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(1st Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

Paper No. : SOC-101

(Introduction to Sociology)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Trace the origin of Sociology as a scientific discipline. 9

Or

Discuss the scope of Sociology. 9

2. Discuss the relationship of Sociology with Economics. 9

Or

Explain the relationship of Sociology with Social Anthropology. 9

3. What is society? Explain its characteristics. 2+7=9

Or

What is a community? Explain its characteristics. 2+7=9

4. Define marriage. Explain the different forms of marriage. 2+7=9

Or

Define family as a social institution and explain its functions. 2+7=9

5. Elaborate on the cyclical theories of social change. 9

Or

Examine the three factors of social change. 9

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(1st Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

Paper No. : SOC-101

(Introduction to Sociology)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 10)

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. Which of the following would you categorise as a factor not responsible for the growth of sociology?

(a) The growth of religious authority ()

(b) The enlightenment ()

(c) Industrial Revolution ()

(d) The progress in natural and social sciences ()

2. Sociology is a science because

- (a) it conducts experiment in laboratories ()
- (b) it makes accurate prediction ()
- (c) it makes use of tools ()
- (d) it makes use of scientific method ()

3. The close relationship between sociology and other social sciences is due to the fact that they have basically the same

- (a) history ()
- (b) origin ()
- (c) subject matter ()
- (d) growth ()

4. The science which emerged in the middle of the 18th Century to study simple, preliterate societies is

- (a) sociology ()
- (b) social anthropology ()
- (c) economics ()
- (d) political science ()

5. Who has defined culture as “that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society”?

- (a) E. B. Tylor ()
- (b) C. C. North ()
- (c) R. K. Merton ()
- (d) B. Malinowski ()

6. The concept of social structure refers to

- (a) physical or material construction ()
- (b) organisation of social meeting ()
- (c) relationship between individuals ()
- (d) recurring pattern of social behaviour ()

7. The family in which authority is vested in the father is

- (a) patrilocal ()
- (b) patrilineal ()
- (c) patriarchal ()
- (d) uxorilocal ()

8. Prohibition of marriage between blood relation like siblings is

- (a) clan endogamy ()
- (b) incest taboo ()
- (c) sibling endogamy ()
- (d) gotra endogamy ()

9. Rapid and radical social change is brought about by

- (a) development ()
- (b) progress ()
- (c) evolution ()
- (d) revolution ()

10. Social change that arises from within is known as

- (a) endogamous change ()
- (b) exogamous change ()
- (c) endogenous change ()
- (d) exogenous change ()

SECTION—II

(Marks : 5)

Indicate whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

1. Sociology as a discipline emerged in the 18th Century.

(T / F)

2. A community is a group or collection of groups that inhabits a locality.

(T / F)

3. The term 'society' is the most fundamental one in sociology.

(T / F)

4. Polyandry is a union of one man with several women.

(T / F)

5. Diffusion of cultural traits is one of the means of exogenous social change.

(T / F)

SECTION—III

(Marks : 10)

Answer any *five* of the following :

2×5=10

1. Define sociology.

2. Briefly explain two characteristics of sociology.

- 3.** Distinguish between material and non-material culture.

4. Briefly explain the concept of social system.

5. What is an association?

6. What is Religion?

7. Distinguish between consanguineous kinship and affinal kinship.

8. What is social change?
