

BA LLB
FIRST SEMESTER
SOCIOLOGY I
BLB – 103 [REPEAT]
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

SET
A

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. Which of the following is a nuclear family?
 - a. A family in which husband, wife and their children live together
 - b. A family where three generations live together
 - c. A family in which husband, wife and their children live together along with their grandparents
 - d. None of the above
2. Who is considered as the father of sociology?
 - a. Auguste Comte
 - b. C. Wright Mills
 - c. Emile Durkheim
 - d. Karl Marx
3. Who has divided authority into charismatic, legal-rational and traditional?
 - a. Auguste Comte
 - b. C. Wright Mills
 - c. Max Weber
 - d. Karl Marx
4. What is the type of marriage called where a spouse has more than one partner?
 - a. Polygamy
 - b. Monogamy
 - c. Bigamy
 - d. Polyandry
5. What is the lineage called when the offspring inherit the name and property of the mother?
 - a. Patrilineal
 - b. Matrilineal
 - c. Bilateral
 - d. Patrilocal
6. Which among the following is an example of a secondary group?
 - a. Cinema audience
 - b. Parents
 - c. Close friends
 - d. Office colleagues
7. The group that one belongs to is called _____.
 - a. In-group
 - b. Out-group
 - c. Reference group
 - d. Travel group
8. What is the type of mobility called when the daughter of a peon becomes an IAS officer?
 - a. Intra-generational mobility
 - b. Vertical mobility
 - c. Horizontal mobility
 - d. None of the above

9. Social control brings _____ in society.
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. Violation | b. Deviance |
| c. Social order | d. Disobedience |
10. Which of the following is *not* a deviant act?
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Fighting | b. Not wearing helmet while driving |
| c. Cheating in exam | d. Respecting elders |
11. A major factor that contributes to social change is:
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. Tradition | b. Stability |
| c. Conformity | d. Revolution |
12. Social mobility is more rigid in:
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| a. Caste system | b. Family system |
| c. Class system | d. None of the above |
13. Who was the pioneer in introducing sociology in India?
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| a. G.S. Ghurye | b. M. N. Srinivas |
| c. Louis Dumont | d. Ranajit Guha |
14. Peer pressure can influence:
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| a. In smoking or taking drugs | b. Clothing styles |
| c. Taste in music | d. All of the above |
15. Which of the following is achieved status?
- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Occupation based on class | b. Surname |
| c. Occupation based on caste | d. None of the above |
16. It is an endogamous group based on the principle of purity and pollution. This group is called _____.
- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| a. Tribe | b. Caste |
| c. Bond | d. Estate |
17. Who are the subaltern?
- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| a. Historians | b. Any people with power and authority |
| c. Any ruling class | d. People holding inferior ranks in the society due to caste, class, race, ethnicity, gender |
18. Pick up one of the following which is not an essential element of community?
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a. Locality | b. 'we' feeling |
| c. Common way of life | d. All of the above |
19. Which among the following is an informal means of social control?
- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| a. Law | b. Education |
| c. Police | d. Customs |
20. Institution is comparatively:
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. Permanent | b. Temporary |
| c. Artificial | d. Transitory |

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Discuss the nature and scope of sociology. 5+5=10
2. Write the relationship of sociology with political science and history. 5+5=10
3. Compare and contrast between association and institution. Give examples. 5+5=10
4. Define family and discuss its types. Explain how the roles and function of family has changed in the contemporary time. 5+5=10
5. What is social change? Critically evaluate the factors and patterns of social change. 2+4+4
=10
6. Define social mobility. Illustrate the types of social mobility with examples. 3+7=10
7. Write short notes on G. S. Ghurye and M. N. Srinivas. 5+5=10
8. Why do we need social control? Evaluate the various formal and informal agencies of social control. 4+6=10

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