

**2021**

**( 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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**2021**

**( 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 consanguine and affinity kinship.

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7. Distinguish between consanguineous kinship and affinal kinship.

8. What is social change?

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