

MA SOCIOLOGY
FIRST SEMESTER
PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY
MSO – 101[REPEAT]
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

SET
A

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 20 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. Which of the following best defines sociology?
 - a. The study of social relationships and institutions
 - b. The study of individual behavior
 - c. The study of economic systems
 - d. The study of historical events
2. Who is often referred to as the "Father of sociology"?
 - a. Auguste Comte
 - b. Max Weber
 - c. Emile Durkheim
 - d. Karl Marx
3. Which of the following is an example of a non-material aspect of the culture?
 - a. Money
 - b. Technology
 - c. Customs
 - d. Language
4. What is the Primary basic of classification in the class system?
 - a. Birth and family background
 - b. Occupation and Income
 - c. Education and Skills
 - d. Ethnicity and Religion
5. Which of the following is an example of a Cultural Symbol?
 - a. Flag
 - b. National Anthem
 - c. Traditional Attires
 - d. All of the above

6. What term refers to the gradual process of change in society's norms, values, and practices?
 - a. Revolution
 - b. Reform
 - c. Transformation
 - d. Evolution
7. What is the primary focus of class theory in sociology?
 - a. Racial dynamics
 - b. Gender roles
 - c. Economic inequality and social stratification
 - d. Family structures
8. In many cultures, which gender is traditionally viewed as the primary caregiver in a family setting?
 - a. Male
 - b. Both equally
 - c. Female
 - d. Neither
9. What does the term "glass ceiling" refer to?
 - a. A transparent workplace
 - b. Invisible barriers preventing women from advancing in their career
 - c. A method of salary negotiation
 - d. A family owned
10. What is the term for a family structure that includes multiple generations living together?
 - a. Nuclear family
 - b. Extended Family
 - c. Single Parent Family
 - d. Blended Family
11. What is one common cause of social change?
 - a. Decreased communication
 - b. Stable economic conditions
 - c. Technological advancements
 - d. Increased individualism
12. The term "social movements" refers to ----
 - a. Economic shifts in global markets
 - b. Changes in political leadership
 - c. Individual actions taken to improve personal status
 - d. Organized efforts by groups to promote or resist change
13. Which theory suggests that social change is a result of conflict between groups?
 - a. Social Constructivism
 - b. Conflict Theory
 - c. Symbolic Interactionism
 - d. Functionalism
14. Which type of social control relies on official rules and regulations?
 - a. Community-based social control
 - b. Cultural social control
 - c. Formal social control
 - d. Informal social control

15. Which of the following is an example of informal social control?
- a. Government regulations on businesses
 - b. Family members expressing disapproval of behavior
 - c. Courts imposing penalties
 - d. Police enforcing laws
16. Which of the following is considered a form of deviance in most societies?
- a. Participating in group activities
 - b. Cheating on a test
 - c. Volunteering for community service
 - d. Following fashion trends
17. The labeling theory suggests that:
- a. Deviance is always punished by society
 - b. Deviance is inherent in certain individuals
 - c. All deviant behavior is criminal
 - d. Social groups create deviance by labeling certain behaviors as unacceptable
18. What does Functionalism primarily focus on in society?
- a. The evolution of cultural practices
 - b. Economic inequalities and class struggles
 - c. The functions and roles of various social institutions
 - d. Individual agency and choice
19. According to Functionalists, which of the following is a key concept for maintaining social order?
- a. Revolution
 - b. Social change
 - c. Consensus
 - d. Conflict
20. Which of the following best describes the Neo-Marxist view on capitalism?
- a. Capitalism is always oppressive and leads to revolution
 - b. Capitalism can lead to cultural hegemony and ideological control.
 - c. Capitalism is a purely economic system without social implications.
 - d. Capitalism is inherently stable and beneficial for society.

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(Descriptive)

Time: 2 hr. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

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

1. Define Sociology, What are the nature and scope of sociology? 4+6=10
2. Discuss the differences between Primary groups and Secondary group, illustrate with examples? 5+5=10
3. Explain the concept of functionalism and Discuss its merits and demerits? 4+6=10
4. Define the concept social process and write a brief note on competition, assimilation, and accommodation? 5+5=10
5. What is social change and what are the major definitions, types and factor of social change? 6+4=10
6. Critically Examine the Symbolic interactionism theory? 10
7. Define social problems, what are the cause and consequences of social problems? 3+7=10
8. What are the major differences between Social Order and Social Control? 5+5=10