following a) Caste c) Community	g is the example of vertical group? b) Family d) Society			

8. The process through whicha) Modernizationc) Socialization	individual learns society's culture, norms and values is called b) Sanskritization d) Westernization
9. Bureaucracy is the examplea) Traditional authorityc) Rational-legal authority	b) Charismatic authority
10.The membership is involuna) Familyc) Community	tary in b) Association d) Ethnic group
a) Diffusion of culture c) Cultural contacts	lation is/are b) Immigration in a particular place d) All the above
a) Primary kin c) Tertiary kin	b) Secondary kin d) None of the above
13. Which one of the following a) Class c) Ethnic	b) Gender d) Caste
14. Which one of the followinga) Hierarchyc) Endogamy	b) Traditional occupation d) Mobility
	er and his son has become IAS officer. What kind mobility is this? b) Inter-generational d) Horizontal mobility
16. hich one of the following a) Criminal is born as crimi b) Criminal is labelled as cr c) Crime is socially and cult d) Crime is determined by l	nal. iminal. turally created phenomena.
17. Social control is significanta) It needs balancing mechab) Individual's behaviour are expectation.c) There is no social conformed) a and b	nism. nd action needs to be determined according to society's
18. The punishment for re-social calleda) Retributive punishment c) Severe punishment	b) Restitutive punishment d) Imprisonment

19. Marriage within the same caste is_

a) Exogamy

b) Hypergamy

c) Hypogamy

d) Endogamy

20.Industrialization in India brought changes in

a) Economyc) Values

b) Education

d) All the above