

2026

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.

Answer to Question Nos. 1 to 10 by choosing the correct answer from the given alternatives A, B, C and D.

1. _____ is considered as the founder of sociology. 1
(A) Max Weber (B) Auguste Comte
(C) Emile Durkheim (D) George Simmel
2. _____ is characterized by personal, intimate and enduring relationship. 1
(A) Out-group (B) Association
(C) Community (D) Secondary group
3. Historically, there are _____ basic systems of stratification in human societies. 1
(A) Two (B) Three
(C) Four (D) Five

P.T.O.

4. _____ did his fieldwork among the members of a street 'gang' and wrote a book - 'Street Corner Society'. 1
- (A) Michael Burawoy (B) William Foote Whyte
(C) Malinowski (D) E. Pritchard
5. Examining one's own ideas and his research through the eyes of others is called _____. 1
- (A) Subjectivity (B) Objectivity
(C) Reflexivity (D) Interview method
6. _____ argued that human beings make history within the constraints and possibilities of the historical and structural situation that they are in. 1
- (A) Emile Durkheim (B) Auguste Comte
(C) Max Weber (D) Karl Marx
7. For _____ solidarity is fundamental for the understanding of co-operation and functioning of society. 1
- (A) Karl Marx (B) Emile Durkheim
(C) Malinowski (D) Immanuel Kant
8. _____ opined that men begin to distinguish themselves from animal as soon as they begin to produce their means of subsistence. 1
- (A) Auguste Comte (B) Max Weber
(C) Emile Durkheim (D) Karl Marx

9. The values underlying _____ have supported the commodification of nature, making it into objects that can be bought and sold for profit. 1

- (A) Primitive society (B) Religion
(C) Capitalism (D) Socialism

10. The Bhopal disaster of _____ killed about 4,000 people when a toxic gas leaked from the Union Carbide Factory. 1

- (A) 1983 (B) 1984
(C) 1985 (D) 1986

Question Nos. 11 & 12 are MCQ type questions carrying 1 mark each based on assertion and 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) : Changes in modes of mass transport may also bring about significant social change in cities.

Reason (R) : Affordable, efficient and safe public transport makes city life better and shapes it's social and economic characters. 1

- (A) Both Assertion (A) & Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
(B) Both Assertion (A) & 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*) : Social change refers to changes which alter the underlying structure of an object or situation over a period of time.

Reason (*R*) : Social changes have a big impact over large sector of society.

1

(A) Both Assertion (*A*) & Reason (*R*) are true and Reason (*R*) is the correct explanation of Assertion (*A*)

(B) Both Assertion (*A*) & 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

Answer to Question Nos. 13 to 20 by should be limited to complete sentences each.

13. Name one of the ideas associated with the Enlightenment philosophy. 1

14. Differentiate between mechanical solidarity and organic solidarity. 1

15. What is a crime? State. 1

16. What does the term authority mean? State. 1

17. What is a social class according to Karl Marx? 1

18. Mention the first book of Emile Durkheim. 1

19. State one of Karl Marx's perspectives on the distinction between the capitalist and the working classes. 1

20. Differentiate between repressive and restitutive laws. 1

Answer to Question Nos. 21 to 28 by should in about 30 words each.

21. Compare pre-industrialised England and industrialised England. Give two points. 2
22. Differentiate between sociology and psychology. 2
23. What do you mean by informal social control? Explain. 2
24. Explain the concept of 'in-group'. 2
25. Explain religion as a sacred realm. 2
26. Differentiate between norms and laws. 2
27. Explain the advantages of survey method in social research. 2
28. Explain probability sampling. 2

Answer to Question Nos. 29 to 35 by should in about 60 words each.

29. Explain the relationship between sociology and political science. 4

OR

Explain the relationship between sociology and social anthropology. 4

30. Explain status and prestige as interconnected terms. 4
31. Analyse the limitations of participant observation method. 4

OR

Analyze the importance of interview method. 4

32. Why is change slower to come in villages than in towns? Explain. 4
33. Do you agree to the view that there is a change in consumer advertising because of the position of women in urban societies? Justify. 4

OR

Do you agree to the view that Technology and Economy play an important role in social change? Justify. 4

34. Why does bureaucracy rely on written document? Explain. 4

OR

Explain Durkheim's concept of social facts. 4

35. Analyse G.S. Ghurye's view on race in India. 4

Question Nos. 36 is a short answer type – 1 question and carries 4 marks and to be answered with the help of the passage given.

36. Read the Passage carefully and answer the question given below : 4

M. N. Srinivas was instrumental in making village studies the dominant field in Indian sociology. One type of his writings on the village included historical and conceptual discussions about the Indian villages as a unit of social analysis. He was involved in a debate about the usefulness of the village as a concept and argued against some social anthropologists like Louis Dumont who considered social institutions like caste and religion as more important than village. These anthropologists portrayed the Indian village as unchanging, self-sufficient, little republics.

Srinivas strongly believed that the village was a relevant social entity. Villages in India had served as a unifying identity and village unity was quite significant in rural social life. Using historical and sociological evidence, he showed that village had considerable change. Moreover, villages were never self-sufficient and had been involved in various kinds of economic, social and political relationship at the regional level.

Analyse M.N. Srinivas's concept of the village in India.

Answer to Question Nos. 37 to 40 by should in about 150 words each.

37. Analyse the concept of modern state. 8
38. Explain socialization as a lifelong process. 8
39. Explain social stratification as part of the broader social structure. 8
40. Do you agree to the view that air pollution is now the world's largest single environmental health risk? Justify. 8