

**BA POLITICAL SCIENCE
SECOND SEMESTER
INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY-II
BPS-202**

(Use separate answer scripts for Objective & Descriptive)

(PART-B : Descriptive)

Time: 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks: 50

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

1. What is social structure and function? Explain the relationship between the concept of structuralism and functionalism. 3+7=10
2. Define conflict. Explain the nature, characteristics and different types of conflict. 2+8=10
3. Define feminism. Write an historical account and relevance of different waves of feminism. 3+7=10
4. What is social exchange theory? Write the basic principles of social exchange theory. 2+8=10
5. Explain the concepts of interactionism, ethnomethodology and Phenomenology. 3+3+4=10
6. What is post-structuralism and postmodernism? Explain some similarities and differences between them. 5+5=10
7. Explain the Neo-Marxist idea of social interpretation. 10
8. What is the role of conflict? Critically explain the negative and positive effects of conflict. 3+7=10

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(PART-A : Objective)

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 20 min.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1X20=20

1. _____ Functions of institutions are open, stated, and conscious.
 - a. Manifest
 - b. Latent
 - c. Dys
 - d. Structural
2. _____ and Friedrich Engels prepared a platform called *The Communist Manifesto*, in which they argued that the masses of people who have no resources other than their labor (the *proletariat*) should unite to fight for the overthrow of capitalist societies.
 - a. Max Weber
 - b. B. Emile Durkheim
 - c. Karl Marx
 - d. Herbert Spencer
3. Conflict is
 - a. An unavoidable fact of life.
 - b. Sometimes constructive.
 - c. Destructive force in relationships if continually avoided.
 - d. All of the above.
4. According to Foucault
 - a. Discourses constitute authority and knowledge.
 - b. Discourses are irrelevant.
 - c. Discourses constitute authority and knowledge and post-structuralists use the term discourses to mean that the link between knowledge and power is mutually constructive.
 - d. 'The state' is the most important element in international politics.
5. The basis belief of feminism is that
 - a. Men and women are different, yet equal.
 - b. Women and men are inherently equal and thus are entitled to equitable treatment.
 - c. In many ways, women are superior to men.
 - d. Men have a long history of subjugating and oppressing women.

6. According to what theory, social interaction is based on trying to maximize rewards for oneself while minimizing costs.
 - a. Ethnomethodology theory
 - b. Feminist theory
 - c. Conflict theory
 - d. Social exchange theory
7. The theorist most commonly associated with symbolic interactionism is
 - a. Mead
 - b. Burke
 - c. Burgoon
 - d. Cronen
8. Mead's concept of the looking glass self means that we gain a sense of who we are by looking at ourselves through someone else's eyes.
 - a. True
 - b. False
9. The study of a single individual and his or her experiences as told to the researcher or found in documents and archival material describes which approach to qualitative research
 - a. Biography
 - b. Case study
 - c. Phenomenology
 - d. Grounded
10. Which of the following best describes the 'subaltern' in post colonialism?
 - a. Subaltern refers to those who are located geographically within the southern hemisphere.
 - b. The subaltern is a term applied to a specific group of scholars from the global south.
 - c. The subaltern refers to populations that are marginalized or outside of the hegemonic power structure.
 - d. The subaltern refers to the subcontinent of India.
11. The literacy movement that began in response to structuralism was:
 - a. Romanticism
 - b. Colonialism
 - c. Post structuralism
 - d. Post-colonialism
12. Which of the following critics is associated with post-structuralism rather than structuralism?
 - a. Michel Foucault
 - b. Vladmir Propp
 - c. Roman Jakobson
 - d. Jacques Lacan
13. Which perspective is associated with the epistemological assumption that meaning is fluid and cannot be fixed and therefore knowledge is indeterminate?
 - a. Modernism

- b. Symbolic-interpretivism
 - c. Postmodern
 - d. Modernism, Symbolic-interpretivism and Postmodern
14. Which of the following is not a benefit of multiculturalism?
 - a. Value diversity.
 - b. Enforcement of the beliefs and behaviours of the dominant ethnic group.
 - c. Equal opportunities.
 - d. Reduction of prejudice, negative stereotypes and discrimination.
 15. Which of the following lists contains an item that would not be used to define social class?
 - a. Occupation, wealth, gender and education.
 - b. Social connections, parental occupation and lifestyle.
 - c. Education, lifestyle, income and occupation.
 - d. Education, wealth and social circle.
 16. Which of the following statements about conflict is true?
 - a. Disagreements always signal that the relationship is on the rocks.
 - b. Conflict can always be avoided.
 - c. Conflict is always bad.
 - d. Conflict does not always occur because of misunderstandings.
 17. The gendering of world politics is seen in which areas?
 - a. Prostitution and human trafficking.
 - b. Civil wars and refugee flows.
 - c. Trade and development.
 - d. All of the options given are correct.
 18. Functionalism is a sociological theory that views social change as:
 - a. Rapid
 - b. Gradual
 - c. Intense
 - d. Nonexistent
 19. The _____ perspective combine the exploitation of women by capitalism with patriarchy in the home in its analysis of gender inequality
 - a. Democratic feminist
 - b. Liberal feminist
 - c. Radical feminist
 - d. Socialist feminist
 20. A hierarchical system in which cultural, political and economic structure are dominated by males is a(n).....
 - a. Elite model
 - b. Pluralist model
 - c. Gendered division of labour
 - d. Patriarchy