REV-01 BAAG/06/10

## BA ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE [SOCIOLOGY] THIRD SEMESTER SOCIAL INSTITUTION-II BAAG-312

## [USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Full Marks: 70 Duration: 3 hrs. **Objective** Time: 30 mins. Marks: 20  $1 \times 20 = 20$ Choose the correct answer from the following: 1. The concept of White Collar Labour is given by a. K. Marx b. Mallinowski c. E. Durkheim d. C. W. Mills

2. Knights were a stratum in

a. Capitalist society

b. Industrial society

c. Feudal society

d. Slave society

3. The difference between worker and labour is

a. Wage

b. Choice of work

d. None of the above c. Nature of work

4. Illness is

a. Biologically constructed

c. Politically constructed

b. Economically constructed d. Socially constructed

5. Which of the following is not a democratic country?

a. India

b. Pakistan

c. America

d. North Korea

6. The principle of division of labour is found in

a. The formal organization of work

b. Self Help Groups

c. Small scale industries d. Informal organization of work

a. Labour is driven by culture

7. Which of the following is an idea given by Mallinowski? b. Labour leads to integration in society

c. Stereotypical gender roles are associated with labour

d. Labour is driven by market

8. Who uses the term 'power/knowledge' to signify that power is constituted through accepted forms of knowledge, scientific understanding and truth?

a. Michel Foucault

b. CW mills

c. Vilfredo Pareto

d. Mosca

9. Civil society organizations work for

a. Economic growth

b. Segmental growth

c. Exclusive growth

d. Inclusive growth

10.	The care is provided as the first point of cona. Primary health care  c. Tertiary health care	atact with the health system is called b. Secondary health care d. None of the above
11.	Social movements occur on  a. Local level c. Global level	b. Regional level d. All of above
12.	When was the Protection of Women from D a. 2003 c. 2004	b. 2004 d. 2005
13.	Which of the following is not an example of a. RashtriyaSwyam Sevak Sangh c. Brahmo Samaj	religious pressure group? b. Harijan Sevak Parishad d. Vishwa Hindu Parishad
14.	Mass communication traditionally tends to a. One way	be b. Communication from one (or a few) to many
	c. Communication to an audience that is largely a passive recipient of messages with little or no opportunity for immediate feedback.	d. All of the above
15.	Which of the following is not a primary fun a. To inform c. To educate	oction of mass media?  b. To promote public opinion  d. To entertain
16.	Which of the following is an example of new a. Newspaper c. FM radio	w media? b. Blog d. Television
17.	Commodification of health is given by a. Conflict perspective c. Symbolic Interactionism	b. Functionalism d. Post modernism
18.	Health inequality cover  a. Gender  c. Caste	b. Age group d. All of the above
19.	Which of the following is the final stage of a. Coalescence c. Institutionalization	social movement? b. Decline d. Preliminary
20.	I) Reform movement II) Transform movement III) Revolutionary movement	
	a. Only i c. Only iii	b. Only i and iii d. I, ii, and iii

## **Descriptive**

Time: 2 Hr. 30 Mins. Marks: 50 [ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ] 1. Trace the changing nature of organisation of work in capitalist society 10 over the years. 2. Discuss the importance of the power elite in democracy. 10 3. Is leadership an essential component of a social movement? Illustrate 6+4=10 your answer with suitable examples from some contemporary social movements. 10 4. Discuss how feminism perceives health as an institution. Explain the conditions under which collective action transforms into a 10 social movement. 10 6. Discuss the impact of mass media on Indian politics. 7. Discuss the relationship between audience the content of Mass media. 10 10 Discuss with examples the process of social construction of health.

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