

MA SOCIOLOGY
FIRST SEMESTER (REPEAT)
CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES
MSO-102
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. According to Robert K. Merton, functions are.....
 - a. Those observed consequences which make for the adaptation
 - b. Those actions that are guided by values
 - c. Those activities which are dominated by emotions
 - d. Those actions that are guided by Peer-group emotions
2. Which of the following, according to Parsons, is not a set of pattern variables?
 - a. Universalism versus Particularism
 - b. Ascription versus Achievement
 - c. Modernization versus Conservation
 - d. Affectivity versus affective neutrality
3. Spencer said societies are similar to organisms in because.....
 - a. Societies create human resources
 - b. Societies differ in various ways
 - c. Societies are born, grow old, and die
 - d. Societies use animals to perform labour
4. Which of the following, according to Parsons, is related with 'Cathectic motivation'?
 - a. A person appearing in Civil Service Examination
 - b. A teacher punishing a student due to violation of rules
 - c. A woman who does not know swimming jumps into the river to save her child who is drowning
 - d. None of the above
5. Consider the following statements about the theory of 'circulation of elite':
 1. The theory of the 'circulation of elite' is a theory of regime change described by Georg Simmel.
 2. The regime change occurs when rulers are overthrown from below.
 3. The change in the regime of any society is possible only when one elite replaces another elite. The role of ordinary people in such transformation is not that of initiators or principal actors but as followers and supporters of one elite or another.Which of the given statement(s) is/are correct?
 - a. Only 1
 - b. Only 2
 - c. Only 3
 - d. All of the above
6. Auguste Comte's law of three stages about the development of society include:
 - a. Wood, iron and bronze
 - b. Feudal, industrial, and mechanical
 - c. Positive, negative and neutral
 - d. Theological, metaphysical and positive
7. Consider the following statements about Herbert Spencer's theory:
 1. Spencer has tried to examine social phenomena scientifically and emphasized the role of individualism and progress in the development of human societies. The foundation of Herbert Spencer's theory lies in the law of evolution.
 2. Spencer has explained the social institutions of various societies, including "primitive" and "civilized". Spencer believes that societies move from a simple phase to a complex phase in social evolution, and from a homogenous phase to a heterogeneous phase.

3. According to Spencer's theory, the progress of human society is from simple society to compound society, compound society to doubly compound society, and from doubly compound societies to trebly compound societies.
4. Social evolutionists like Herbert Spencer have identified universal evolutionary stages to classify different societies as in a state of savagery, barbarism, or civilization.
Which of the given statement(s) is/are correct?
- a. 1,2, and 3
 - b. 1,2, and 4
 - c. 2,3, and 4
 - d. 1,2,3, and 4
8. Consider the following statements about Max Weber's ideas on 'Ideal type':
- 1. The Ideal types are nothing to do with values. Its function as a research tool is for classification and comparison. It scrutinizes, classifies, systematizes and defines social reality without subjective bias.
 - 2. Ideal types are concepts formulated based on facts collected carefully and analytically for empirical research.
 - 3. Ideal types are constructs or concepts which are used as methodological devices or tools in our understanding and analysis of any social problem.
 - 4. Weber says the Ideal type could serve as a measuring rod of reality.
- Which of the given statement(s) is/are correct?
- a. 1,2,3, and 4
 - b. 1,2,3, and 5
 - c. 2,3,4, and 5
 - d. 1,2,4, and 5
9. Anomie refers to:
- a. A construct or a made-up model that serves as a measuring rod against which actual cases can be evaluated
 - b. The study of small groups.
 - c. The loss of direction that a society feels when social control of individual behaviour has become ineffective
 - d. A set of statements that seeks to explain problems, actions or behaviour
10. The "profane" means:
- a. Anything which is forbidden
 - b. Anything which is extraordinary
 - c. It involves mundane individual concerns
 - d. None of the above
11. The "sacred" means:
- a. Which is 'set apart and forbidden'
 - b. It involves mundane individual concerns
 - c. Anything which is abnormal
 - d. None of the above
12. The relationship between those who own the means of production (the capitalists or bourgeoisie) and those who do not (the workers or the proletariat) is called.....
- a. Forces of production
 - b. Relations of production
 - c. Means of production
 - d. Exploitation
13. Who has written the book economy and society?
- a. Max Weber
 - b. Karl Marx
 - c. Emile Durkheim
 - d. Karl Mannheim
14. According to Max Weber, the basis for the functioning of the legal-rational authority is?
- a. Non-hierarchy
 - b. Dysfunctional system
 - c. Unwritten laws
 - d. Rules

15. Consider the following statements about Karl Marx's ideas on 'Class':
1. A 'class in itself' is simply a social group whose members share the same relationship to the means of production.
 2. In the stage of 'class in itself,' the members of the class develop a common identity, recognize their shared interest, and finally get united, giving birth to class solidarity.
 3. Karl Marx argued that a social group only becomes a 'class' when it becomes a 'class for itself'.
 4. When a social group becomes a 'class for itself', its members have 'class consciousness'. It means that the social group has realized the nature of exploitation.
- Which of the given statement(s) is/are correct?
- a. 1,2, and 3
 - b. 1,2 and 4
 - c. 1,3, and 4
 - d. 1,2,3, and 4
16. Weber's analysis of modern society centred on the concept of.....
- a. Rationalization
 - b. Modernization
 - c. Bureaucracy
 - d. Power
17. Who has written the book 'Ideology and Utopia'?
- a. Karl Mannheim
 - b. Karl Marx
 - c. Max Weber
 - d. None
18. Zweckrational actions are otherwise known as.....
- a. Affective Action
 - b. Value oriented action
 - c. Goal oriented action
 - d. Traditional action
19. Consider the following statements about "Historical Materialism":
1. Historical materialism is a methodology that focuses on the development of human society through history and believes that human history is the result of material conditions.
 2. This methodology of understanding history is also known as the "materialistic conception of history".
 3. Historical materialism emphasizes that the ideals of individuals have created history, and change of ideas is necessary to create socialist societies.
 4. The combination of a society's productive forces and relations of production determine society's organization.
- Which of the given statement(s) is/are correct?
- a. Only 1
 - b. 1,2, and 3
 - c. 1,2 and 4
 - d. 1,3 and 4
20. Repressive laws and restitutive laws represent the different type of societies based on:
- a. Collective conscience of the society
 - b. Technological advancement of the societies
 - c. Moral status of the society
 - d. All of the above

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hr. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

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

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| 1. What is bureaucracy? According to Max Weber, what are the basic characteristics of bureaucracy? | 2+8=10 |
| 2. Explain concept of social structure and the concept of social function as discussed by A. R. Radcliffe-Brown. | 10 |
| 3. Describe the law of three stages as given by Auguste Comte. | 10 |
| 4. What is Capitalism? Explain major characteristic of capitalism as given by Karl Marx. | 2+8=10 |
| 5. What according to Emile Durkheim is the nature of relationship between the individual and society? Explain this with the help of his analysis of Division of labour in society. | 5+5=10 |
| 6. What do you understand by latent and manifest functions as discussed by R. K. Merton? With the help of examples explain R. K. Merton's theory of 'reference group'. | 5+5=10 |
| 7. What do you understand by 'protestant ethics'? How 'protestant ethics' is responsible for the development of 'spirit of modern capitalism' according to Max Weber? | 3+7=10 |
| 8. What is "Suicide" according to Emile Durkheim? With the help of examples explain different types of suicide discussed by Emile Durkheim. | 3+7=10 |

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