

Ba/SOC/H/M-2

2026

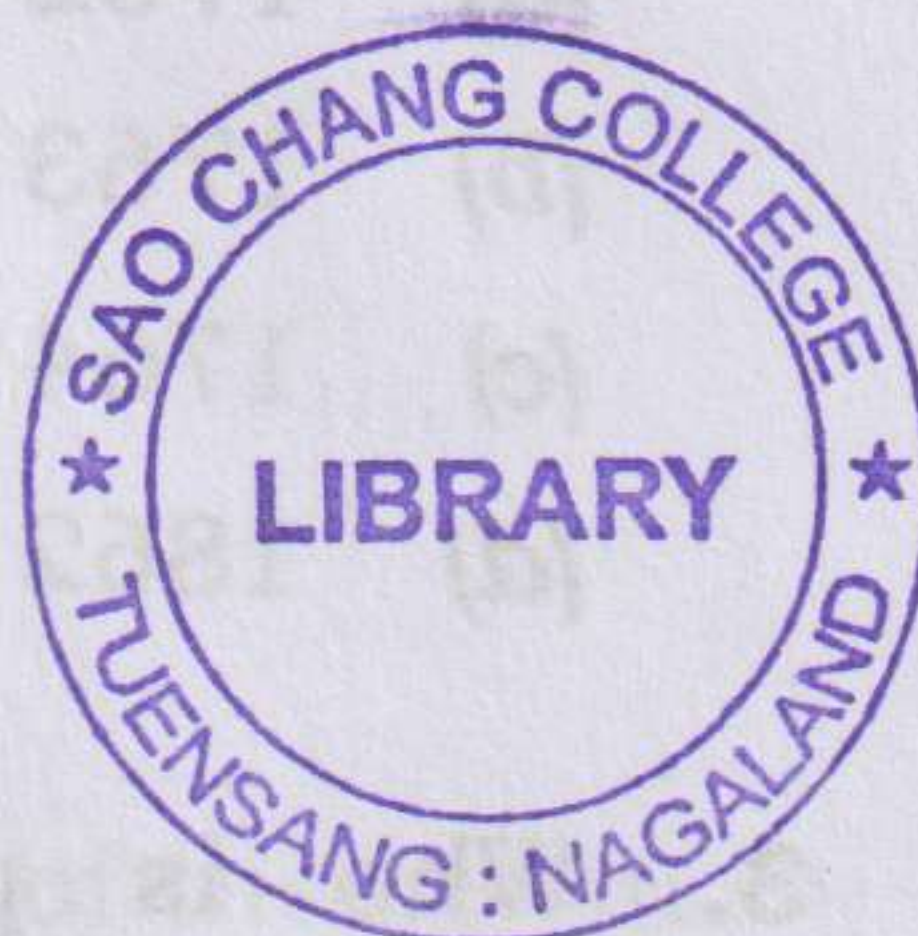
(FYUGP)

(2nd Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

(MINOR)

Paper : SOC/H/M-2



(Introduction to Sociology-II)

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions.*

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

Choose the correct option :

1×15=15

1. Who wrote the book, *The Spirit of Laws* ?

- (a) Montesquieu**
- (b) Rousseau**
- (c) Herbert Spencer**
- (d) Georg Simmel**

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(Turn Over)

(2)

2. When was the book, *The Social Contract* written?
- (a) 1762
 - (b) 1763
 - (c) 1764
 - (d) 1862
3. Who is popularly called as the 'second founding father of Sociology'?
- (a) Auguste Comte
 - (b) Herbert Spencer
 - (c) Emile Durkheim
 - (d) Max Weber
4. Who is the author of the book, *The Division of Labor in Society*?
- (a) Max Weber
 - (b) Karl Marx
 - (c) Emile Durkheim
 - (d) Herbert Spencer
5. Who developed the model of Gumsa and Gumlao?
- (a) R. K. Merton
 - (b) Talcott Parsons
 - (c) Edmund Leach
 - (d) Lewis Coser

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(Continued)

(3)

6. Which thinker profoundly influenced Radcliffe-Brown's idea of social structure?
- (a) Bronislaw Malinowski
 - (b) Emile Durkheim
 - (c) Max Weber
 - (d) Franz Boas
7. Which of the following is **not** one of the seven 'basic needs' (primary biological needs) identified by Malinowski?
- (a) Metabolism
 - (b) Reproduction
 - (c) Social control
 - (d) Bodily Comforts
8. In his early work, *The Structure of Social Action* (1937), Parsons identified the 'unit act' as the basic building block of social systems. Which of the following is **not** a necessary element of a unit act?
- (a) An actor (the self or ego)
 - (b) An end or goal
 - (c) A physical environment with no constraints
 - (d) Normative orientation

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9. Merton's theory of deviance is primarily rooted in which theoretical perspective?
- (a) Conflict theory
 - (b) Structural functionalism
 - (c) Symbolic interactionism
 - (d) Post-modernism
10. According to Max Weber, an action is 'social' only if
- (a) it is performed by a group of people at the same time
 - (b) it is observable by a third party
 - (c) it is oriented towards the behaviour of others and has a subjective meaning attached by the actor
 - (d) it involves a conflict between different social classes
11. Mead's pragmatism suggests that the 'mind' is not an isolated entity but rather
- (a) a biological organ fixed at birth
 - (b) a social process emerging through interaction and communication
 - (c) a collection of inherited instincts
 - (d) a spiritual substance separate from the body

12. Who is credited with coining the term 'symbolic interactionism' in 1937?
- (a) George Herbert Mead
 - (b) Charles Horton Cooley
 - (c) Herbert Blumer
 - (d) Erving Goffman
13. Marx's Dialectical Materialism inverted the philosophy of which thinker?
- (a) Auguste Comte
 - (b) G. W. F. Hegel
 - (c) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
 - (d) Max Weber
14. Coser argued that 'internal conflict' in a flexible, open society is functional because it
- (a) destroys the status quo entirely
 - (b) acts as a 'safety valve' preventing a total breakdown of the system
 - (c) ensures that the ruling class remains in power forever
 - (d) prevents any form of social change

(6)

15. Dahrendorf's theory is often called 'post-capitalist' because he believed that
- (a) Capitalism had been successfully replaced by Communism
 - (b) the link between ownership and control had been severed (The Managerial Revolution)
 - (c) money no longer mattered in social life
 - (d) all social classes had merged into one large middle class

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

Answer any *five* from the following questions :

2×5=10

1. What is sociability?
2. Differentiate between Monotheism and Polytheism.
3. How did A. R. Radcliffe-Brown define social structure?
4. What are mechanical solidarity and organic solidarity?
5. What are the four functional prerequisites in Talcott Parsons' AGIL paradigm?

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(7)

6. Name the four 'ideal types' of social action proposed by Max Weber.
7. What is Pragmatism?
8. What is Dialectical Materialism?
9. Explain Ralf Dahrendorf's concept of Imperatively Coordinated Associations (ICAs).
10. Define 'Anomie' according to R. K. Merton's Strain Theory.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

1. Explain Spencer's conceptualization of society as an organism. Discuss its key features and sociological significance. 6+4=10

Or

Discuss the contributions of Saint Simon and Auguste Comte to the origin and development of positivism in Sociology. 10

2. Explain A. R. Radcliffe-Brown's concept of social structure and discuss its significance in structural-functional anthropology. 10

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Or

Discuss Edmund Leach's critique and reinterpretation of the concept of social structure, highlighting how his approach differs from classical structural-functionalism.

3. Explain R. K. Merton's Strain Theory and discuss how it accounts for different forms of deviant behaviour in society. 10

Or

Discuss Talcott Parson's Action Theory.

4. Explain Max Weber's concept of social action and discuss its types and sociological significance. 10

Or

Discuss the influence of Pragmatism on G. H. Mead's theory, highlighting its key concepts and significance.

5. Explain Lewis Coser's functionalist interpretation of social conflict and discuss its significance for understanding social order and change. 10

Or

Discuss Ralf Dahrendorf's theory of class conflict in modern society, highlighting its key concepts and sociological significance.
