REV-01
MSO/05/00

2025/05

SET A

MASTER OF SOCIOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER
MODERN SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES
MSO – 201[REPEAT]
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs. **Full Marks: 70**

Objective

Time: 30 min. **Marks: 20**

Choose the correct answer from the following: *1×20=20*

1. The shift from classical to modern sociological theories was influenced by:
   a. The decline of industrialization
   b. The focus on individual interactions
   c. The rise of globalization and postmodern thought
   d. The rejection of empirical methods

2. A key limitation of classical sociological theories is their failure to address:
   a. Colonialism and its impact on societies
   b. Economic systems
   c. Symbolic interactions
   d. Social stability

3. In her book "Women and Economics", Gilman argued that
   a. Women's economic dependence on men perpetuates gender inequality
   b. Capitalism is the root cause of social inequality
   c. Social institutions function to maintain stability
   d. Race is the primary determinant of social status

4. What is the title of Simone de Beauvoir's most influential feminist work?
   a. The Second Sex
   b. The Feminine Mystique
   c. Black Feminist Thought
   d. Gender Trouble

5. Which of the following concepts is central to Dorothy Smith's feminist sociology?
   a. The "invisible hand" of the market
   b. The "looking-glass self"
   c. The "bifurcation of consciousness"
   d. The "iron cage" of bureaucracy

6. Patricia Hill Collins is best known for her work on:
   a. Structural Functionalism
   b. Intersectionality and Black Feminist Thought
   c. Symbolic Interactionism
   d. Postmodernism

7. In "Gender Trouble" (1990), Butler argues that gender is:
   a. A social construct performed through repeated actions
   b. A fixed biological trait
   c. Determined by one's sexual orientation
   d. A universal and unchanging category

8. The sociological imagination requires individuals to consider:
   a. The intersection of history, biography, and social structure
   b. Only their personal experiences
   c. The importance of individual choices over societal influences
   d. The role of genetics in shaping behavior

9. According to Mills, the "power elite" is composed of:
   a. Politicians, activists, and intellectuals
   b. Labor unions, religious leaders, and educators
   c. Corporate executives, military leaders, and political decision-makers
   d. Celebrities, artists, and media personalities

10. What is an "Imperatively Coordinated Association" (ICA) in Dahrendorf's theory?
   a. A voluntary community with shared cultural values
   b. A classless utopian society
   c. An organization with hierarchical authority structures
   d. A government-regulated market

11. Which concept is central to Collins' analysis of social cohesion and group dynamics?
   a. Dialectical materialism
   b. Interaction ritual chains
   c. Social stratification
   d. False consciousness

12. Which of the following is a positive function of conflict, according to Coser?
    a. Eroding shared values
    b. Increasing economic inequality
    c. Encouraging authoritarianism
    d. Reinforcing group identity

13. What does Blumer mean by the "interpretive process"?
    a. Individuals mechanically follow societal rules
    b. Governments enforcing laws
    c. Psychologists decoding unconscious motives
    d. People actively interpret and adjust their actions in social contexts

14. According to Goffman, what is the purpose of "impression management"?
    a. To control how others perceive oneself during interactions
    b. To deceive others systematically
    c. To align one's actions with societal norms
    d. To eliminate social hierarchies

15. What distinguishes social exchanges from economic exchanges in Blau's theory?
    a. Social exchanges are always monetary.
    b. Social exchanges involve unspecified obligations and trust.
    c. Economic exchanges lack reciprocity.
    d. Economic exchanges require emotional investment.

16. The concept of the lifeworld (Lebenswelt) is central to:
    a. Marxist theory
    b. Rational choice theory
    c. Phenomenology (Schutz and Husserl)
    d. Structural functionalism

17. How does Said link Orientalism to colonial power?
    a. Orientalist scholarship promoted cultural exchange.
    b. It rejected European imperialism
    c. It emphasized the economic equality of East and West.
    d. It framed the Orient as needing Western intervention and "civilizing."

18. According to Berger and Luckmann, the process of "habitualization" refers to:
    a. The creation of stable social patterns through repeated actions.
    b. The biological need for routines in human life.
    c. The psychological conditioning of individuals.
    d. The enforcement of norms via legal sanctions.

19. According to Berger and Luckmann, the concept of "reification" in their work describes:
    a. Mistaking human-created constructs as natural or inevitable.
    b. The process of creating new social institutions.
    c. The biological basis of social behavior.
    d. The breakdown of social norms.

20. Which of the following book and author is not correctly matched?
    a. "Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society"- Ralf Dahrendorf
    b. "Conflict Sociology: Toward an Explanatory Science"- Randall Collins
    c. "The Functions of Social Conflict"- Lewis Coser
    d. "Social Behaviour as Exchange"- Peter Blau

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Descriptive

Time: 2 hr. 30 mins. **Marks: 50**

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. How does Mills' concept of the sociological imagination complement his analysis of the power elite? 10

2. Discuss the limitations of Classical theory in the light of Du Bois work on Race. 10

3. Elucidate the works of any one of the modern feminist thinkers. 10

4. Elaborate how Randall Collins posits that conflict is a driving force behind social change? 10

5. Describe in detail how the dramaturgical perspective of Goffman introduces the concept of the "dramaturgical self" in everyday life? 10

6. Explain how Geertz positioned anthropology as an interpretive science taking the example of cockfighting in Bali culture? 10

7. Bring out a distinction between Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology. 5+5=10

8. Answer any two from the following: 5+5=10
   a. Expalin the Functional analysis of conflict
   b. What is Symbolic Interactionism?
   c. Briefly explain Exchange theory.
   d. What is Social Capital according to Coleman?
   e. Briefly discuss the concept of Orientalism.

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