

BA SOCIOLOGY
FIFTH SEMESTER (SPECIAL REPEAT)
SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT-I
BSO-501

(Use separate answer scripts for Objective & Descriptive)

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

(PART-A : Objective)

Time : 20 min.

Marks : 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1X20=20

1. According to Karl Marx the present state will:
 - a. Continue for long
 - b. Will wither away
 - c. Deliver goods with the passage of time
 - d. Slowly benefit the workers
2. The word "sacred" means:
 - a. Which is 'set apart and forbidden'
 - b. It involves mundane individual concerns
 - c. Anything which is abnormal
 - d. None of the above
3. According to Marx, the capacity to do useful work that increases the value of the products is called:
 - a. Surplus value
 - b. Labour value
 - c. Labour power
 - d. Exploitation
4. According to Max Weber, the basis for the functioning of the legal-rational authority is:
 - a. Non-hierarchy
 - b. Dysfunctional system
 - c. Unwritten laws
 - d. Rules
5. Comte used the term Social Statics to indicate:
 - a. Existing social structures
 - b. Positive effects
 - c. Social dynamics
 - d. Social evolution
6. Empiricism is a school of thought based on:
 - a. Theory
 - b. Experience
 - c. Reason
 - d. Thought
7. Social Darwinism is:
 - a. Applying the theory of evolution to human societies
 - b. Requiring Darwinism to be taught in public schools
 - c. The attempt to accumulate as much money as possible
 - d. Using compassion to counteract the forces of evolution
8. Spencer said societies are similar to organisms in that:
 - a. Societies create human resources
 - b. Societies differ in various ways
 - c. Societies are born, grow old, and die
 - d. Societies use animals to perform labour
9. For Simmel 'Fashion' is an example of:
 - a. Social Change
 - b. Social Evolution
 - c. Dialectics
 - d. None of the above
10. "Principles of Sociology" was written by:
 - a. Emile Durkheim
 - b. P.V. Young
 - c. Herbert Spencer
 - d. Herbert Spencer

11. Auguste Comte's law of three stages about the development of society include:
 - a. Wood, iron, and bronze
 - b. Feudal, industrial and mechanical
 - c. Positive, negative and neutral
 - d. Theological, metaphysical and positive
12. Out of the following Classical Sociologists, who's approach is most closer to micro-sociology?
 - a. Emile Durkheim
 - b. Auguste Comte
 - c. Georg Simmel
 - d. Herbert Spencer
13. Anomie refers to:
 - a. A construct or a made-up model that serves as a measuring rod against which actual cases can be evaluated
 - b. The study of small groups
 - c. The loss of direction that a society feels when social control of individual behaviour has become ineffective
 - d. A set of statements that seeks to explain problems, actions or behaviour
14. The word "profane" means:
 - a. Anything which is forbidden
 - b. Anything which is extraordinary
 - c. It involves mundane individual concerns
 - d. None of the above
15. The relationship between those who own the means of production (the capitalists or bourgeoisie) and those who do not (the workers or the proletariat) is called:
 - a. Forces of production
 - b. Relations of production
 - c. Means of production
 - d. Exploitation
16. The second stage in 'the Law of Three stages' is:
 - a. Theological stage
 - b. Meta-physical stage
 - c. Evolutionary stage
 - d. Positive stage
17. Weber's analysis of modern society centred on the concept of:
 - a. Rationalization
 - b. Modernization
 - c. Bureaucracy
 - d. Power
18. To Max Weber, ideal types are:
 - a. Social realities
 - b. Sociological phenomena
 - c. Material tools
 - d. Mental constructs
19. Zweckrational actions are otherwise known as:
 - a. Affective Action
 - b. Value oriented action
 - c. Goal oriented action
 - d. Traditional action
20. Repressive laws and restitutive laws represent the different type of societies based on:
 - a. Collective conscience of the society
 - b. Technological advancement of the societies
 - c. Moral status of the society
 - d. All of the above

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(PART-B : Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. What do you understand by social class? Explain various classes in capitalism discussed by Karl Marx. 3+7=10
2. What do you understand by the division of labour? Explain Durkheim's views of the division of labour in society. 3+7=10
3. "Social facts are external and coercive to individual." Explain this statement by using examples from your own society. 10
4. Discuss Marx's and Weber's views on the relation between religion and the economy. 10
5. "Capitalism teaches a man to fish, but the fish he catches aren't his. They belong to the person paying him to fish, and if he's lucky, he might get paid enough to buy a few fish for himself." Explain this statement using Karl Marx's theory of capitalism. 10
6. "If religion has given birth to all that is essential in society, it is because the idea of society is the soul of religion". Critically explain this statement using Emile Durkheim's theory of religion. 10
7. a. Explain the AGIL model (Talcott Parsons). 5+5=10
b. Give the conceptual meaning of "Social system (Talcott Parsons)".
8. Discuss Weber's theory of protestant ethics and the spirit of capitalism. 10

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