



Ba/Soc-401

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(4th Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

Paper : Soc-401

(Modern Sociological Thinkers)

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. Discuss A. R. Radcliffe-Brown structural and functional concept.**

9

Or

Discuss Brown's view on science and society.

- 2. Define culture. Elaborate Malinowski's theory of needs.**

9

Or

Explain the functional analyses of magic, religion and science.

(2)

3. What are pattern variables according to Talcott Parsons? Discuss with examples. 9

Or

What, according to Talcott Parsons, are the functional pre-requisites of a social system?

4. What is function? Elaborate manifest and latent function. 3+6=9

Or

Explain reference group as propounded by R. K. Merton. 9

5. Sociological imagination can be applied to any kind of behaviour. Discuss. 9

Or

Explain power elite theory of Mills with suitable examples.

★★★

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(4th Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

Paper : Soc-401

(Modern Sociological Thinkers)

(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. The father of modern social anthropology is

(a) Radcliffe-Brown ()

(b) Malinowski ()

(c) R. K. Merton ()

(d) C. W. Mills ()

2. Dysnomia refers to

- (a) disorder ()
- (b) good order ()
- (c) non-order ()
- (d) eunomia ()

3. Radcliffe-Brown viewed social structure as

- (a) social realities ()
- (b) concrete realities ()
- (c) economic realities ()
- (d) political realities ()

4. Who worked among the Trobriand Islanders?

- (a) Radcliffe-Brown ()
- (b) Bronislaw K. Malinowski ()
- (c) Talcott Parsons ()
- (d) C. Wright Mills ()

5. Malinowski considered magic as

- (a) pseudoscience ()
- (b) *sui generis* ()
- (c) utopia ()
- (d) euphoria ()

6. Parsons used the _____ as the basic unit in the study of the social system.

- (a) role-value complex ()
- (b) status-role complex ()
- (c) goal-attainment ()
- (d) *Gemeinschaft-Gesellschaft* ()

7. Judgement of a person by general criteria is known as

- (a) ascription ()
- (b) universalism ()
- (c) collectivity orientation ()
- (d) diffuseness ()

8. R. K. Merton was a student of

- (a) C. H. Cooley ()
- (b) Talcott Parsons ()
- (c) W. F. Ogburn ()
- (d) C. Wright Mills ()

9. C. Wright Mills was a/an

- (a) Polish sociologist ()
- (b) American sociologist ()
- (c) English sociologist ()
- (d) German sociologist ()

10. Rule by few is called the iron law of

- (a) monarchy ()
- (b) oligarchy ()
- (c) androcracy ()
- (d) gynocracy ()

SECTION—II

(Marks : 5)

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

1. A key concept in Malinowski's theory of needs is that of sacred and profane.

(T / F)

2. A reference group is a concept referring to a group to which an individual or another group is compared.

(T / F)

3. Manifest function refers to the unintended function of social policies, processes or action.

(T / F)

4. The book, *The Power Elite* was written by Charles Wright Mills in 1946.

(T / F)

5. *Social Theory and Social Structure* was written by Radcliffe-Brown.

(T / F)

SECTION—III

(Marks : 10)

Answer any *five* of the following questions :

2×5=10

1. Differentiate between Science and Religion.

2. What are integrative needs? Give examples.

3. State the similarities between magic and religion.

4. What is dysfunction?

5. Explain specificity and diffuseness.

6. What are the three aspects of society as explained by C. W. Mills?

7. What are instrumental actions?
