

2024

(FYUGP)

(1st Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

(Minor)

Paper Code: SOC/H/M-1

(Introduction to Sociology—I)

Full Marks: 75

Pass Marks: 40%

Time: 3 hours

(PART : B-DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks: 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. (a) What is sociology? Discuss the importance of sociology as a science.

2+8=10

OR

(b) Elaborate the idea of thinking sociologically.

(Turn Over)

2.	(a)	Examine the intimate relationship between sociology and history.	10
		Or	
	(b)	Economics and sociology are helpful to each other. Discuss.	

3. (a) Define an association. What are the

main characteristics of association?

3+7=10

(b) Define status and discuss the nature of status. 2+8=10

4. (a) Highlight the functions of religion. 10

Or

- (b) Describe the role of politics as a social institution.
- 5. (a) Define class and describe the characteristics of social class. 10
 - (b) Explain in detail gender as a form of social stratification.

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Paper Code: SOC/H/M-1
(Introduction to Sociology—I)
(PART: A—OBJECTIVE)
(<i>Marks</i> : 25)
The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions
Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided: 1×15=15
1. From which word 'socius' and 'logos' are derived?
(a) Latin, Greek ()
(b) Greek, Latin ()
(c) Hebrew, Latin ()
(d) Hebrew, Greek ()

2.	Who	o pioneer	red the	idea of	scientif	ic study	y of societ	y?
	(a)	Adam S	mith	(·)			
	(b)	John G	raunt	(
	(c)	Plato	. (.)				
	(d)	August	e Comt	e	()			
					1 1 179			
3.	In '	which ye						
	(a)	1789	•);				
	(b)	1835	A	1	. Kanadara	Maria S	i Majorine, o je	
	(c)	1800				pr Ar		
	(d)	1839)				
4.	. Th	e French	Revolu	ution t	ook pla		ne year	
	(a)	1898	())				
	(b)	1776	()				
	(c)	1789	()				
	(d)	1798	() ,				

5.		e secondary group, as explained by C. H. Cooley, characterized by
	(a)	strong group solidarity ()
	(b)	spontaneous relationship ()
	(c)	large size ()
	(d)	face-to-face interaction ()
6.	rec	o defined "institutions may be described as ognized and established usages governing the ations between individuals and groups"?
	(a)	Ginsberg ()
	(b)	Karl Marx
	(c)	Herbert Spencer ()
	(d)	Bogardus ()
7 .	Wh	o classified groups into in-group and out-group?
	(a)	Tönnies ()
	(b)	C. H. Cooley ()
	(c)	Homans ()
	(d)	William Sumner ()

8.		ich among the following is the indicator of open atification system?	
	(a)	Religion ()	
	(b)	Class ()	
	(c)	Caste ()	
	(d)	Ethnicity ()	
9.	on	ial control can be classified into two major types the basis of the means of social control that are ployed. They are	
	(a)	customs and traditions ()	
	(b)	folkways and mores ()	
	(c)	magic and superstitious beliefs ()	
	(d)	formal and informal control ()	
10.	Who refers role to "the manner in which a personactually carries out the requirements of h position"?		
	(a)	Young and Mack ()	
	(b)	Robert Bierstedt ()	
	(c)	Duncan Mitchell ()	
	(d)	Kingsley Davis ()	

11.	Но	w many generations constituted the joint family?
	(a)	Nine ()
	(b)	One ()
	(c)	Three ()
	(d)	Five ()
12.		e joint family system, the village system of life and are often regarded as the three basic pillars of the Indian social system.
	(a)	the caste system ()
	(b)	the feudal system ()
	(c)	the class system ()
	(d)	the Estates system ()
13.		o is associated with the concepts of 'sacred and fane'?
	(a)	Max Müller ()
	(b)	Ogburn ()
	(c)	Emile Durkheim ()
	(d)	James G. Frazer ()

had

14.		caste stratification of the Indian society has origin in the
	(a)	Chaturvarna system ()
	(b)	class system ()
	(c)	village system ()
	(d)	closed system ()
15.	Eth	nicity refers to
	(a)	culturally acquired differences ()
	(b)	biological differences ()
	(c)	physical differences ()
	(d)	discrimination ()

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SECTION—II

(*Marks* : 10)

Answer any five of the following questions:

 $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. Write the characteristics of sociology.

2. Write a short note on the emergence of social anthropology.

W-8×S Principles 2×5-10

3. Explain the similarities between sociology and psychology.

4. Briefly explain the importance of social groups.

5. What do you understand by social control?

6. Define education.

7. Distinguish between ascribed status and achieved status.