PART-B : Descriptive

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.   Marks : 50

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

1. Describe the historical factors that led to the emergence of modern sociological theories.   10

2. Explain the concept of modernity? What are the characteristics of modern sociological theories?   3+7=10

3. Describe the factors that affects the duration and violence in conflict according to Lewis a. Coser   5+5 =10

4. Describe Marx's critique of class conflict by R. Dahrendorf.   10

5. Explain the conflict of 'I' and 'me' in case of inter religious marriage with particular reference to rural India.   10

6. How we can employ symbolic interactionism to understand stone palters' behavior in Kashmir.   10

7. Define phenomenology? How phenomenology can be applied to comprehend beauty by women in a village.   3+7=10

8. Narrate an example of breaching experiment in ethnomethodology to understand office norms in a corporate office.   10

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[4]

MA SOCIOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER
MODERN SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES
MSO-201
(Use Separate Answer Scripts for Objective & Descriptive)

Duration : 3 hrs.   Full Marks : 70

PART-A : Objective

Time : 20 min.   Marks : 20

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

1. Which among the following is a focus point of modern sociological theories
   a. Individuals   b. Industrial society
   c. Technology   d. All of the above

2. The micro approach is significant as it allows sociologists to:
   a. Focus on the flaws of human beings   b. Identify meaning behind certain actions
   c. Consider the effects people have on society   d. Identify the conflict between groups

3. Which theory is a great deal older than sociology?
   a. Social Theory   b. Economic Theory
   c. Political Theory   d. None of the above

4. The _____ approach explores how people socially construct reality
   a. Functionalist   b. Conflict theory
   c. Symbolic interactionism   d. Social disorganization

5. Dahrendorf finds which of the following elements absent in Marx's description of social conflict?
   a. Bourgeois   b. Proletariat
   c. Middle Class   d. Alienation

6. Dahrendorf felt that authority rested with:
   a. Individuals.   b. Technology
   c. Positions   d. organizations

7. Randall Collins's conflict sociology is more micro-oriented than are other conflict approaches.
   a. True   b. False

8. Which of the following is not a type of conversation by Randall Collins
   a. Practical conversation   b. Ideological conversation
   c. Intellectual conversation   d. Rational conversation

[1]   P.T.O.

9. According to L. Coser limitation of the goals of the opposing parties leads to
   a. Prolonged conflict
   b. Severe conflict
   c. Less prolonged conflict
   d. Violent conflict

10. Which of the following theorists coined the term symbolic interactionism?
    a. Erving Goffman
    b. Herbert Blumer
    c. Georg Simmel
    d. George Herbert Mead

11. Which of the following does NOT characterize what Mead meant by the "I"?
    a. The "I" is known only in our memories
    b. The "I" is a key source of novelty.
    c. The "I" is the location of our most important values
    d. The "I" is a source of social control.

12. Breaching experiments by Garfinkel helps to understand
    a. Every day activities
    b. Family
    c. Social Institution
    d. Others' world

13. According to Mead the stage of role taking of particular others is called
    a. Play stage
    b. Game stage
    c. Generalized other
    d. None of the avove

14. Phenomenology is propounded by
    a. E. Husserl
    b. A. Schutz
    c. G.H. Mead
    d. H. Garfinkel

15. Erving Goffman is famous for equating social life with:
    a. A mirror
    b. Anomie
    c. Misery
    d. Theater

16. Which of the following thinkers pioneered dramaturgical analysis?
    a. Charlotte Perkins Gilman
    b. Erving Goffman
    c. G.H. Mead
    d. H. Garfinkel

17. Ethnomethodology is known as a(n)
    a. Fusion of Marx and Weber
    b. Attack on phenomenology
    c. Sociology of everyday life.
    d. None of the above

18. The basic unit of analysis in Erving Goffman's theory is:
    a. The team
    b. The individual
    c. Society
    d. The gesture

19. According to ethnomethodologists, social actors use _____ to accomplish their everyday lives
    a. Formal logic
    b. Practical reasoning
    c. Empirical research
    d. Conscious processes

20. H. Blumer is a(n)
    a. German
    b. American
    c. Italian
    d. English