Roll No: | | | | | | | | | | | |

GAIN MORE KNOWLEDGE
REACH GREATER HEIGHTS

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

Presidency University Act, 2013 of the Karnataka Act No. 41 of 2013 | Established under Section 2(f) of UGC Act, 1956
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi | Approved By BCI
Bengaluru

Mid Term Examinations - October 2026

Date: 05/10/2026 **Time:** 09:30 AM - 11:00 AM

Course Code: BAL2007 **Course Name:** Introduction to Sociology

Semester: First Semester **Max. Marks:** 50 **Weightage:** 50%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2	CO4
Marks	50	30	10

PART A: Answer Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
1	What is culture from a sociological perspective?	2	CO1	BT1
2	What is meant by norms? Give one example.	2	CO1	BT1
3	Distinguish between material culture and non-material culture.	2	CO1	BT1
4	According to structural functionalism, what is the primary goal of social structures?	2	CO1	BT1
5	How does the sociological imagination enable individuals to connect personal challenges to societal issues?	2	CO1	BT1

PART B : Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
6	Discuss the key arguments of Émile Durkheim in his book Suicide: A Study in Sociology.	10	CO1	BT2
7	Discuss the nature and scope of sociology as a social science.	10	CO1	BT2

PART C: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
8	Discuss, in what ways does sociology meet the basic criteria of science, such as defined area, theories, and rigorous methodology for empirical testing?	10	CO1	BT2
9	Discuss the criticisms leveled against structural functionalism, focusing on its overemphasis on stability and neglect of individual agency.	10	CO1	BT2

PART D: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
10	Apply Parsons' AGIL framework to analyse the functions performed by the family as a social institution.	10	CO2	BT3
11	Apply the structural functionalist perspective to analyse the role of education in maintaining social order and transmitting cultural values.	10	CO2	BT3

PART E: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT

12	Human beings are not born with a biologically predetermined purpose or a fixed set of goals; rather, their capacity to pursue diverse and potentially unlimited goals makes them highly dependent on culture. Culture, although collectively created and artificial, provides shared values, norms, beliefs and expectations that regulate behaviour and make social life relatively predictable.” In this context, analyse the role of culture in shaping human behaviour and organising social life.	10	CO4	BT4
13	Analyse the differences between positivism and interpretivism in sociology. How do their contrasting assumptions influence the way social reality is studied?	10	CO2	BT4