

INTRODUCING WESTERN SOCIOLOGISTS

Que.1. As a discipline is known as the child of the 'age of revolution'

[Philosophy, Physics, Anthropology, Sociology]

[Marks :(1)]

Ans. Sociology

Que.2. Illustrate the features of Bureaucratic authority taking your school into consideration

[Marks :(8)]

Ans. five features – 5

examples from the school – 3

Que.3. Explain the pre-requisites for class conflict

[Marks :(4)]

Ans. class consciousness – 2

conscious of their class intervenes – 1

conscious of their rivals – 1

Que.4. The class struggle was a major driving force for change in society. Answer this statement by using the example of Marx and Engels.

[Marks :(6)]

Ans. examples (four) – 4

explanations the oppressor and oppressed – 2

Que.5. How far can you agree with the following statements

'Capitalism is an intensifying process of alienation.' Express your views, pointing out the different levels of alienation with examples.

[Marks :(8)]

Ans. Alienation from nature

From each other

From fruits of labour

from themselves

Explanations with examples 2 + 2 + 2 + 2

Que.6. Who pointed out capitalism as the latest phase of human advancement ? As he noted, write down the five stages of human progress

[Marks :(3)]

Ans. Karl Marx

Primitive communism

Slavery

Feudalism

Capitalism

Socialism

Que.7. Evaluate the argument that “ Sociology is the Science of new industrial society”

[Marks :(6)]

Ans. The development in industrial society

Scientific information

Empirically informed scientific discussions

Scientific analysis

Evaluation of the views

Que.8. Discuss French Revolution on the basis of human rights and the separations built between public relation and private relation of life

[Marks :(6)]

Ans. a) Human rights

- equality

- privileges

- privacy

b) Public relation and private relation

Que.9. Classify the features given below under appropriate headings.

[Marks :(4)]

homogeneity, heterogeneity, large population, small population, impersonal relationship, interdependence, personal relationship, repressive laws

Mechanical solidarity	Organic solidarity
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Ans.

Mechanical Solidarity	Organic Solidarity
homogeneity	heterogeneity
Small population	Large population
Personal relationship	Impersonal relationship
Repressive laws	interdependence

Que.10. Weber characterised bureaucracy as a modern form of authority
[political, traditional, democratic, repressive]

[Marks :(1)]

Ans. political,

Que.11. The subject matter of Sociology, the social facts, was explained by
[Marx, Weber, Durkheim, Spencer]

[Marks :(1)]

Ans. Durkheim,

Que.12. 'Division of labour in society' was a concept which as put forth by
[Durkheim, Weber, Marx, Spencer]

[Marks :(1)]

Ans. Durkheim

Que.13. The modern society which do have organic solidarity follow laws
[restrictive, repressive, traditional, personal]

[Marks :(1)]

Ans. [restrictive, repressive, traditional, personal]

Que.14. Social facts are indirectly observable through patterns of
[Co-operation, Structure, Conflict, Behaviour]

[Marks :(1)]

Ans. Behaviour

Que.15. is the founder of Sociology as a formal discipline.
[Karl Max, August Comte, Spencer, Durkheim]

[Marks :(1)]

Ans. Durkheim

Que.16. Those who occupy the same position in the social production process will form a
[Class, Caste, Tribe, Race]

[Marks :(1)]

Ans. Class -1

Que.17. believed that structures formed the foundations of every social system

[Karl Max, Durkheim, Weber, S. C. Roy]

[Marks :(1)]

Ans. Karl Max,

**Que.18. The radical new way of thinking of the world – the enlightenment established
..... at the centre of Universe**

[God, Myths, Human being, Divine acts]

[Marks :(1)]

Ans. Human being,

Que.19. Liberty, equality and fraternity were the ideas of revolution

[Industrial, French, Russian, Peasant]

[Marks :(1)]

Ans. French