

MA SOCIOLOGY
FOURTH SEMESTER
CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES
MSO-401
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]



Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

- Globalization is an important factor in the emergence of.....
 - Classical sociological theory
 - Modern sociological theory
 - Contemporary sociological theory
 - Both classical and modern sociological theory
- Rejection of the concept of universal knowledge is a characteristic of.....
 - Classical sociological theory
 - Modern sociological theory
 - Postmodern sociological theory
 - All of the above
- Which of the following is not a factor in the emergence of classical sociological theory?
 - Political revolution
 - Growth of science
 - Industrialisation
 - Technological domination
- Which of the following is not a contemporary sociological theorist?
 - Lewis Coser
 - Zygmunt Bauman
 - Ulrich Beck
 - Anthony Giddens
- Neofunctionalism is a theoretical development that emerged in the mid-1980s in the:
 - United Kingdom
 - United States and Germany
 - United States and France
 - United Kingdom and Germany
- The book 'The Meaning of Social Life: A Cultural Sociology' is written by.....
 - Niklas Luhman
 - Anthony Giddens
 - Jeffrey C Alexander
 - Talcott Parsons
- Smelser emphasizes four major changes in describing the modernization of society. Which of the following change is not mentioned by him?
 - From simple to complex technology
 - From commercial agriculture to subsistence farming
 - From rural to urban populations
 - From animal and human power to inanimate power and industrialization
- Modernization theory studies the process of social evolution and the development of societies. There are two levels of analysis in classical modernization theory. These are:
 - The microcosmic evaluations of modernization, which focuses on the componential elements of social modernization; and the macrocosmic studies of modernization focused on the empirical trajectories and manifest processes of the modernization of nations and their societies, economies, and politics
 - Subjective experience, or covert behaviour, as well as observable behavior in scientific explanations of human interaction
 - Both a and b
 - None of these

9. Derrida lays out three aporias, which concern the unstable relation between law and justice. These are serially:
- | | |
|---|---|
| a. The urgency that obstructs the horizon of knowledge, the <i>epoche</i> of the rule, and the ghost of the undecidable | b. The ghost of the undecidable, the <i>epoche</i> of the rule, and the urgency that obstructs the horizon of knowledge |
| c. The <i>epoche</i> of the rule, the ghost of the undecidable, and the urgency that obstructs the horizon of knowledge | d. The <i>epoche</i> of the rule, the urgency that obstructs the horizon of knowledge, and the ghost of the undecidable |
10. The book 'Discipline and Punish' (1975), was written by.....
- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| a. J Derrida | b. M Foucault |
| c. P Bourdieu | d. Anthony Giddens |
11. The prominent theorists related to world system theory are:
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. A Emmanuel and S C Dube | b. A G Frank, I Wallerstein & S Amin |
| c. W A Lewis and W W Rostow | d. All of these |
12. A method of apprehending social life in the early 1990s was termed *genetic structuralism* by.....
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| a. P. Bourdieu | b. Will Kymlicka |
| c. Z. Bauman | d. J Derrida |
13. An example of a national minority put forwarded by Will Kymlicka is.....
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. Scheduled Tribes of India | b. Scheduled Castes of India |
| c. Québécois of Canada | d. Māori of South Africa |
14. A is a system of social positions structured internally in terms of power relationships.
- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| a. Field | b. Capital |
| c. Social structure | d. Habitus |
15. The book '*Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity*', (1992), was written by Ulrich Beck. Who is the other contemporary thinker work on social risk?
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| a. Zygmunt Bauman | b. J Derrida |
| c. Anthony Giddens | d. P Bourdieu |
16. Giddens defines modernity in terms of four basic institutions. These are serially.....
- | | |
|--|---|
| a. Socialism, Industrialism, Surveillance capacities, and Military power | b. Capitalism, Industrialism, Military power, and Surveillance capacities |
| c. Capitalism, Industrialism, Surveillance capacities, and Political power | d. Capitalism, Industrialism, Surveillance capacities, and Military power |
17. Which of the following is not a type of action as illustrated by Habermas?
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. Teleological action | b. Normatively regulated action |
| c. Rational action | d. Dramaturgical action |
18. The dominance of individuals of society through ideology is described in.....
- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Outline of a theory of practice | b. Simulacra and Simulation |
| c. Hegemony | d. None of the above |

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19. W. Kymlicka's theory of multiculturalism deals with:
- a. Rationality
 - b. Knowledge
 - c. Coexistence of diverse identities in Society
 - d. Simulations
20. Modernity is defined as the age of metanarrative legitimation, and postmodernity as the age in which metanarratives have become bankrupt, by whom?
- a. Anthony Giddens
 - b. Jean-François Lyotard
 - c. Dorothy Smith
 - d. Zygmunt Bauman
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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hr. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

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

1. Explain micro-macro integration, agency-structure integration, and theoretical syntheses, in the emergence and development of contemporary sociological theories. 10
2. Portray a comparative analysis of classical, modern, and contemporary theoretical perspectives. 10
3. Explain Antonio Gramsci's concept of 'hegemony'. What is Communicative Action pointed out by Jurgen Habermas? 5+5=10
4. Define Neo-Functionalism and mention two sociologists who have contributed to it. Define modernization. Write briefly about any one theory on modernization. 2+2+2+4=10
5. Who was Michel Foucault? Mention two books authored by him. Mention important ideas of him concerning knowledge and power. 2+2+6=10
6. Write brief notes on *any two*: 2×5=10
 - a) Post-structuralism
 - b) Deconstruction
 - c) Dissimilarities between P. Bourdieu's understanding of 'capital' K. Marx's
 - d) Four Indicators of 'citizenization'
7. Modernity in the form of a juggernaut is extremely dynamic, with great increases in the pace, scope, and profoundness of change over prior systems. Explain how. 10
8. Write short notes on *any two*: 2×5=10
 - a) Liquid modernity
 - b) Orders of simulacra
 - c) Feminist standpoint theory

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