

2025

SOCIOLOGY

Full Marks : 100

Pass Marks : 33

Time : Three hours

All the questions are compulsory.

*The figures in the right side margin of each question indicate
the full marks for the questions.*

1. The book, 'Sociological Imagination', was written by _____. 1
(A) Karl Marx (B) C. Wright Mills
(C) Max Weber (D) Vilfredo Pareto

2. _____ is one of the agencies of informal social control. 1
(A) Police (B) Family
(C) Law (D) State

3. _____ requires an individual to marry within a culturally defined group of which he or she is a member. 1
(A) exogamy (B) hypergamy
(C) hypogamy (D) endogamy

P.T.O.

4. _____ is the way in which societies change their patterns of culture. 1
(A) Social change (B) Behaviour change
(C) Cultural change (D) Political change
5. _____ defined culture as '.....is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society.' 1
(A) Spenser (B) Tylor
(C) Malinowski (D) Weber
6. When the non-material dimensions are not able to match the advances of technology, it is known as _____. 1
(A) social conflict (B) cultural conflict
(C) devolution (D) cultural lag
7. Point out the wrong statement from amongst the following : 1
(A) Participant observation can provide very rich and detailed data.
(B) One of the weaknesses of the field work is that it takes a lot of time.
(C) There is only one type of interview method.
(D) Survey Research is usually done by large teams.
8. The concept of mechanical and organic solidarity was propounded by _____. 1
(A) Marx (B) Pareto
(C) Spenser (D) Durkheim

9. There are _____ basic advantages enjoyed by privileged groups in society. 1
- (A) three (B) four
(C) five (D) six

10. _____ refers to the conversion of a previously lower class neighbourhood into a middle and upper class one . 1

- (A) Modernisation (B) Industrialisation
(C) Gentrification (D) Urbanisation

Question no 11 & 12 are MCQ type questions carrying 1 mark each based on assertion & reason. Reasoning on the information given in the two statements, (A) & (R), the students have to choose the right response from the 4 (four) options given (a), (b), (c) and (d).

11. Assertion (A) : Most of the important issues and problems of social order in towns and cities are related to the question of space. 1

Reason (R) : High population density places a great premium on space and creates very complex problems of logistics.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

12. Assertion (A) : Air pollution is considered to be a major environmental problem in urban and rural areas, causing respiratory and other problems which result in serious illness and death. 1

Reason (R) : We often don't realise that indoor pollution from cooking fires is also a serious source of risk.

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

13. What is common sense knowledge? 1

14. Name an example of an aggregate. 1

15. Differentiate between status and role. (Give one point of difference) 1

16. What is a reference group? 1

17. Name one of the characteristics of religion. 1

18. What is sub-culture? 1

19. Differentiate between macro and micro method? (Give one point of difference) 1

20. What does the term ecology denote? State. 1

21. Compare primary and secondary group. (Give two point of comparison) 2

22. Differentiate between polygyny and polyandry. 2

23. Explain the concept of power. 2
24. What do you understand by the term cosmopolitanism? Explain. 2
25. Explain the role of competition in capitalism. 2
26. Why do the ruling or the dominant groups generally resist social changes? Explain. 2
27. Do you agree to the fact that resource depletion endangers many biological species? Justify. 2
28. Analyze the concept of global warming. 2
29. Differentiate caste from class as forms of social stratification. (Give four points of difference.) 4
30. Explain the role of education in modern societies. 4
31. Do you agree to the view that peer group plays an important influence in the socialisation of individuals? Justify. 4
32. Why are environmental problems considered as social problems? Explain. 4
33. Explain the role played by the Industrial Revolution in the development of sociology. 4
34. Analyze D. P. Mukerji's idea on tradition and change in India. 4
35. Explain A. R. Desai's conception of state. 4

Question no 36 is a Short Answer Type I question and carries 4 marks and is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

36. Read the Passage carefully and answer the question given below :

An ideal type is a logically consistent model of a social phenomenon that highlights its most significant characteristics. Being a conceptual tool designed to help analysis, it is not meant to be an exact reproduction of reality. Ideal types may exaggerate some features of phenomenon that are considered to be analytically important, and ignore or downplay others. Obviously, an ideal type should correspond to reality in a broad sense, but its main job is to assist analysis by bringing out important features and connections of the social phenomenon being studied. An ideal type is to be judged by how helpful it is for analysis and understanding, not by how accurate or detailed a description it provides.

The ideal type was used by Weber to analyse the relationship between the ethics of 'world religions' and the rationalisation of the social world in different civilisations. It was in this context that Weber suggested that ethics of certain Protestant sects within Christianity had a deep influence on the development of capitalism in Europe.

Weber again used the ideal type to illustrate the three types of authority that he defined as traditional, charismatic and rational-legal. While the source of traditional authority was custom and precedence, charismatic authority derived from divine sources or the 'gift of grace', and rational-legal authority was based on legal demarcation of authority. Rational-legal authority which prevailed in modern times was epitomised in the bureaucracy.

- Explain Weber's Ideal Type as a methodological tool. 4
37. Explain the relationship between sociology and Social Anthropology. 8
38. Analyze interview as a tool of data collection in sociological research. 8

39. Do you agree to the view that there is an intricate relationship between cooperation and conflict? Justify. 8

40. Explain the role of technology and economy in bringing about social change. 8