



**BOWEN UNIVERSITY, IWO
(OF THE NIGERIAN BAPTIST CONVENTION)
COLLEGE OF MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL SCIENCES (COMSS)
SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME
B.Sc. SOCIOLOGY DEGREE
2022/2023 SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

COURSE CODE: SOC 122

COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

COURSE UNIT: 2

TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTIONS A AND B

SECTION A

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| 1. Define Social Institution | 2 marks |
| 2. Discuss the conflict theory of educational institution | 10 marks |
| 3. Identify five functions of a legal institution | 5 marks |
| 4. List and briefly explain, seven (7) features of a social institution | 7 marks |
| 5. List and explain three (3) functions of social institutions | 6 marks |

SECTION B

1. _____ is a form of marriage whereby a man may marry more than one wife at the same time.
2. _____ is a type of education which is structured and organized learning that is institutionalized, intentional and planned but does not lead to formal level of qualification rather it is directed at meeting specific needs of a particular group of people
3. State two functions of religion _____ and (4) _____
- 5 The perspective that believes that the patriarchal and hierarchical nature of the family system, oppresses, exploits and dominates women is _____ perspective .
6. _____ is an economic system where means of economic production and distribution are in the hands of private individuals.
7. The two forms of religion that are found in small traditional societies are _____ and (8). _____
9. Serial monogamy is _____
10. The first human society depended on _____ economy

11. _____ is a political doctrine that protects and enhances the freedom of individual to be the central concern of politics.
12. _____ refers to species of animals and plants that are believed to have supernatural powers.
13. _____ is a mystical religion which believes that the 'supreme good' is found in a psychic state not in a material world.
14. _____ is a marriage in which a woman is married to several men who are not brothers at the same time.
15. _____ is the belief in the existence of only one god, emphasizing the veneration of ancestors?
16. The system of economy that was based on land ownership is known as _____
17. Weber's Typology of authority include _____
18. _____, and, 19 _____
20. A legitimate power is known as _____
21. _____ is a religion based on the culture of the ruling class or groups in China.
22. _____ is a political system in which total sovereignty is vested on a person until abdication or death.
23. _____ is the most well established and conventional of all religious organizations. It has a bureaucratic structure and a hierarchy of religious officials.
24. The sociological perspective that perceives legal institutions as core for maintaining law and order in the society, and as regulating human behaviour is _____
25. An example of correctional institution is _____
26. The arm of the legal institution responsible for the enforcement of law and punishment of law breakers is _____
27. _____ is the recognized and established system that governs the relationships between individuals and groups in the society.
28. Which of the following is correct?
- Education helps to maintain division of labour.
 - Education helps to reinforce social solidarity

c. The school in modern day society is to supplement the roles that the family and religion perform.

d. All of the above.

29. Democracy as a system of government originated from Athens city-state in the form of

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- a. Forced Democracy
 - b. Soft Democracy
 - c. Direct democracy
 - d. Indirect Democracy.

30. The following are features of legal institutions except

- a. independence
- b. structure
- c. expertise
- d. maintenance of law and order

31. The world economic system is changing rapidly as a result of all the following except

- a. Global economies and the operation of economies of large-scale production of goods and services.
- b. Removal of trade restrictions as regards international trades.
- c. The growth of the service sector.
- d. Increase in women's participation in economic activities
- e. the growth of Mercantilism.

32. The following may be considered as reason for same-sex marriage except:

- a. Change in social attitude
- b. Decline in the influence of religion in the life of people.
- c. Change in the legal attitude.
- d. Increasing influence of economy on family life.

33. _____ refers to a situation whereby people trace their line of descent through male line.

- a. Patrilocal
- b. Patrilinear
- c. Patrilocal
- d. Avunculocal.

34. The economic system that existed when people learned the mechanism of sowing seeds, growing plants and rearing animals that could be domesticated is known as _____

- a. Pastoralist and Horticulture
- b. Feudalist Economy
- c. Hunting and gathering
- d. Mercantilism

35. _____ is an economic system whereby resources or economic means of production and distribution are owed by the state or the generality of the people.

- a. Capitalism
- b. Feudalism
- c. Socialism
- d. Communism

36. The following are examples of authoritarianism form of government except _____

- a. despotism
- b. secularism
- c. tyranny,
- d. fascism

37. when power resides in the hands of few people, such type of political system is known as _____

- a. Monopoly system of government
- b. Oligarchic system of government
- c. Totalitarianism system of government
- d. Monarchy system of government

38. The following are characteristics of informal education except that _____

- a. It takes place outside the educational establishment.
- b. It is not imparted by specialized agents like school or colleges.
- c. It is limited to a specific period.
- d. It is accidental or spontaneous.

39. According to _____, the legal institution protects the interests of the dominant groups in the society.

- a. Max Weber
- b. Karl Marx
- c. Emile Durkheim
- d. John Locke

40. A _____ is the religious organization composed of individuals who reject what they see as the values of the mainstream society.

- a. Band
- b. Cult.
- c. Church
- d. Sect.