

# Orchid International college

## BIM/ Second Semester/SOC 201 : Sociology

*Candidates are required to answer the questions in their own words as far as practicable*

### Attempt All Questions:

#### Group 'A'

##### **Brief Answer Questions:**

[10×1=10]

1. Enlist four characteristics of sociology.
2. Define gender in one sentence.
3. Point out any four features of religion.
4. Give an example to show relationship of role with status.
5. Name for social processes.
6. What is a sociological perspective? Explain in one sentence.
7. Distinguish material culture from non material culture.
8. Enlist functions of social capital.
9. Mention the notion of post modernism in one sentence.
10. List any four agents of social control.

#### Group 'B'

##### **Short Answer Questions:**

[6×5=30]

11. What is sociology? Explain the subject matter of sociology.
12. Describe the factors of social change with examples.
13. Explain the implications of competition in management of organizations.
14. Define education and describe its major features.
15. Compare and contrast functional perspective from conflict perspective.
16. What is stratification? Explain the class based stratification in Nepali society.

#### Group 'C'

##### **Comprehensive answer questions:**

[4×5=20]

17. Read the following case carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Ethnic groups have common cultural characteristics that separate them from others within a given population. Sociologists define 'ethnicity' as a collective consciousness of people based on shared cultural heritage that can be traced back to historical or territorial origins.

Many nations all over the world are composed of distinct ethnicities which usually have different social standings. One such nation is Malaysia where almost 20 million people live. Its population comprises of Malays the early inhabitants, Malaysians of Chinese origin and the Indians, whose ancestors came to work on agricultural plantations. The languages of this nation are thus Malay, Chinese, English and Indian. Although most Malaysians manage to communicate with one another, there is a great social difference and disparity among people of Malaysia.

The Chinese Malaysians who account for one third of total population reside in expensive urban neighborhoods. Their main occupation being business, they have control over most prosperous business and are wealthy. The Indians, who comprise of only 10 percent of Malaysian population also live in urban areas, engaged either in small business or work for wages. However, the Malays comprising half of the total population of Malaysia live in rural areas. Their status is poor and most of them work as farm labourers, earning almost half of what the Chinese Malaysians do.

To address this anomaly, the Malaysian Government enacted a special policy; given high preference to the Malays. There exists a quota system for them in state-supported universities. Half the places in universities are reserved for Malays, regardless of academic performances. Similarly, they are provided with licenses to operate small business such as taxi services. Moreover, the Malaysian government also encourages the practice of traditional Malay customs.

##### **Questions :**

- a. How do the sociologists define ethnicity? What are the bases that give rise to ethnic identities?
- b. What might be the causes of different ethnicities having different social standings? Explain
- c. Assess Malaysian society according to sociological perspectives.
- d. Do you think the policy of Malaysian Government could eliminate disparity among its people? Why?

\*\*\*\*