

2024

(4th Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

Paper : Soc-401

(**Modern Sociological Thinkers**)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

The questions are of equal value

1. Discuss the concept of social structure and functions of Radcliffe-Brown.

Or

Explain how Radcliffe-Brown established the study of society to the status of natural science.

2. Explain in detail Malinowski's theory of needs.

Or

Discuss religion and science in the context of Malinowski.

3. Explain the concept of pattern variables by Talcott Parsons.

Or

Explain in detail Talcott Parsons' AGIL paradigm.

4. Discuss the manifest and latent function as given by R. K. Merton.

Or

Discuss the characteristics of reference group.

5. Explain in detail the sociological imagination of C. Wright Mills.

Or

Explain the power elite theory of C. Wright Mills.

Or

1. Discuss the concept of social structure and functions of Radcliffe-Brown.

Explain how Radcliffe-Brown established the study of society to the status of natural science.

Or

2. Explain in detail Malinowski's theory of needs.

Discuss religion and science in the context of Malinowski.

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(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. Who was designated as an armchair worker?

- (a) Radcliffe-Brown ()
- (b) R. K. Merton ()
- (c) B. Malinowski ()
- (d) C. W. Mills ()

2. The relationship between a person and a cobbler is an example of

- (a) specificity ()
- (b) universalism ()
- (c) diffuseness ()
- (d) ascribed ()

3. The consequences that are simply irrelevant to the system under consideration are called

- (a) function ()
- (b) dysfunction ()
- (c) non-function ()
- (d) malfunction ()

4. Pattern variables are the between many alternatives.

- (a) relation ()
- (b) choices ()
- (c) situation ()
- (d) condition ()

5. Sociological imagination is the concept of being able to

- (a) think ourselves away ()
- (b) think of no one ()
- (c) think of others ()
- (d) None of the above ()

6. The book, *The Andaman Islanders*, A study in social anthropology was written by

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

7. According to , social system is an analytical conceptual framework and not an empirical referent.

- (a) Merton ()
- (b) Mills ()
- (c) Brown ()
- (d) Parsons ()

8. According to Mills, power resides exclusively in the

- (a) economic domain ()
- (b) political domain ()
- (c) military domain ()
- (d) All of the above ()

9. Derived needs are described as

- (a) primary determinism ()
- (b) secondary determinism ()
- (c) biological impulse ()
- (d) basic determinism ()

10. According to Mills, out of the three institutional powers, _____ is the most powerful.

- (a) Government ()
- (b) Military ()
- (c) Corporate ()
- (d) State ()

SECTION—II

(Marks : 5)

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

1. The book, *The Power Elite* was written in 1946.

(T / F)

2. Radcliffe-Brown is known as structural functionalist.

(T / F)

3. Malinowski's theory of needs is that of sacred and profane.

(T / F)

4. Communal is a characteristic of power elite.

(T / F)

5. Conceptual groups are reference groups.

(T / F)

SECTION—III

(Marks : 10)

Answer any five of the following questions : $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. What are primary needs? Give examples.

(c) military

1. The book 'The Power Elite' was written in 1946.

(T / F)

2. As described as derived.

3. Radcliffe-Brown is known as structural-functionalists.

(T / F)

(c) biological impulse

3. Malinowski's theory of needs is that of sacred and profane.

(T / F)

10. According to Mills, out of the three institutional powers, _____ is the most powerful.

4. Communist is a characteristic of power elite.

(T / F)

(b) Military

5. Conceptual groups are reference groups.

(T / F)

2. Differentiate between magic and religion.

3. Distinguish between affectivity versus affective neutrality.

Answer any five of the following questions : 5-5=10

1. What are primary needs? Give examples.

4. Explain in short universalism vs. particularism.

(10)

5. Write in short the paradigm of goal attainment given by Talcott Parsons.

(11)

6. Give two characteristics of sociological imagination.

(12)

7. Differentiate between manifest and latent function.

Ba/Soc-401/575

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