

MA SOCIOLOGY  
SECOND SEMESTER(REPEAT)  
MODERN SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES  
MSO- 201

**SET  
A**

(USE SEPARATE ANSWER SCRIPTS FOR OBJECTIVE & DESCRIPTIVE)

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

( PART-A: Objective )

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. Who can be regarded as the founder of conflict theory?
  - a. Emile Durkheim
  - b. Auguste Comte
  - c. Max Weber
  - d. Karl Marx
2. Which of the statement relating to conflict theory is not correct?
  - a. Central feature of social organization is stratification, the kind and degree of inequality among groups and individuals and their domination over one another.
  - b. The causes of what happens in society are to be sought in the interests of groups and individuals, and their interests in maintaining their positions of domination or evading domination by others.
  - c. Who wins what in these struggles depends on the resources controlled by the different factions.
  - d. Social change is not driven mainly by conflict.
3. Who has postulated - conflicts are based on power, dividing order-givers, who have an interest in maintaining the status quo, from order-takers, who have an interest in changing it?
  - a. Ralf Dahrendorf
  - b. Karl Marx
  - c. Max Weber
  - d. Randal Collins
4. The book *Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society* (1959) was authored by .....
  - a. Karl Marx
  - b. Ralf Dahrendorf
  - c. Randal Collins
  - d. Lewis Coser
5. Who developed an analytical framework that proved highly successful in predicting the fall of the Soviet Union?
  - a. Karl Marx
  - b. Ralf Dahrendorf
  - c. Randal Collins
  - d. Lewis Coser
6. The book *The Functions of Social Conflict* (1956) was authored by .....
  - a. Max Weber
  - b. Ralf Dahrendorf
  - c. Randal Collins
  - d. Lewis Coser
7. Who distinguished between External conflict and Internal conflict?
  - a. Max Weber
  - b. Ralf Dahrendorf
  - c. Randal Collins
  - d. Lewis Coser

8. Who stated that conflict is “the inequality of power and authority which inevitably accompanies social organizations”?
- a. Karl Marx  
b. Ralf Dahrendorf  
c. Max Weber  
d. Randal Collins
9. Who has coined the term ‘Symbolic interactionism’?
- a. Charles Horton Cooley  
b. George Herbert Mead  
c. Erving Goffman  
d. Herbert Blumer
10. Who explained ‘positional advantage’ as ‘states with military capable neighbours in fewer directions ..... have an advantage over states with powerful neighbours in more directions’.
- a. Lewis Coser  
b. Ralf Dahrendorf  
c. C Wright Mills  
d. Randal Collins
11. According to whom Culture is “a system of inherited conceptions expressed in symbolic forms by means of which men communicate, perpetuate, and develop their knowledge about and attitudes toward life.”
- a. George Herbert Mead  
b. Clifford Geertz  
c. Herbert Blumer  
d. Peter Blau
12. Who stated that certain ‘goods’, namely wealth, power, and prestige, that people will pursue in all societies, and that everyone dislikes being ordered around and will always do his/her best to avoid it.
- a. Lewis Coser  
b. Ralf Dahrendorf  
c. C Wright Mills  
d. Randal Collins
13. The book *Agricultural Involution: The process of ecological change in Indonesia (1964)* was authored by .....
- a. Clifford Geertz  
b. Erving Goffman  
c. Herbert Blumer  
d. Peter Blau
14. The report of over 700 pages, entitled *Equality of Educational Opportunity* is called as .....
- a. Goffman Report  
b. Garfinkel Report  
c. Coleman Report  
d. Said Report
15. In analysing conflict three broad types of groups are identified as Quasi group; Interest group and Conflict group by whom?
- a. Ralf Dahrendorf  
b. Lewis Coser  
c. Randal Collins  
d. C Wright Mills
16. The book *The Social Construction of Reality: A Treatise in the Sociology of Knowledge (1966)* was co-authored by .....
- a. Peter Ludwig Berger and Thomas Luckmann  
b. Alfred Schutz and Thomas Luckmann  
c. Alfred Schutz and Peter Ludwig Berger  
d. Peter Ludwig Berger and Harold Garfinkel

17. Which of the following statement is not correct in the context of dramaturgical sociology as put forwarded by Erving Goffman?
- a. Subject matter of dramaturgical sociology is the creation, maintenance, and destruction of common understandings of reality by people working individually and collectively to present a shared and unified image of that reality.
  - b. In a play, actors try to convey to an audience a particular impression of the world around them. Through the use of scripted dialogue, gestures, props, costumes, and so on, actors create a new reality for the audience to consider.
  - c. Most interpersonal communication is relatively improvisational, but some elements of conversation are pretty well scripted.
  - d. Fundamental unit of social analysis is the individual, rather not the "team".
18. Which of the following statement is not correct in the context of Breaching Experiments as postulated by Harold Garfinkel?
- a. It is a type of empirical inquiry in which normal interaction is interrupted.
  - b. Breaching experiments can be done in fairly formal settings.
  - c. Breaching must be radical because people will naturally assimilate strange situations into familiar ones, and in order to cause disruption, one must create a radical enough breach that it cannot be normally constructed.
  - d. Social reality is violated in order to reveal the methods of reality construction.
19. Which of the statement is correct?
- a. Ethnomethodology means a study of the methods used by people.
  - b. Ethnomethodology attempts to reveal the subjective nature of human interaction.
  - c. Ethnomethodology is concerned with the organization of everyday ordinary life.
  - d. All of the above.
20. Who has greatly contributed to the development of theory of social exchange?
- a. Peter Blau
  - b. Peter Ludwig Berger
  - c. Max Weber
  - d. Robert K. Merton

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**( PART-B : Descriptive )**

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Mention four limitations of classical Sociological theories. Explain two major distinctiveness of modern theories over classical theories. List out the major developments in sociological theories during 1940s to 1980s. 4+2+4=10
2. Mention names of four feminist thinkers and four modern conflict theorists. Define 'sociological imagination' as postulated by C Wright Mills. Mention who were the 'power elites' in the context of American society of his time. 2+2+4+2=10
3. Explain distribution of power as the crucial determinant of social structure, as laid down by Ralf Dahrendorf. Define three broad types of groups - 'Quasi group', 'Interest group' and 'Conflict group' with examples. 4+6=10
4. Mention two sociologists whose works have greatly influenced Randall Collins. Mention the four determinants of social structure and change, put forwarded by him. Compare the contributions of him on conflict sociology with that of Max Weber. 2+4+4=10
5. Methodological issues raised by Herbert Blumer deeply affected 'the adoption and of diffusion of field methods, ethnography, and qualitative sociology'. Explain. 10
6. Define 'Dramaturgy' as explained by Erving Goffman. In the presentation of self, he has used the concepts of 'team', 'script', 'costumes', and 'stages and sets'. Explain it. 2+4+2=10
7. Explain the Social Construction of Reality as postulated by Peter Ludwig Berger and Thomas Luckmann. 10
8. Write short notes on any two: 5×2=10
  - a) Commonsense world as postulated by Harold Garfinkel,
  - b) Breaching experiments,
  - c) James Coleman's contributions to sociological theory,
  - d) Orientalism as defined by Edward Said.

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