

BA SOCIOLOGY
First Semester
INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY
(BSO - 102)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

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

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

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 examples. (3+7=10)

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Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

(PART A - Objective Type)

I. Choose the correct answer:

1×20=20

1. Who is the founding father of Sociology?
a) Karl Marx b) Max Weber
c) Anthony Giddens d) August Comte
2. Which one of the following statement is not correct?
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 relationship ____ stated by
a) Herbert Spencer b) MacIver and Page
c) Karl Marx d) Max Weber
6. Family is a
a) Institution b) Association
c) organization d) a and b
7. Which one of the following is the example of vertical group?
a) Caste b) Family
c) Community d) Society

8. The process through which individual learns society's culture, norms and values is called
- a) Modernization
 - b) Sanskritization
 - c) Socialization
 - d) Westernization
9. Bureaucracy is the example of
- a) Traditional authority
 - b) Charismatic authority
 - c) Rational-legal authority
 - d) All the above
10. The membership is involuntary in
- a) Family
 - b) Association
 - c) Community
 - d) Ethnic group
11. The cause/causes of assimilation is/are
- a) Diffusion of culture
 - b) Immigration in a particular place
 - c) Cultural contacts
 - d) All the above
12. One's cousin is the example of
- a) Primary kin
 - b) Secondary kin
 - c) Tertiary kin
 - d) None of the above
13. Which one of the following is closed form of stratification?
- a) Class
 - b) Gender
 - c) Ethnic
 - d) Caste
14. Which one of the following is not the feature of caste?
- a) Hierarchy
 - b) Traditional occupation
 - c) Endogamy
 - d) Mobility
15. In a family, father is a farmer and his son has become IAS officer. What kind mobility is this?
- a) Vertical
 - b) Inter-generational
 - c) Intra-generational
 - d) Horizontal mobility
16. Which one of the following statement is not correct?
- a) Criminal is born as criminal.
 - b) Criminal is labelled as criminal.
 - c) Crime is socially and culturally created phenomena.
 - d) Crime is determined by law of the state.
17. Social control is significant in society because _____
- a) It needs balancing mechanism.
 - b) Individual's behaviour and action needs to be determined according to society's expectation.
 - c) There is no social conformity in society.
 - d) a and b
18. The punishment for re-socialization and bringing reform in the individual's behaviour is called _____
- a) Retributive punishment
 - b) Restitutive punishment
 - c) Severe 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) Economy
- b) Education
- c) Values
- d) All the above
