

**SECOND SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022****April 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students****(CBCSS)****Sociology****SOC 2C 08—GENDER STUDIES****(2019 Admission onwards)****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 5 Weightage****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

SOC 2C 08—GENDER STUDIES

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The term gender identity was originally coined by _____.
(A) Robert. J. Stoller. (B) Kate Millet.
(C) Ann Oakley. (D) Crenshaw.
2. _____ proposed the Electra complex as an analogous phenomenon in girls.
(A) Freud. (B) Carl Jung.
(C) Julia Kristeva. (D) Ann Oakley.
3. Strong, persistent feelings of identification with the opposite gender and discomfort with one's own assigned sex is _____.
(A) Gender identity disorder. (B) Personality disorder.
(C) Identity crisis. (D) Role Distance.
4. Sexual Division of labor signifies, that :
(A) Gender division of labor division in the basis of nature of the family.
(B) Work deciding the division between men and women.
(C) Caste is the basis of gender division.
(D) Age decides the division.
5. Among the following which countries have high participation of the women in public life :
(A) Sweden and India. (B) Norway and Sri Lanka.
(C) Nepal and Finland. (D) Sweden and Africa.
6. The word _____ is used to denote to a person whose sense of personal identity or gender does not correspond to the sex they were assigned at birth, or does not conform to gender stereotypes. Sexual orientation varies and is not dependent on gender identity.
(A) Bisexual. (B) Gay.
(C) Transgender. (D) Lesbian.
7. Who had written "the Reproduction of Mothering" ?
(A) Shulamith Firestone. (B) Nancy Julia Chodorow.
(C) Ann Oakley. (D) Simon De Bouvier.

8. Who opined that 'One is not born a woman, But Becomes one' ?
- (A) Shulamith Firestone. (B) Nancy Julia Chodorow
(C) Ann Okley. (D) Simon De Beauvoir.
9. Queer theory finds its roots in :
- (A) Structuralism. (B) Post-structuralism.
(C) Functionalism. (D) Interpretivism.
10. Find one who not related to queer theory :
- (A) Eve Kosofsky. (B) Sedgwick.
(C) Thomas Moore. (D) Adrienne Rich.
11. Who developed the term 'Hegemonic Masculinity' ?
- (A) Sherry B Ortner. (B) Teresa de Lauretis.
(C) Sedgwick. (D) Raewyn Connell.
12. Who said that "Religion is a gendered institution" ?
- (A) Karl Marx. (B) Max weber.
(C) Shulamith Firestone (D) Michael Kimmel.
13. 'Children might have awareness of, and attach some significance to gender as early as 18 months to two years.' According to whom :
- (A) John Money. (B) Lawrence Kohlberg.
(C) Martin and Ruble. (D) Barbara Newmann.
14. Beliefs that people have about features and characteristics of males and females, are _____.
- (A) Role distance. (B) Gender stereo types.
(C) Gender identity disorder. (D) Role conflict.
15. India ranks _____ out of 175 countries in the world as gender empowerment is concerned.
- (A) 84. (B) 85.
(C) 86. (D) 87.

16. Who is argued that 'gender roles based on the sexual division of labor is culturally rather than biologically determined' ?
- (A) Judith Butler. (B) Shulamith fire stone.
(C) Ann Oakley. (D) Emile Durkheim.
17. Who popularize the term Heteronormativity ?
- (A) Will Moot. (B) Michael Foucault.
(C) Michael Warner. (D) David Kooper.
18. Feminist history can be divided into _____ waves.
- (A) One. (B) Two.
(C) Three. (D) Four.
19. "Offering a model of women's liberation which is based on male values"- is a criticism of :
- (A) Marxist feminism on liberal and social.
(B) Radical feminism on Marxist and Liberal.
(C) Postmodern feminism on liberal.
(D) Socialist feminism on Marxist.
20. The work won the Jessie Bernard award for sociologists for women in society (1979) :
- (A) The second sex.
(B) The reproduction of mothering.
(C) Introduction to contemporary social theory.
(D) Encyclopedia of social theory.

**SECOND SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

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Sociology

SOC 2C 08—GENDER STUDIES

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

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Part A

*Answer any four questions out of seven in not less than 50 words.
Each question carries 2 weightage.*

Define or explain the following :

1. Gender.
2. Socialist Feminism.
3. LGBTIQ.
4. Gender discrimination.
5. Gendered Violence.
6. Patriarchy.
7. Scripted lives.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Turn over

Part B

Answer any four questions in not more than 250 words.

Each question carries 3 weightage.

8. Discuss the genesis Gender studies.
9. What is meant by first wave feminism.
10. Briefly explain the views of Nancy Chodorow and Ann Oakley.
11. Examine the idea of 'One is not born, but made a woman'.
12. Explain the Queer Politics.
13. Present the relation between caste, class and Gender in India.
14. Examine the narratives of 'Dominant Women' in Kerala.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Part C

Answer any two questions from the following in not more than 1,000 words.

Each questions carries 5 weightage.

15. Briefly explain the difference between the first second and third wave feminisms
16. Present a comparative analysis of Judith Butler's and Julia Kristeva's perspectives
17. Examine the different feminist perspectives
18. Critically review Robin Jeffrey's work 'Politics, Women and Wellbeing; How Kerala Became a model.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

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Sociology

SOC 2C 07—URBAN SOCIOLOGY

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 5 Weightage

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SOC 2C 07—URBAN SOCIOLOGY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Emile Durkheim indicated urbanization in his book on _____ in which he attempted to describe organic solidarity or urban society's characteristics.
(A) Division of labour. (B) Suicide
(C) Religion.
2. Max Weber, in his book _____, defined Urban Sociology as a whole system characterized by complex order of social actions, social relations and social institutions.
(A) The City. (B) Economy and Society.
(C) The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism.
3. The _____ is sustained by the consumption of entrepreneurs, artisans, and merchants from the production of factories, workshops, and industries.
(A) Consumer city. (B) Producer city.
(C) Merchant city.
4. According to Simmel, _____ is both the source and the expression of metropolitan rationality and intellectualism.
(A) Money. (B) Power.
(C) Prestige.
5. The term which denotes distinct ways of living, typically associated with city residence :
(A) Urbanism. (B) Urbanisation.
(C) Urban Society.
6. _____ defines Urbanization as 'an increase in population concentration ; organizationally it is an alteration in structure and functions'.
(A) John Palen. (B) Louis Wirth.
(C) Robert Redfield.
7. A _____ is a relatively large, dense, permanent, heterogeneous, and politically autonomous settlement whose population engages in a range of non agricultural occupations.
(A) City. (B) Town.
(C) Suburb.

8. _____ describes the process of concentration of certain functions and population in the various cities of a country.
- (A) Urbanisation. (B) Metropolisation.
(C) Rurbanisation.
9. Which of the following is an example of a cultural city ?
- (A) Varanasi. (B) New Delhi.
(C) Vishakapatnam.
10. _____ occurs when various institutions and establishments are drawn together along lines of transportation and communication.
- (A) Decentralization. (B) Centralization.
(C) Invasion.
11. _____ means a process that shows successive movement of people in outward zones as the need arise.
- (A) Succession. (B) Centralization.
(C) Invasion.
12. _____ for Park was the study of the process of adjustment of human groups to the environment.
- (A) Human ecology. (B) Biology.
(C) Sociology.
13. For _____ city is a laboratory in which man creates diverse ways of life and in the process recreates himself.
- (A) Robert Park. (B) Louis Wirth.
(C) Mumford.
14. According to McKenzie, the _____ redistributes the products coming from other parts of the world to the primary service communities for final consumption.
- (A) Primary service community. (B) Commercial community.
(C) Industrial town.

15. Who proposed the theory of Urban Managerialism ?
- (A) Castells. (B) R. E. Pahl.
(C) Lefebvre.
16. Lefebvre discusses _____ to refer to the abstract spaces that are conceptualised or planned by architects, the State, cartographers or urban planners.
- (A) Conceived space. (B) Perceived space.
(C) Lived space.
17. _____ has stressed that urbanism is not an autonomous process, but is part of a larger political and economic processes and changes.
- (A) Duncan. (B) Castells.
(C) Harvey.
18. According to _____, "Poverty is that condition in which a person either because of inadequate income or unwise expenditures does not maintain a scale of living high enough to provide for his physical and mental efficiency and to enable him and his natural dependents to function usually according to the standards of society of which he is a member".
- (A) Gillin and Gillin. (B) Mc Iver and Page.
(C) Horton and Hunt.
19. _____ is defined as the arrival of wealthier people in an existing urban area which increases property value and rent, and often changes the district character and culture.
- (A) Gentrification. (B) Urban renewal.
(C) Urban sprawl.
20. Who is the author of the article the city published in 1915 ?
- (A) RE Park. (B) Louis wirth.
(C) Castells.

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(2019 Admission onwards)

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Part A (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any four questions in not less than 50 words.

Each question carries 2 weightage.

1. Describe the process of urbanization.
2. Bring out the difference between Megacities, Metropolis and Megalopolis.
3. Describe the elements of Urban ecology.
4. Briefly explain 'centralization' as an Urban ecological processes.
5. Explain the Socio-spatial approach of Henri Lefebvre.
6. Describe the process of Gentrification.
7. Bring out the relationship between colonialism and urbanization in Indian context.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Turn over

Part B

Answer any four questions in not less than 250 words.

Each question carries 3 weightage.

8. Explain briefly contemporary ecological approach of Hawley and Duncan.
9. Describe the classification of urban centres.
10. Describe conceptualizations of Tonnies and Redfield on Urban Society.
11. Critically explain Park and Burgess theory on Urban Ecology.
12. Discuss the Neo Marxian approach to urban development.
13. Elaborate the contributions of Patric Geddes to Urban Sociology.
14. Describe various social problems associated with Urban societies.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Part C

Answer any two questions from the following in not more than 1,000 words.

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15. Explain the Classical Sociological traditions of Urban Sociology.
16. Describe the ecological processes related to urban development.
17. Examine the Neo-Weberian perspectives on Urban Ecology and explain the contributions of Pahl, Rex and Moore.
18. Illustrate with examples Sociological implications of urbanization in India.

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Sociology

SOC 2C 06—RESEARCH METHODOLOGY—II

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 5 Weightage

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SOC 2C 06—RESEARCH METHODOLOGY—II
(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The researchers need to understand techniques of developing a measurement tools. It includes _____ ?
- (a) Concept development and specifications of concept dimensions.
 - (b) Generalisation of facts and data.
 - (c) Selection of indicators and formation of index.
 - (d) Interpretation of circumstantial evidences.
- Code.
- (A) (a) only.
 - (B) (a) and (c) only.
 - (C) (a), (b) and (c).
 - (D) (c) and (d) only.
2. Which of the following is consider the sources of errors in measurement ?
- (A) Precision, validity, reliability, unambiguous.
 - (B) Conceptual errors, lack of theoretical support, responses, coding errors.
 - (C) Respondent, situation, measurer, instrument.
 - (D) Unsuitable measuring tool, inappropriate theory, use of vague terms, circumstantial errors
3. The method of having a several numbers to few members. It is known as _____ ?
- (A) Univariation.
 - (B) Data reduction.
 - (C) Summarization.
 - (D) Inferential data
4. "Statistics is the science of the measurement of social organism, regarded as whole in ail its manifestation".
- (A) Edward Deming.
 - (B) Thomas Bayes.
 - (C) Arthur Lyon Bowley.
 - (D) Francis Galton.
5. The validity is inferred by the established behaviors and other features of the ant ethical classes rather than their particular skills. The scale validation method is known as _____ ?
- (A) Logical validation.
 - (B) Known groups.
 - (C) Jury opinion.
 - (D) Independent criteria.

6. Who is regarded as the father of statistics ?
- (A) Sir Ronald A Fisher. (B) Casper Newman.
(C) Sir Wijialt Petty. (D) James Dodson.
7. 'Statistics is the science which deals with collection, classification and tabulation of numerical facts as the basis for explanation, description and comparison of phenomenon' who defined ?
- (A) Arthur Lyon Bowley. (B) William Vern Lovittt.
(C) Susan Murphy. (D) William seaaly Gosset.
8. Which of the following are major objectives of measures or dispersion ?
- (a) To find out the reliability of an average.
(b) To control the validation of the data from the central value.
(c) To compare two or more set off data from the central value.
(d) To gain other statistics in order to evaluate the data further

Code :

- (A) (a), (c) and (D) are correct. (B) (a), (b) and (c) are correct.
(C) (b), (c) and (d) are correct. (D) (a), (b), (c) and (d) are correct.
9. Any change of value in one variable will also introduce change in the other variable corresponding to the change in the value of the first variable, is known as _____ ?
- (A) Correlation. (B) Regression.
(C) Median. (D) Deviations.
10. What are the major limitations of statistics ?
- (a) It is suited to the study of qualitative phenomenon.
(b) It does not study individuals.
(c) Statistical laws are not exact.
(d) Statistics is liable to be misused.

Code :

- (A) (a) and (b) are correct. (B) (b), (c) and (d) are correct.
(C) (a) and (c) are correct. (D) (a), (b), (c) and (d) are correct.

11. Find out an example for discrete variable ?

- (A) The age of students in a school. (B) Weight.
(C) Mark in an exam. (D) Distance.

Turn over

12. On unknown value of one variable is estimated or predicted from the known value of other variable. It is termed as _____ ?
- (A) Deviation. (B) Regression.
(C) Median. (D) Dispersion.
13. Footnotes are two kinds; that are _____ ?
- (A) Citation and reference. (B) Bibliography and citation.
(C) Content and reference. (D) Index and reference.
14. A graph contain two lines, these both line are called _____ ?
- (A) Reference line. (B) Co-ordinate axes.
(C) X-axis. (D) Line plot.
15. According to C R Kothari, what is the first steps in the writing of technical report ?
- (A) Nature of the study. (B) Summary of the results.
(C) Methods utilized. (D) Analysis of data.
16. Which of the following software help a researcher to construct or design a questionnaire ?
- (A) Survey Monkey. (B) Transcribe.
(C) ATLAS.TI. (D) Hyper research.
17. _____ are used to cite authority for specific statements quoted or phrased ?
- (A) Index. (B) Footnotes.
(C) Bibliography. (D) Appendix.
18. _____ is an entire book typically composed by a single writer dependent on research projects or doctoral theses ?
- (A) Monograph (B) Journals.
(C) Magazines. (D) Research paper.
19. Which of the following software is not using for detect plagiarism?
- (A) MATLAB. (B) TURNITIN.
(C) Viper. (D) Small marine.
20. Copies of data collection instruments, such as interview schedule, questionnaire, are included in _____ ?
- (A) Appendices. (B) Bibliography.
(C) Index. (D) References.

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Part A

*Answer any **four** questions in not less than 50 words.*

Each question carries 2 weightage.

1. Define an interval scale with example.
2. Explain how reliability of a scale is established.
3. Describe the measures of dispersion.
4. What is Non parametric test ?
5. Describe a frequency table.

Turn over

6. Mention any *two* softwares used in Social Research.
7. Find the Median from the following data :
- 28, 32, 27, 45, 31, 45

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Part B

*Answer any four questions in not more than 250 words.
Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. Describe the meaning and purpose of Scaling.
9. Examine the sources of errors in measurement.
10. Examine the significance of parametric tests.
11. Discuss processes of data analysis in Social Research.
12. Find the Karl Pearson's Co-efficient of Correlation between X and Y :

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| X | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Y | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 10 |

13. Highlight the important of academic writing in Social Research.
14. Explain the issues related to plagiarism and copyright in Social Research.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Part C

*Answer any two questions from the following in not more than 1,000 words.
Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Describe the construction of Bogardus' Social Distance Scale and Likert's Internal Consistency Scale.

16. Compute Standard deviation for the data of scores given below :

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Score | 0-10 | 10-20 | 20-30 | 30-40 | 40-50 | 50-60 |
| No of students | 10 | 15 | 25 | 25 | 10 | 10 |

17. Elaborate the types of diagrammatic graphic presentation of data in Social Research.
18. Examine the steps in report writing.

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SOC 2C 05—SCHOOLS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY—I

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

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SOC 2C 05—SCHOOLS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY—I

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Middle-range theories is a great contribution by :
 - (A) Robert K Merton.
 - (B) Talcott Parson.
 - (C) Ralph Dahrendorf.
 - (D) Wright Mills.
2. Levi-Strauss is a prominent :
 - (A) Functionalist.
 - (B) Interactionist.
 - (C) Structural- functionalist.
 - (D) Structuralist.
3. Symbolic interactionism focuses on _____.
 - (A) Structure of the society.
 - (B) Function of the society.
 - (C) Conflicts over resources.
 - (D) One to one interactions and communications.
4. Looking glass Self theory was developed by :
 - (A) G.H.Mead.
 - (B) Erving Goffmn.
 - (C) C.H.Cooley.
 - (D) Alfred Schutz.
5. Erving Goffman was associated with :
 - (A) Ehnomethodology.
 - (B) Functionalism.
 - (C) Dramaturgy.
 - (D) Neo-functionalism.
6. Alfred Schutz is known as a(n) _____ sociologist.
 - (A) African-American
 - (B) Neo-Marxian.
 - (C) Postmodern.
 - (D) Phenomenological.
7. Which Sociologist developed the idea of pattern variables ?
 - (A) Auguste Comte.
 - (B) Max Weber.
 - (C) Talcott Parsons.
 - (D) Robert K Merton.

8. The functionalist theory of stratification argues that :
- (A) Stratification is functional for individuals.
 - (B) It is functional for the best jobs to have very high rewards.
 - (C) It is functional for the worst jobs to have the worst rewards.
 - (D) Stratification is functional for society as a whole.
9. In his work *Mind, Self and Society*, Mead gave priority to :
- (A) The self.
 - (B) The mind.
 - (C) Society.
 - (D) Institutions.
10. _____ refers to those things that tell us a performer's social status, while _____ tells the audience what sort of role a performer expects to play in a given situation.
- (A) Manner ; appearance.
 - (B) Manner ; scene.
 - (C) Appearance ; manner.
 - (D) Appearance ; scene.
11. Which of the following is NOT a criticism of symbolic interactionism ?
- (A) It has too readily given up on conventional scientific techniques.
 - (B) It has downplayed large-scale social structures.
 - (C) It has not been sufficiently microscopic.
 - (D) It has concentrated too much on psychological factors.
12. With which of the following statements would an ethnomethodologist agree ?
- (A) Gender is something that social actors are born with.
 - (B) Gender is something that social actors accomplish.
 - (C) Gender is not a significant variable to study, because it never changes.
 - (D) Gender can be studied only through analyses of verbal conversations.
13. For Jeffrey Alexander, normative, non-rational, and affective actions constitute _____ dimensions of his multidimensional sociology.
- (A) Materialist.
 - (B) Non-material.
 - (C) Macro.
 - (D) Micro.

14. Ralf Dahrendorf is well known for his contributions of :
- (A) Conflict Theory. (B) Critical Theory.
(C) Functionalism. (D) Ethnomethodology.
15. Symbolic interactionism related to _____.
- (A) Marx. (B) Weber.
(C) Coser. (D) Blumer.
16. Who called structural functionalism as overly narrow ?
- (A) Alexander and Colomy. (B) Colomy and Turner.
(C) Seidman and Colomy. (D) Seidman and Dahrendorf.
17. A prominent exponent of functionalism in the United States :
- (A) Karl Marx. (B) Durkheim.
(C) Talcott Parsons. (D) Wilfredo Pareto.
18. The theoretical perspective that emphasises the importance of moral consensus in maintaining order and stability in a system is called :
- (A) Structuralism. (B) Functionalism.
(C) Conflict perspective. (D) Interactionism.
19. Middle-range theories is a great contribution by :
- (A) K Merton. (B) Talcott Parson.
(C) Ralph Dahrendorf. (D) Wright Mills.
20. Latent functions are always :
- (A) Unrecognised and intended consequences of a social action.
(B) Recognised and unintended consequences of a social action.
(C) Unrecognised and Unintended consequences of a social action.
(D) Recognised and intended consequences of a social action.

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Part A

Answer any four questions in not less than 50 words.

Each question carries 2 weightage.

1. Empirical functionalism.
2. AGIL Functions.
3. Langue and Parole.
4. Theory of Needs.
5. Functions of conflict.
6. Looking glass self.
7. Common Sense world.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Turn over

Part B

Answer any four questions in not more than 250 words.

Each question carries 3 weightage.

8. Examine Brown's theory of social structure.
9. Discuss Saussure's linguistic-structural perspective.
10. Illustrate Collins' Conflict and Geopolitical theory.
11. Compare the interactionist approaches of Mead and Cooley.
12. Write a critical note on Goffman's dramaturgical perspective.
13. Explain Simmel's contributions to Conflict perspective.
14. Discuss the ethnomethodological approach of H. Garfinkel.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Part C

Answer any two questions from the following in not more than 1,000 words.

Each question carries 5 weightage.

15. Provide a critical analysis of the structuralist perspective of Levi Strauss.
16. Explain the basic propositions of Herbert Blumer's Symbolic Interactionist theory.
17. State the basic arguments of Ralph Dahrendorf and Lewis Coser on the nature of social conflict.
18. Critically evaluate the phenomenological tradition in social theory.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

**SECOND SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

Sociology

SGY 1 (2) C 01—PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

Answer at least ten questions.

Each question carries 3 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

1. Define society.
2. Explain social mobility.
3. Explain the concept religion.
4. What is cultural lag ?
5. Explain Social interaction.
6. Define social groups..
7. Define social control.
8. Explain globalisation.
9. Explain social stratification.
10. What is urban society ?
11. What is secondary group ?
12. What is social structure ?
13. What is popular culture ?
14. Define ethnocentrism.
15. What is hyper reality ?

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. How does patriarchal society create Gender discrimination.
17. What is the difference between dominant culture and subculture.
18. Bring out the features of internet revolution.
19. Bring out the difference between social structure and social stratification.
20. Briefly explain the multi culturalism.
21. What is the social control ? List out a different type of social control.
22. What is the socialization process ? Bring out the role of school in socialisation process.
23. Differentiate between social imagination and common sense.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Define sociology and discuss the subject matter and its relevance in society.
25. Critically discuss how media influence the culture and upbringing of the individual in society.
26. Discuss in detail about the social control measures, its type and process.
27. Define social group bring the features and importance of primary group and secondary group in society.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**SECOND SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

Sociology

SGY 2B 02—INDIAN SOCIETY : STRUCTURAL AND TRANSFORMATION

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

Answer at least ten questions.

Each question carries 3 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

1. Village Community.
2. Rural Poverty.
3. Scheduled Caste.
4. Nuclear Family.
5. Modernisation.
6. Social Structure.
7. Kinship System.
8. Religion.
9. Class.
10. Caste Organisation.
11. Unemployment.
12. Marginalisation.
13. Regionalism.
14. Social Mobility.
15. Marriage.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Bring out the changes in Village Structure in India.
17. Define westernisation - Explain the features.
18. Bring out the Marxian Views of A.R. Desai about the Indian Society.
19. Bring out the changes in marriage system in India.
20. Critically explain the role of religion in Indian Society.
21. What is social mobility ? Bring out the role of middle class in Modern India.
22. Bring out the feature of caste system in modern India.
23. What is unemployment ? Explain the causes of unemployment in India.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. What is the Social Exclusion ? Explain in detail about the causes and types of Social exclusion.
25. Explain the role of caste and religion in the political Structure of Indian Society.
26. Bring out the structural functional changes of Indian Society with the views of M. N. Srinivas.
27. Critically Analyse the changing structure of village communities in Modern India.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)