

## Self evaluation

### Lecture 36: Perspectives in Sociology-I

Instructions: Please read the following instructions carefully before writing your answers:

- 1) Each Question carries 1 mark.
- 2) There are four alternatives - (A), (B), (C), (D) given against each question out of which only one is the most appropriate answer. If (A) is correct, round on the correct alternative like (A).
- 3) **The discarded answer if any, must be crossed properly and supported by initial of the candidate.**
- 4) If a question is answered wrongly or more than one answers are marked, 0.25 marks will be deducted for each such question.

-----

#### **Fill in the blanks.**

Q.1. Giddens developed the theory of ... . (A) Functionalism (B) Interactionism (C) Structuration (D) Symbolic interactionism

Q.2. ... views society as a system.  
(A) Critical theory (B) Interactionism (C) Marxism (D) Functionalism

Q.3. Functionalism is associated with the ... perspective on society.  
(A) Managerial (B) Subaltern (C) Feminist (D) Marxist

Q.4. Kingsley Davis produced a ... theory of religion and social stratification.  
(A) Positivist (B) Functionalist (C) Dysfunctional (D) Non-functional

Q.5. The concept of ... is not the part of functional theory.  
(A) Equilibrium (B) Homeostasis (C) Dialectics (D) Adaptation

Q.6. According to Talcott Parsons Needs of society include ... .  
(A) Invasions (B) Violence and crime (C) Liberation and transmigration (D) Goal attainment and integration

Q.7. According to Pattern Variables framework of Parsons a traditional society is not marked by ... .  
(A) Affectivity (B) Diffuseness (C) universalism (D) Particularism

Q.8. The ... suggests that anything that exists in society has a unique function and therefore it must exist.  
(A) Postulate of functional unity of society (B) Postulate of indispensability (C) Postulate of universal functionalism (D) Postulate of nothingness

Q.9. The postulates of functionalism are given by ... .  
(A) R. K. Merton (B) Auguste Comte (C) Emile Durkheim (D) Herbert Spencer

Q.10. To study the impact of religion on politics is to use the framework of ... .  
(A) Macro-functionalism (B) Non-functionalism (C) Functional alternatives (D) Micro-functionalism

### **Subjective questions**

- Q.1. What is the aim of ethnomethodology? How does it differ from functionalism?
- Q.2. How do ethnomethodologists view the social order?
- Q.3. What are the main concerns of functionalism? How does the theory of pattern variables explain social change?
- Q.4. Distinguish between positivism and functionalism.
- Q.5. Can Marxism be called a positivist theory? If yes, how? If not, why not?

### **Exercises**

- E.1. Why are managerial perspectives always functionalists? Read the National Population Policy (internet) of India and show a functionalist tendency in the policy. Does the policy show any influence of feminism or critical theory also?
- E.2. Observe how people respond to “How are you?” when they meet others. Do they respond by giving a factual answer?
- E. 3. Apply Mertonian functionalism to study functions, dysfunctions and non-functions of higher education in India? What can be functional alternatives to higher education?
- E.4. Can you think if something abominable like female feticide can be seen as functional at some level?
- E.5. Apply symbolic interactionism to support the old wisdom: “hate the sin, not the sinner”.