





Sociology



Question Paper 2018





Paper 1

Section A

Question 1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

- (a) The focal point of sociology rests on interaction. How do you distinguish it from common sense?
- (b) Distinguish between fact and value in Weber's Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism.
- (c) Do you think 'I' and 'Me' are central terms in Mead's work.
- (d) What is the difference between natural and social inequality? Give examples from caste and class dimensions.
- (e) What are the new forms of family in developed societies? Discuss.

Question 2.

- (a) Is non-positivistic methodology scientific? Illustrate.
- (b) Explain Durkheim's basic arguments on suicide. Can you analyse high suicide rates of contemporary Indian society with Durkheim's theory?
- (c) Evaluate if social stratification is functional for society.

Question 3.

- (a) Does collapse of functionalism and bankruptcy of Marxism coincide with the rupture of modernity? Discuss.
- (b) Define patriarchy. How does patriarchy manifest in interpersonal relations?
- (c) What is the difference between anomie in Merton and Durkheim? Explain.

Question 4.

- (a) According to Marx, how are human beings alienated from their human potential and what does he suggest to change this?
- (b) Schooling does not ensure upward mobility of all members of this society. Discuss with reference to class societies.
- (c) Discuss the challenges thrown by religious revivalism to a secular nation-state.

Section B

Question 5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

- (a) Is the theory of cultural lag valid in present times? Discuss.
- (b) Are social movements primordial in means and progressive in agenda? Explain.
- (c) Does scientific method make Sociology a Science? Illustrate your answer with Durkheim's method.
- (d) Distinguish between quantitative and qualitative techniques of data collection with suitable examples from Indian society.
- (e) In social mobility possible in closed systems of stratification? Illustrate from research work.





Question 6.

- (a) Discuss the nature of social organization of work in capitalist society with reference to the 'Limits of the working day'.
- (b) Distinguish between family and household with reference to the concept of development of the household.
- (c) Explain with examples, the explanatory and exploratory designs of social research.

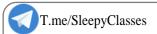
Question 7.

- (a) How can Parsons' AGIL framework be used to analyse key problems in a society? Discuss.
- (b) What is labour commitment? Discuss it with reference to studies of manufacturing industry.
- (c) What, according to Pareto, are the basic characteristics of elites? Discuss

Question 8.

- (a) "The sociological imagination enables us to grasp history and biography and the relationship between the two in a society." C.W.Mills . Explain.
- (b) What are sects? Discuss their role in multi-religious societies with empirical examples.
- (c) In what way did Durkheim perceive religion as functional to society?







Paper 2

Section A

Question 1. Write short answers with a sociological perspective of the following questions in about 150 words each.

- (a) Write a note on G.S.Ghurye's Indological perspective of understanding Indian society.
- (b) Give a critical analysis of Andre Beteille's study of Tanjore village.
- (c) Media is the fourth pillar of democracy. Discuss.
- (d) Write a note on the changing roles of middle-class women in India.
- (e) Discuss the growth of religious sects in India.

Question 2.

- (a) Analyse A.R. Desai's views on India's path of development.
- (b) Examine sociological dynamics of Champaran Peasant Movement in colonial India.
- (c) How do the recommendations of Swaminathan Commissions (2004-2006) ensure food and nutrition security for the Indian masses?

Question 3.

- (a) What do you understand by discrete castes and muddled hierarchies? Substantiate your answer with suitable illustrations.
- (b) Discuss development-induced displacement in the context of tribal uprising in India. Substantiate your answer with any one detailed illustration from India.
- (c) Illustrate the importance of 'Kanyadan' and 'Kulabadhu' in changing institutions of marriage and family.

Question 4.

- (a) How has the New Economic Policy (1991) affected the lifestyle and life-chances of new middle class in India.
- (b) Write a critical narrative on the concerns of religious minorities in India.
- (c) Discuss the issues relating to the entitlement of transgender in Indian society.

Section B

Question 5. Write short answers, with a sociological perspective of the following questions in about 150 words each.

- (a) Elaborate the concept of constitutional morality as given by B.R.Ambedkar.
- (b) Construct a sociological narrative on the increasing trend of child abuse in India.
- (c) Explain the dynamics of neo-farmers' movement in contemporary India.
- (d) Assess the role of the State in promoting education of girl child.
- (e) Elaborate the 'Me Too' Movement and its impact in India.





Question 6.

- (a) How do you relate the growth of development of metropolis and its impact on the mental and social life of people in India.
- (b) Has 'Green Revolution' led to the formation of new power elite in rural India? Elaborate your answer.
- (c) Write a note on Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development (IHSD) programmes provided for the urban poor.

Question 7.

- (a) Has caste system hindered democracy and adult franchise in India? Discuss.
- (b) Elaborate various forms of Dalit assertions in contemporary India? What are it's implications on the Indian political system?
- (c) With increase in education and economic development is Indian society becoming more secular?

Question 8.

- (a) What are the issues relating to male migration and its impact on birthrate? Does it necessarily result in skewed sex ratio?
- (b) Western patriarchy which surrenders feminine principles is the new development project in India. Do you agree with this view? Why?
- (c) Assess the impact of ban on 'Triple Talak' on marriage and divorce among the Muslim community in India.