

BA EXAMINATION, 2022  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY  
2 nd Year, 3 rd Semester  
Reading, Writing and Reasoning for Sociology  
SEC/3.5

Time: Two Hours

Full Marks: 30

Answer *either* in English *or* in Bengali  
All questions carry equal marks

Use separate answer script for each question you attempt.

Answer any *Two* of the following questions.

15x2=30

1. Rewrite the following passage in your own words

15

Leadership is a complex phenomenon that involves not only the leader but also the followers and the context it occurs. It is a process and not merely a personal quality characterized by interactive influence between the leader and the followers. It includes the personal traits, context as well as the acceptance and accomplishment of shared goals. The traditional belief asserts that power and dominance which is associated with leadership does not hold much truth today for the key to leadership is the discovery of shared purpose and the interaction between motives and values. (Burns, 1978).

There is a plethora of definitions on leadership; however, for the purpose of this paper leadership is defined as the ability to influence a group of people or organization towards realizing stated objectives for greater good. It is an interactive influence between the leaders and the followers in a given context with common objectives for achieving the desired end. Leadership is about working with and guiding people to sustain themselves and bring positive changes that will help all concern to improve their functioning. It is about facilitating members to proceed in the uncertain environment and help adapt to current trends. Effective leadership is required in order to achieve greater heights and the goals of good governance.

2. Write a critical review of a book of your choice

15

3. What is plagiarism? What are the common types of plagiarism? How does one avoid plagiarism?

3+7+5=15

4. Comment on the following writing using the techniques of peer review you have learnt in class during your assignment presentations.

15

Since the beginning of the nineteenth century the Indian village has been the subject of discussion by British administrators, scholars, in diverse fields, and Indian nationalists. The early administrators' reports, a few of which were included in the documents placed before the British Parliament, obtained wide circulation owing to fortuitous circumstance that two outstanding thinkers of the nineteenth century Karl Marx and Sir Henry Maine, made use of them in the course of their reconstruction of the early history, if not prehistory, of social institutions the world over. Both the administrators' reports and the writings of Marx and Maine influenced the thinking of Indian nationalists and scholars. The first hand and intensive studies of villages carried out by social anthropologists had themselves been influenced, consciously

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and unconsciously, by the earlier views their critical examination of them may be regarded as an attempt at self-exorcism.

Anthropologists who are active in researching into village India are subjecting to critical examination not only the views of earlier writers, but also of their colleagues. Thus, in 1957, Dumont and Pocock asked the question whether the village was indeed the '*social fact* which it has for long been assumed to be' (emphasis mine; Dumont and Pocock 1957:23). Again, 'A fieldworker takes a village as a convenient centre for his investigations and all too easily confer upon that village a kind of sociological reality which it does not possess' (Ibid:26). They conclude that 'the "conception of village solidarity" which is said to "affirm itself" seems all a too often be a presupposition imposed upon the facts' (Ibid:27). 'Village solidarity is nothing other than the solidarity of the local section of the dominant caste , and the members of the of the other castes are loyal to the village as such but to the dominant caste which wields political and economic power' (Ibid: 27-9).