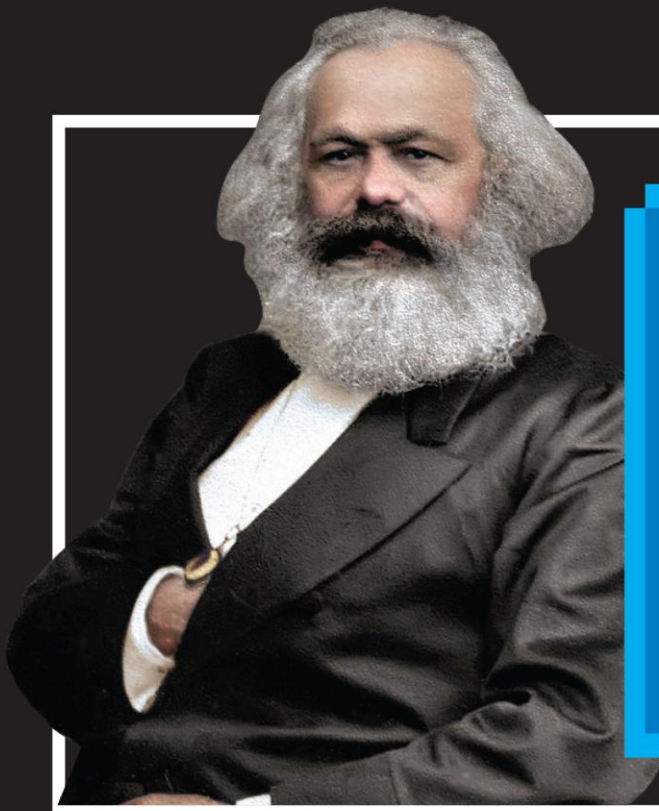




SINCE 2005 - FEEL THE PULSE OF UPSC



Sociology Made Simplest

Achieved Scores
371, 357, 331, 321

Paper - 2
183, 171, 166

Religion is the opium of the people

9884 554 654

Gender bias

1. Examine 'patriarchal bargain' as a gender division of work in contemporary India. (2017, Paper 1, 10m)
2. Patriarchy as a form of dominance. (2016, Paper 2, 10m)
3. To what extent is patriarchy a cause for the problems of women? Discuss. (2016, Paper 1, 10m)
4. What is patriarchy? How does it affect the child socialization pattern in India? (2015, Paper 2, 20m)
5. Is male authority absent in matrilineal society? Discuss (2015, Paper 1, 10m)
6. Define patriarchy. How does it impact the overall
7. entitlement of a girl child in India? (2014, Paper 2, 10m)
8. What do you understand by gender? How does it shape 'male identity'? (2014, Paper 1, 20m)
9. Is patriarchy a universal phenomenon? Critically examine how patriarchy affects sexual division of labour in societies. (2013, Paper 1, 20m)
10. Analyse the gender bias in the present society with examples. (2013, Paper 1, 10m)
11. Comment on the social and cultural determinants of sexual division of labour. (2012, Paper 2, 15m)

Kinship

12. Compare the North Indian Kinship System with the South Indian Kinship System. (2017, Paper 2, 10m)
13. Discuss the regional variations of kinship system in Indian society. (2017, Paper 1, 20m)
14. How do the rules of descent and alliance in kinship differ from each other? Illustrate. (2015, Paper 1, 10m)
15. Broadly compare the kinship systems of North and South India. (2015, Paper 2, 10m)
16. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Types of kinship systems in India.' (2014, Paper 2, 10m)
17. Describe the importance of lineage and descent in kinship and family. (2012, Paper 1, 20m)
18. Distinguish between affinal kin and consanguineous kin. (2012, Paper 2, 5m)

Changes in family

19. Clarify the distinction between 'household' and 'family' and evaluate whether joint families have completely disintegrated. (2017, Paper 2, 20m)
20. Examine the relationship between the contemporary trends in marriage and changing forms of family. (2017, Paper 1, 20m)
21. Examine the impact of industrialization and urbanization on family structure. (2016, Paper 2, 20m)

22. Comment on the factors behind the changing status of women in urban India. (2016, Paper 2, 20m)
23. Bring out the significance of the difference between family and household. (2016, Paper 2, 20m)
24. Distinguish between family and household as sociological concepts. [2016, Paper 1, 10m]
25. Discuss the contemporary trends in family as a response to social change in modern society. [2016, Paper 1, 20m]
26. Give some of the important studies relating to the structural changes in the Indian family system. (2015, Paper 2, 20m)
27. Critically examine the functionalist views on the institution of family. How do those help us in understanding family in the present times? (2014, Paper 1, 20m)
28. What do you understand by institutionalization of 'live-in' relationship? (2014, Paper 1, 10m)
29. How is the increasing use of technology changing the status of women in Indian society? (2014, Paper 1, 20m)
30. Discuss the status of women among the emerging urban middle class. (2014, Paper 2, 20m)
31. Discuss the problems of working women in India. (2013, Paper 2, 20m)
32. Analyse the contemporary trends in family with examples. (2013, Paper 1, 10m)
33. Examine the emerging trends in marriage and family as a response to the changes in economic and social order. (2013, Paper 1, 20m)
34. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Challenges to the institution of marriage.' (2012, Paper 2, 10m)
35. Show how family is distinct from household. (2012, Paper 1, 20m)
36. Distinguish between marriage as sacrament and marriage as contract. (2012, Paper 2, 5m)
37. Has nuclear family existed in traditional India? Discuss with reference to the views of I.P.Desai. (2012, Paper 2, 20m)

Violence against women

38. What are the reasons for the escalation of violence against women in the public domain? (2017, Paper 2, 10m)
39. How serious is the problem of trafficking against women and children in India? (2015, Paper 2, 10m)
40. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Domestic Violence Act, 2005' (2014, Paper 2, 10m)
41. What are the possible underlying causes of the spurt of increased violence against women in public spaces in the last decade? (2014, Paper 2, 20m)
42. Describe those social changes which have contributed to increase in violence against women. What are the emerging forms of violence against women? Suggest suitable measures to contain

this problem. (2012, Paper 2, 30m)

Women's movements

43. Despite gains from the women's movement and state policy of women empowerment, gender equality is far from achieved. Identify two major challenges that prevent this goal from being reached. (2017, Paper 2, 20m)
44. To what extent the Muslim Personal Law Board is in agreement with Islamic feminist agenda? (2015, Paper 2, 10m)
45. Discuss the impact of post-1970 feminist movement on Indian middle class. (2015, Paper 2, 20m)
46. What are the main features of the second wave of women's movement in the Indian context? (2014, Paper 2, 20m)

Unit 2: Caste

Paper I, Chapter 5, Stratification and Mobility

- (a) Concepts – equality, inequality, hierarchy, exclusion, poverty and deprivation.
- (b) Theories of social stratification – Structural functionalist theory, Marxist theory, Weberian theory
- (c) Dimensions- social stratification of class, status groups, gender, ethnicity and race
- (d) Social mobility – open and closed systems, types of mobility, sources and causes of mobility

Paper 2, A (i), Perspectives on the study of Indian society

- (a) Indology (GS Ghurye)
- (b) Structural functionalism (M N Srinivas)

Paper II, B (ii), Caste system

- (a) Perspectives on the study of caste system: GS Ghurye, M N Srinivas, Louis Dumont, Andre Beteille
- (b) Features of caste system
- (c) Untouchability – forms and perspectives

Paper 2, Chapter C (vii), Challenges of Social Transformation

- Caste conflicts

Paper 2, Chapter C (v) Social Movements in Modern India

- Backward classes and dalit movements

Caste and class

47. Examine gender, ethnicity and race as a major dimensions of social stratification (2017, Paper 1, 20m)
48. "Vertical mobility brings structural change even in a closed social system." Comment. (2016, Paper 1, 10m)
49. "No society can be absolutely open or absolutely closed." Comment. (2015, Paper 1, 10m)
50. How do caste and class come together in creating the category of extreme poor? (2014, Paper 2, 10m)
51. How are open and closed systems of stratification undergoing transformation in the emergence of new hierarchical social order in societies? (2013, Paper 1, 10m)
52. Distinguish between people being social excluded and people excluding themselves socially in societies. (2013, Paper I, 10m)
53. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Stratification of classes.' (2012, Paper 1, 12m)
54. In our society, hierarchical relations are influenced by social mobility? Explain how. (2012, Paper 1, 20m)

Views of Weber

55. What is Weberian critique of Marxist notion of social stratification? (2017, Paper 1, 20m)
56. Differentiate between Marxian and Weberian theories of social stratification. (2015, Paper 1, 20m)
57. "According to Max Weber, 'class' and 'status' are two different dimensions of power." Discuss. (2014, Paper I, 20m)
58. How do Karl Marx and Max Weber differ in terms of their analysis of social stratification? (2013, Paper 1, 20m)

Davis and Moore

59. Elucidate the basic premises of Davis' structural functional theory of social stratification. How far is it relevant in understanding contemporary Indian society? (2016, Paper1, 20m)
60. Critically examine the functionalist tradition in Sociology. (2013, Paper 1, 20m)

Caste

61. Which is more significant, the principle of 'hierarchy' or the principle of 'difference', in inter caste relations in the present day? (2017, Paper 2, 10m)
62. What are the changes in the cultural and structural aspects of the caste system since independence? (2017, Paper 2, 10m)
63. Give an account of the problems relating to the "creamy layer". (2017, Paper 2, 10m)
64. Different forms of dalit assertion. (2016, Paper 2, 10m)

65. Comment on the increasing significance of caste in politics. (2016, Paper 2, 10m)
66. Examine the role of protest movements in changing the status of Dalits in India. (2016, Paper 1, 10m)
67. 'Caste ideology appears to have strengthened democracy.' Comment. (2015, Paper 1, 10m)
68. Is caste system changing, weakening or disintegrating in India? (2015, Paper 2, 20m)
69. What do you understand by social movement? How has the mobilization by Scheduled Castes helped them in constructing a new identity? (2014, Paper 1, 10m)
70. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Dynamics of contemporary dalit movements.' (2014, Paper 2, 10m)
71. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'features of caste system.' (2014, Paper 2, 10m)
72. Write some of the important social reforms in India for the removal of untouchability. (2014, Paper 2, 10m)
73. 'Many caste conflicts are between the castes which are close to each other on the hierarchical scale.' Give a sociological explanation for this phenomenon. (2014, Paper 2, 20m)
74. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Other Backward Classes.' (2013, Paper 2, 10m)
75. Examine the influence of industrialization on caste. (2013, Paper 2, 15m)
76. What is the Dalit movement? Examine the issues highlighted by it. (2013, Paper 2, 20m)

Dumont

77. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Louis Dumont's perspective on Indian caste system'. (2015, Paper 2, 10m)
78. Critically evaluate Louis Dumont's Homo Hierarchicus. (2013, Paper 2, 20m)
79. "Indian society may be understood has a system of cognitive structures." How far do you agree with this statement? (2012, Paper 2, 15m)

Gandhi and Ambedkar

80. How have the struggles against untouchability changed their forms and perspectives from Gandhian to Ambedkarite positions? (2017, Paper 2, 10m)
81. How has B. R. Ambedkar identified the features of caste system? How is it different from the mainstream treatment of caste features? (2016, Paper 2, 20m)
82. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'How far Gandhiji was trusted by the untouchables'. (2015, Paper 2, 10m)
83. Discuss B. R. Ambedkar as a wise democrat. (2015, Paper 2, 20m)
84. Analyse Gandhi as a moralist, ascetic and man of action through his Hind Swaraj. (2015, Paper

2, 20m)

85. What are the main features of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's view on annihilation of caste? (2013, Paper 2, 20m)

Ghurye

86. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'G.S.Ghurye's indological approach to understand society in India.' (2014, Paper 2, 10m)

M.N. Srinivas

87. Write a critique of the structural and functional perspective used by M.N. Srinivas in the understanding of Indian society. (2017, Paper 2, 10m)
88. Explain the concepts of 'dominant caste' and 'vote bank', giving examples from specific regions. (2017, Paper 2, 20m)
89. How far Srinivas's Sanskritization is modernizing force or traditionalizing force in understanding the changes in the caste system? (2015, Paper 2, 10m)
90. What are the features of M.N. Srinivas concept of dominant caste? How effective is it in understanding today's reality? (2013, Paper 2, 10m)
91. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'M. N. Srinivas concept of westernization.' (2013, Paper 2, 10m)
92. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Westernization and institutional changes in India.' (2012, Paper 2, 12m)
93. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Positional change and structural change.' (2012, Paper 2, 30m)

Andre Beteille

94. Discuss Andre Beteille's account of the relationship between caste, class and power as a change from symmetrical to asymmetrical one. (2016, Paper 2, 20m)
95. Write short note with a sociological perspective on 'Andrew Beteille's definition of class.' (2014, Paper 2, 10m)

Unit 3: Class

Paper 2, A (i), Perspectives on the study of Indian society

- Marxist Sociology (A R Desai)

Paper 2, A (ii), Impact of colonial rule on Indian society

(a) Social background of Indian nationalism

- (b) Modernization of Indian tradition
- (c) Protests and movements during the colonial period
- (d) Social reforms

Paper 2, B (i), Rural and agrarian social structure

- (a) The idea of Indian village and village studies
- (b) Agrarian social structure-evolution of land tenure system, land reforms

Paper 2, B (iv) Social classes in India

- a) Agrarian class structure
- b) Industrial class structure
- c) Middle classes in India

Paper 2, C (iii), Industrialization and urbanization in India

- Evolution of modern Industry in India

- 96. What accounts for the growth and consolidation of the middle classes in modern India? (2016, Paper 2, 10m)
- 97. Anti-Brahminical movements during the colonial period. (2016, Paper 2, 10m)
- 98. Significance of Village studies in Indian Sociology (2016, Paper 2, 10m)
- 99. Salient features of A.R.Desai's Marxist Sociology (2016, Paper 2, 10m)
- 100. Examine the dialectical relationship between tradition and modernity in the study of social change. (2015, Paper 1, 20m)
- 101. Discuss the paradigm of modernization of Indian tradition in analysing social change in India. (2015, Paper 2, 20m)
- 102. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Jyotirao Phule as an agrarian radical.' (2015, Paper 2, 10m)
- 103. Discuss the social background of Indian nationalism. (2014, Paper 2, 20m)
- 104. Describe the impact of land reforms on the peasants of Indian society. (2014, Paper 2, 20m)
- 105. What is the idea of 'Indian village'? Explain. (2014, Paper 2, 10m)
- 106. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Modernization of Indian traditions.' (2014, Paper 2, 10m)
- 107. Classes in agrarian society in India. (2013, Paper 2, 10m)
- 108. Discuss the salient features of Indian middle class. (2013, Paper 2, 15m)
- 109. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Satya Sodhak movement of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule.' (2013, Paper 2, 10m)
- 110. Define social movement. Elucidate the role of reformist movements in social change. (2013, Paper 1, 10m)
- 111. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Limitations of the dialectical approach to

the study of Indian society.' (2012, Paper 2, 12m)

112. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Interaction of little tradition and great tradition.' (2012, Paper 2, 12m)
113. How have social reform movements in colonial India contributed to modernization of Indian society? (2012, Paper 2, 20m)

Unit 4: Religion

Paper I, chapter 8, Religion and Society

- (a) Sociological theories of religion
- (b) Types of religious practices: animism, monism, pluralism, sects, cults
- (c) Religion in modern society: religion and science, secularization, religious revivalism, fundamentalism

Paper II, B (vi), Religion and Society

- (a) Religious communities in India
- (b) Problems of religious minorities.

Paper II, C (iv), Politics and Society

- Secularization

Paper II, C (vii) Challenges of social transformation

- Communalism, religious revivalism

Religion

114. Give an assessment of Durkheimian notion of 'sacred' and 'profane' in sociology of religion. (2017, Paper 1, 10m)
115. Elaborate on various types of religious practices prevalent in Indian society. (2017, Paper 1, 10m)
116. Problematised the concept of secularism in the present context. (2017, Paper 1, 10m)
117. What are the distinct features of Islam as practiced in India, and how have they changed over time? (2017, Paper 2, 10m)
118. The main objectives of socio-religious movements during the colonial rule in India were reforming and synthesizing Hinduism. Write on any two such important movements. (2017, Paper 2, 20m)
119. Elucidate the concepts of 'majoritarianism' and 'minoritarianism' in accentuating communal tensions in India. (2016, Paper 2, 20m)
120. "Religious pluralism is the order of present day societies." Explain by giving suitable examples. (2016, Paper 1, 20m)

121. Is religion playing an important role in increasing fundamentalism? Give reasons for your answer. [2016, Paper 1, 10m]
122. Distinguish between sects and cults with illustrations. (2015, Paper 1, 10m)
123. Define secularization. What are its major dimensions in the modern world? (2015, Paper 1, 20m)
124. What are the basic tenets of Hindu religion? Is Hinduism based on monotheism or polytheism? (2015, Paper 2, 20m)
125. Write short notes with sociological perspective on 'Gandhi's efforts on communal harmony.' (2014, Paper 2, 10m)
126. Discuss the problems of religious minorities in India. (2014, Paper 2, 20m)
127. How is religious revivalism different from communalism? Elaborate with suitable examples from the Indian context. (2014, Paper 1, 20m)
128. "Science has empirical means to logical ends and religion has non-empirical means to logical ends." Comment. (2013, Paper 1, 10m)
129. Is religion antithetical to science? Comment. (2013, Paper 1, 10m)
130. Analyze the role of communalism in undermining democracy in India. (2013, Paper 2, 15m)
131. Discuss the factors leading to growing religious revivalism in the contemporary world. (2012, Paper 1, 20m)
132. Examine the impact of secularization on various religious communities in India. (2012, Paper 2, 30m)

Unit 5: Economy

Paper 1, Chapter 6, Works and Economic Life

- Formal and informal organizations of work
- Labour and society

Paper 1, Chapter 10, Social change in Modern Society

- Development and dependency
- Education and social change

Paper 2, Chapter C (i), Visions of social change in India

- Idea of development planning and mixed economy
- Education and social change

Paper 2, Chapter C (ii), Rural and agrarian transformation in India

- a) Programmes of rural development, community development program, cooperatives, poverty alleviation schemes
- b) Green revolution and social change
- c) Changing modes of production in Indian agriculture

d) Problems of rural labour, bondage, migration

Paper 2, C (iii), Industrialization and urbanization in India

- Growth of urban settlements in India
- Working class: structure, growth, class mobilization
- Informal sector, child labour
- Slums and deprivation in urban areas

Paper 2, C (vi) Population dynamics

- a) Population size, growth, composition and distribution
- b) Components of population growth: birth, death, migration
- c) Population policy and family planning
- d) Emerging issues: ageing, sex ratios, child and infant mortality, reproductive health

Paper 2, C (vii), Challenges of social transformation

- Crisis of development: displacement, environmental problems and sustainability
- Poverty, deprivation and inequalities
- Illiteracy and disparities in education

Paper 2, Chapter C (v) Social Movements in Modern India

- Peasants and farmers movements
- Environmental movements

Education

133. Write a note on Education and Equality in India. (2017, Paper 2, 10m)

134. Empowerment through 'Right to education' (2016, Paper 2, 10m)

135. Privatization of education and increasing inequalities. (2016, Paper 2, 10m)

136. "Education is a major source of social mobility in contemporary society." Explain. (2016, Paper 1, 20m)

137. "Education helps in perpetuating social and economic inequalities." Critically examine the statement. (2015, Paper 1, 20m)

138. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Important components of National Education Policy in India' (2015, Paper 2, 10m)

139. Education is often viewed as an agency of social change. However in reality it could also reinforce inequalities and conservatism. Discuss. (2014, Paper 1, 20m)

140. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'impact of privatisation on educational disparities.' (2014, Paper 2, 10m)

141. Discuss the salient features of right to education. (2012, Paper 2, 15m)

142. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'education and dalit empowerment.' (2012, Paper 2, 12m)
143. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'education and removal of inequalities' (2012, Paper 2, 12m)

Human development

144. Can we equate 'Poverty' with 'poor living'? Elaborate your answer. (2017, Paper 1, 10m)
145. Do you agree that the issue of child labour raises questions about and beyond the informal sector? Give reasons. (2017, Paper 2, 10m)
146. Discuss the emerging forms of 'inequalities' and 'acute poverty' as major challenges of social transformation in India. (2016, Paper 2, 20m)
147. Discuss the relationship between poverty and social exclusion. (2016, Paper 1, 10m)
148. Human development approach affirms that education and health-care growth are important than economic growth. Discuss this issue in the light of post-liberalized Indian society. (2015, Paper 2, 20m)
149. Write short notes with sociological perspective on 'child labour.' (2013, Paper 2, 10m)
150. Explain the inter-linkages between poverty, deprivation and inequality. (2013, Paper 2, 15m)

Population

151. What are the emerging concerns on women's reproductive health? (2017, Paper 2, 10m)
152. What are the causes and solutions for the low female sex-ratio in the DEMARU states of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal and Gujarat? (2017, Paper 2, 10m)
153. How is ageing becoming an emerging issue in Indian society? (2016, Paper 2, 10m)
154. Differential sex-ratio and its implications. (2016, Paper 2, 10m)
155. Discuss the problems of elderly in India. What are the different perspectives to solve their problems? (2015, Paper 2, 10m)
156. Why is it necessary to implement PCPNDT Act in India? (2015, Paper 2, 10m)
157. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Trends of Infant Mortality Rate among females.' (2014, Paper 2, 10m)
158. What are the demographic projections for the ageing population (60+) for the next decade? What are the implications for formulating policy for them? (2014, Paper 2, 20m)
159. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Sex ratio.' (2013, Paper 2, 10m)
160. What are the main causes of female infant mortality in India? (2013, Paper 2, 15m)
161. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Demographic perspective of Indian youth'. (2012, Paper 2, 12m)
162. Discuss some social and cultural determinants of infant mortality rate. Give your suggestions to

prevent infanticide. (2012, Paper 2, 20m)

163. What are the problems of ageing population? Describe the declining social support system for the aged. Suggest alternative measures to support ageing population. (2012, Paper 2, 30m)

Agrarian issues

164. Indebtedness is one of the serious issues leading to farmer's suicides. Discuss reasons and suggest solutions. (2017, Paper 2, 20m)

165. Write a short note on 'Changing means of production and increased rural poverty'. (2017, Paper 2, 10m)

166. Bring out the impact of the declining significance of the agrarian economy. (2016, Paper 2, 20m)

167. Write a note on the uneven impact of 'Green Revolution' on rural society. (2016, Paper 2, 20m)

168. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme for rural development. (2016, Paper 2, 10m)

169. Analyse the major components of Land Reforms Acts.

170. Show their effectiveness in curbing rural inequality. (2016, Paper 2, 10m)

171. Discuss the main features of farmers' movement in independent India. (2015, Paper 2, 20m)

172. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Feminisation of poverty.' (2015, Paper 2, 10m)

173. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Rural landless labourers and development induced displacement.' (2014, Paper 2, 10m)

174. Write short notes with sociological perspective on 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.' (2013, Paper 2, 10m)

175. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Green Revolution' (2013, Paper 2, 10m)

176. Bring out the main features of farmers' movements in Modern India. (2013, Paper 2, 20m)

177. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Changing rural power structure.' (2012, Paper 2, 12m)

178. Bring out positive and negative social consequences of green revolution. How has green revolution changed the rural social structure? (2012, Paper 2, 20m)

Industrial labour

179. Discuss the changing nature of the problems of working class in the informal sector of the economy. (2016, Paper 2, 20m)

180. "The increasing importance of the tertiary sector has weakened the formal organization of work in recent times." Examine the statement. (2015, Paper 1, 20m)

181. Distinguish between formal and informal sectors in India. (2013, Paper 2, 20m)

182. Write short note with a sociological perspective on 'industrial democracy' (2012, Paper 1, 12m)

183. How do formal and informal organization of work influence labour's mobility? Explain with

examples. (2012, Paper 1, 20m)

184. Discuss the factors which contributed to industrial modernization in India. What are the salient features of new industrial class structure? (2012, Paper 2, 20m)
185. Have the new economic policy and economic reforms led to weakening of labour class movements? Explain your views with examples. (2012, Paper 2, 30m)

Development and displacement

186. Discuss some of the striking issues of development induced imbalances that need urgent attention. (2017, Paper 2, 20m)
187. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Effect of displacement through development on the rural landless and marginal farmers.' (2015, Paper 2, 10m)
188. Examine the social determinants of displacement induced by development. (2013, Paper 1, 10m)

Environmental

189. Discuss the various forms of environmental movements waged in India. (2016, Paper 2, 10m)
190. Discuss the 'Chipko movement' as an example of eco- feminism. (2014, Paper 2, 20m)
191. Do you think that some policies and laws relating to environment have retarded the development process? Give examples. How can an ideal balance between environmental protection and development goals be brought about? (2012, Paper 2, 30m)

Urbanization

192. Examine the impact of heritage tourism on urban socio- spatial patterns in India. (2017, Paper 2, 20m)
193. Compare the pressing problems of a dalit poor family living in an urban slum with a similar type of family living in a rural setting. (2017, Paper 2, 10m)
194. Write a detailed note on the effects of growing slums in urban India. (2016, Paper 2, 20m)
195. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Issues relating to the informal market in urban India.' (2015, Paper 2, 10m)
196. Give a sociological analysis of the problems of migrant urban poor. (2014, Paper 2, 20m)
197. Write an analytical note on slums in cities. (2013, Paper 2, 15m)

Globalization

198. What do you understand by 'informalisation of labour'? Write your answer with special reference to India. (2017, Paper 1, 10m)
199. "Globalization has pushed the labour into informal organization of work." Substantiate your

answer with suitable examples. (2016, Paper 1, 20m)

- 200.** Write a short essay on the Latin American perspective on 'dependency' (2014, Paper 1, 20m)
- 201.** Discuss the impact of globalization on the workers in the informal sector. (2014, Paper 2, 10m)
- 202.** Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Five Year Plans' (2013, Paper 2, 10m)
- 203.** Examine the social impact of globalization on labour and society. (2013, Paper 1, 20m)

Unit 6: Polity

Paper 1, Chapter 7, Politics and Society

- (a) Sociological theories of power
- (b) Power elite, bureaucracy, pressure groups and political parties
- (c) Nation, state, citizenship, democracy, civil society, ideology
- (d) Protest, agitation, social movements, collective action, revolution

Paper 1, Chapter 10, Social Change in Modern Society

- Sociological theories of social change
- Agents of social change
- Science, technology and social change

Paper 2, Chapter C (i), Social change in India

- Constitution, law and social change

Paper 2, Chapter C (iv), Politics and Society

- a) Nation, democracy, citizenship
- b) Political parties, pressure groups, social and political elite
- c) Regionalism and decentralization of power

Social change/ movements

- 204.** Assess the role of mass media as an agent of social change. (2017, Paper 1, 10m)
- 205.** What is new in 'new social movements'? Elaborate your answer with special reference to India. (2017, Paper 1, 20m)
- 206.** Examine any two theories of social change in detail. (2017, Paper 1, 20m)
- 207.** Critically analyse the role of science and technology in bringing about social change. (2017, Paper 1, 20m)
- 208.** Discuss Yogendra Singh's thesis on modernization of Indian tradition and evaluate its applicability in the present day context. (2017, Paper 2, 20m)
- 209.** What, according to you, are the two fundamental axes of social discrimination in Indian society? Are they changing? (2017, Paper 2, 20m)
- 210.** "Social change can be brought about through development." Illustrate from the contemporary

- situation of India. (2016, Paper1, 20m)
211. "Social conflict is both a cause and a consequence of social change." Explain. (2016, Paper 1, 10m)
212. To what extent revolution replaces the existing order of society? Discuss. (2016, Paper 1, 20m)
213. Explain the conditions under which a collective action transforms into a social movement. (2015, Paper 1, 20m)
214. "Ideology is crucial for social transformation in a democracy." Discuss. (2015, Paper 1, 10m)
215. Explain the relevance of the idea of 'cultural lag' in understanding social change. (2015, Paper 1, 10m)
216. Examine science and technology as agents of social change. (2013, Paper 1, 20m)
217. Illustrate the conflicts and tensions experienced by societies undergoing social change. (2013, Paper 1, 20m)
218. Critically examine the cultural theories of social change with suitable examples. (2013, Paper 1, 20m)
219. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Theory of Cultural Lag- Ogburn and Nimkoff' (2012, Paper 1, 12m)
220. Are social movements always influenced by ideologies? Discuss. (2012, Paper 1, 20m)
221. "Revolutionary changes have some specific characteristics." Discuss with examples. (2012, Paper 1, 20m)

Civil society

222. Discuss the changing interface between state and civil society in post-independent India. (2017, Paper 1, 10m)
223. Examine the dynamics of pressure groups in multi-party political system. (2017, Paper 1, 10m)
224. Distinguish between political parties and pressure groups. (2014, Paper 1, 10m)
225. Discuss T. H. Marshall's views on citizenship. (2014, Paper 1, 10m)
226. Examine the role of pressure groups in parliamentary democracy. (2013, Paper 1, 10m)
227. Evaluate how do civil society and democracy mutually reinforce each other. (2013, Paper 1, 20m)
228. Critically examine the role of civil society in democracy (2013, Paper 1, 10m)
229. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Citizenship and civil society.' (2012, Paper 1, 12m)

Nationalism/regionalism

230. To what extent does nation building depend on strengthening of pluralities in Indian society?

(2017, Paper 2, 20m)

231. 'Globalization involves deterritorialization.' Examine with reference to the nation-state. (2015, Paper 1, 20m)

232. Discuss the sociological aspects of movements for separate states. (2013, Paper 2, 15m)

233. What do you understand by nation? Is the nation state same as the state? (2012, Paper 1, 20m)

234. Critically examine the concepts of nation and citizenship in the context of globalization. (2012, Paper 2, 20m)

Elites

235. Discuss the importance of 'power elite' in democracy. [2016, Paper 1, 10m]

236. Who are the elites? Discuss their roles in bringing social transformation. (2014, Paper 2, 10m)

237. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Regional political elites and the democratic process.' (2012, Paper 2, 12m)

Constitution

238. Write a brief note on the Freedom of Press. (2015, Paper 2, 10m)

239. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Constitution as a living document of social change in India.' (2012, Paper 2, 12m)

Unit 7: Tribes

Paper 2, Chapter B (iii), Tribal communities in India

- (a) Definitional problems
- (b) Geographical spread
- (c) Colonial policies and tribes
- (d) Issues of integration and autonomy

Paper 2, Chapter C (vii), Challenges of Social Transformation

- Ethnic conflicts

Paper 2, Chapter C (v) Social Movements in Modern India

- Ethnicity and identity movements

240. What is the nature of religious change among tribal communities? Illustrate with two examples from colonial and post independence times. (2017, Paper 2, 20m)

241. Explain the issues relating to ethnicity and sub-ethnicity. (2017, Paper 2, 10m)

242. What is Cultural Revivalism? Give some examples from performing arts, language dissemination and arts and crafts in recent times. (2017, Paper 2, 20m)

243. Why have we started using another category of tribes called the Particularly Vulnerable Tribe Groups (PVTGs)? Why are they so called? (2017, Paper 2, 10m)

244. What are the factors accounting for the resurgence of ethnic identity movements in India? (2016, Paper 2, 10m)
245. How is the tribal question related with the issues of integration and autonomy in modern India? (2016, Paper 2, 20m)
246. 'Isolationism' as a dominant feature of colonial tribal policy. (2016, Paper 2, 10m)
247. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Main objective of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP).' (2015, Paper 2, 10m)
248. What are the major concerns of ethnic identity and religious identity in India? (2015, Paper 2, 20m)
249. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Verrier Elwin's views on freedom for the tribals.' (2015, Paper 2, 10m)
250. 'Tribal conflicts based on ethnic differences often camouflage a struggle for political and economic advantage.' Substantiate with examples. (2014, Paper 2, 20m)
251. Analyse the different views on integration and autonomy of tribes in India. (2014, Paper 2, 20m)
252. What are the features that distinguish tribes from the rest of the population? (2013, Paper 2, 20m)
253. Write a note on ethnicity and integration in the context of tribes. (2013, Paper 2, 20m)
254. How does the new Forest Act affect tribals? (2013, paper 2, 10m)
255. Distinguish between tribe and caste. (2012, Paper 2, 5m)
256. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Millenarian movements.' (2012, Paper 1, 12m)

Unit 8: Methods

Paper 1, Chapter 2, Sociology as science

- a) Science, scientific method and critique
- b) Major theoretical strands of research methodology
- c) Positivism and its critique
- d) Fact, value and objectivity
- e) Non-positivist methodologies

Paper 1, Chapter 3, Research methods and analysis

- a) Qualitative and quantitative methods
 - b) Techniques of data collection
 - c) Variables, sampling, hypothesis, reliability and validity
257. Examine ethno-methodological and phenomenological perspectives as critique of positivism.

- (2017, Paper 1, 10m)
258. Illustrate with example the significance of variables in sociological research. (2017, Paper 1, 10m)
259. Examine the basic postulates of positivism and post-positivism. (2017, Paper 1, 20m)
260. Elaborate the main tenets of interpretative perspective in sociology. (2017, Paper 1, 10m)
261. Examine epistemological foundations of qualitative methods of social research. (2017, Paper 1, 10m)
262. How can one resolve the issue of reliability and validity in the context of sociological research on inequality? (2017, Paper 1, 10m)
263. Discuss the changing equations of sociology with other social sciences. (2017, Paper 1, 20m)
264. "Sociology is pre-eminently study of modern societies." Discuss. [2016, Paper 1, 10m]
265. "Participant observation is the most effective tool for collecting facts." Comment. [2016, Paper 1, 20m]
266. Describe the basic postulates of scientific method. How far are these followed in sociological research? [2016, Paper 1, 20m]
267. Is sociology common sense? Give reasons in support of your argument. [2016, Paper 1, 10m]
268. "Hypothesis is a statement of the relationship between two or more variables." Elucidate by giving example of poverty and illiteracy. [2016, Paper 1, 10m]
269. What is 'value-free sociology'? Clarify. [2016, Paper 1, 10m]
270. Analyse the importance of qualitative method in social research. [2016, Paper 1, 10m]
271. "Non-positivist methodology is essential for understanding human behaviour." Discuss. (2015, Paper 1, 20m)
272. Is Sociology a science? Give reasons for your answer. (2015, Paper 1, 10m)
273. Discuss the relevance of historical method in the study of society. (2015, Paper 1, 10m)
274. What are variables? Discuss their role in experimental research. (2015, Paper 1, 10m)
275. Examine the problems of maintaining objectivity and value neutrality in social science research. (2015, Paper 1, 20m)
276. Why is random sampling said to have more reliability and validity in research? (2015, Paper 1, 20m)
277. In what way 'interpretative' method is different from 'positivist' approach in the study of social phenomenon? (2014, Paper 1, 20m)
278. In what way biographies could be used to study social life? (2014, Paper 1, 10m)
279. Which research technique would be most suitable for the study of consumer behaviour and its correlates? Explain. (2014, Paper 1, 20m)
280. Compare and contrast Sociology with Anthropology. (2013, Paper 1, 30m)
281. Critically examine positivist approach in sociological studies. (2013, Paper 1, 10m)

282. Analyse the limitations of quantitative methods in social research. (2013, Paper 1, 20m)
283. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Comparative Method.' (2012, Paper 1, 12m)
284. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Fact, Value and Objectivity.' (2012, Paper 1, 12m)
285. Differentiate between the qualitative and quantitative methods in research. (2012, Paper 1, 20m)
286. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Interpretative Sociology.' (2012, Paper 1, 12m)

Unit 9: Thinkers & Emergence

(1) Paper I, Chapter 4, Sociological Thinkers

- Karl Marx – Historical materialism, mode of production, alienation, class struggle
- Max Weber – social action, ideal types, authority, bureaucracy, protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism
- Emile Durkheim – Division of labour, social fact, suicide, religion and society
- Talcott Parsons- social system, pattern variables
- Robert K Merton – latent and manifest functions, conformity and deviance, reference groups
- Mead – self and identity

(2) Paper 1, Chapter 1, Sociology – The Discipline

- a) Modernity and social changes in Europe and emergence of sociology
- b) Scope of the subject & comparison with other social sciences
- c) Sociology and common sense

(3) Paper 1, Chapter 6, Works and Economic Life

- a) Social organization of work in different types of society – slave society, feudal society, industrial/ capitalist society.

Karl Marx

287. Analyse Marxian conception of historical materialism as a critique of Hegelian dialectics. (2017, Paper 1, 20m)
288. Evaluate Marx's ideas on mode of production. [2016, Paper 1, 10m]
289. According to Marx, capitalism transforms even the personal relationships between men and women. Critically examine with illustrations from the contemporary Indian context. (2014,

Paper 1, 10m)

290. For Marx, class divisions are outcomes of 'exploitation.' Discuss. (2014, Paper I, 10m)
291. Analyse the salient features of historical materialism. (2013, Paper 1, 10m)
292. Sometimes workers do not feel attachment to their work. Marx formed a theory for this situation. Discuss that theory. (2012, Paper 1, 20m)
293. In Marxian classification of society, feudal and slave societies are very important. How are they different from each other? (2012, Paper 1, 20m)

Types of society

294. Trace the changing nature of organisation of work as capitalist society over the years. (2017, Paper 1, 20m)
295. Describe the nature of social organization of work in industrial society. (2016, Paper 1, 10m)
296. Distinguish between the social organization of work in feudal society and in capitalist society. (2015, Paper 1, 10m)
297. What are the distinctive features of social organization of work in slave society? How is it different from feudal society? (2014, Paper 1, 10m)

Max Weber

298. Examine Max Weber's method of maintaining objectivity in social research. (2016, Paper 1, 20m)
299. Which concepts did Weber use to analyse the forms of legitimate domination? (2015, Paper 1, 10m)
300. Discuss the role of Calvinist ethic in the development of Capitalism. (2015, Paper 1, 20m)
301. How is objectivity different from value neutrality? Discuss with reference to Weber's views on methodology. (2014, Paper 1, 10m)
302. How does Weber use the notion of 'ideal type' in his theory of bureaucracy? (2014, Paper 1, 20m)
303. Examine the salient features of Weberian bureaucracy. (2013, Paper 1, 10m)
304. 'Power and authority go together.' Examine. Explain the various types of authority also. (2012, Paper 1, 30m)
305. Explain how Weber's characterization of capitalism is different from that of Marx. (2012, Paper 1, 30m)

Durkheim

306. Discuss the distinct sociological method adopted by Emile Durkheim in his study of 'suicide'. (2017, Paper 1, 20m)

307. How is Durkheim's theory of religion different from Max
308. Weber's theory of religion? (2016, Paper 1, 20m)
309. Elaborate the views of Durkheim on 'The Elementary Forms of Religious Life'. (2015, Paper 1, 10m)
310. Identify the similarities and differences between Marx's theory of alienation and Durkheim's theory of 'anomie'. (2014, Paper 1, 20m)
311. "According to Durkheim, the essence of religion in modern society is the same as religion in primitive society." Comment. (2014, Paper 1, 20m)
312. How is sociological approach to human actions different from that of psychological approach? (2014, Paper 1, 10m)
313. Compare Karl Marx with Emile Durkheim with reference to the framework of 'division of labour'. (2013, Paper 1, 12m)
314. Write short note with sociological perspective on 'Sacred and Profane.' (2012, Paper 1, 12m)
315. Show how Durkheim through the study of totemism demonstrates the reality of religion. (2012, Paper 1, 30m)
316. 'Social fact is to be treated as a thing.' (2012, Paper 1, 20m)

Parsons

317. Critically analyse Talcott Parsons' conception of 'Pattern Variables'. (2017, Paper 1, 10m)
318. Describe the functional prerequisites of social system as given by Talcott Parsons. Examine in the context of a university as a social system. (2016, Paper 1, 20m)
319. How is social equilibrium maintained in Parsonian framework? (2015, Paper 1, 20m)
320. "Power is not a zero-sum game." Discuss with reference to Weber's and Parson's views. (2014, Paper 1, 20m)
321. Examine the relevance of Parsonian Social System in the present society. (2013, Paper 1, 10m)
322. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on 'Universalism and Particularism.' (2012, Paper 1, 12m)

Merton

323. Analyze the manifest and latent functions of 'security of the tenure of bureaucrats' in the light of Merton's theory. (2016, Paper 1, 20m)
324. "Anomie is rooted in social structure." Explain with reference to R.K. Merton's contribution. (2015, Paper 1, 10m)
325. How could one use Merton's concept of deviance to understand the traffic problem in urban India? (2014, Paper 1, 10m)
326. Using Merton's concepts of 'manifest' and 'latent' functions, explain the persistence of

corruption in Indian society. (2014, Paper 1, 10m)

327. How can we use reference group theory to understand fashion in society? (2014, Paper 1, 10m)

Mead

328. "Self and society are twin-born." Examine the statement of Mead. (2015, Paper 1, 10m)
329. Using Mead's theory of symbolic interactionism, discuss the stages in the formation of gender identity. (2014, Paper 1, 10m)
330. Critically analyse the contribution of G.H. Mead to 'symbolic interactionism.' (2013, Paper 1, 20m)

Modern World

331. Explain how sociology has emerged as a distinct discipline based on rationality and Scientific temper. (2017, Paper 1, 10m)
332. How had Enlightenment contributed to the emergence of Sociology? (2015, Paper 1, 10m)
333. How did the emergence of industrial society change the family in Western Europe? (2014, Paper 1, 10m)
334. "Sociology emerged in Europe and flourished to begin with on social reformist orientation in the USA." Comment. (2013, Paper 1, 10m)
335. How did the French Revolution and Industrial Revolution play an important role in the emergence of Sociology? (2012, Paper 1, 30m)

2017 Paper

Questions 1 and 5 are compulsory. Choose any 3 from the remaining.

Paper 1

SECTION-A

Q1) [10marks x 5 = 50]

- Explain how sociology has emerged as a distinct discipline based on rationality and Scientific temper.
- Examine ethnomethodological and phenomenological perspectives as critique of positivism.
- Illustrate with example the significance of variables in sociological research.
- Critically analyse Talcott Parsons' conception of 'Pattern Variables'.
- Can we equate 'Poverty' with 'poor living'? Elaborate your answer.

Q2 [20 + 20 + 10 marks]

- Discuss the changing equations of sociology with other social sciences.

- (b) Examine the basic postulates of positivism and post-positivism.
- (c). Elaborate the main tenets of interpretative perspective in sociology.

Q3 [20 + 20+ 10 marks]

- (a) Discuss the distinct sociological method adopted by Emile Durkheim in his study of 'suicide'.
- (b) Analyze Marxian conception of historical materialism as a critique of Hegelian dialectics.
- (c) Examine epistemological foundations of qualitative methods of social research.

Q4 [20 + 20+ 10 marks]

- (a) What is Weberian critique of Marxist notion of social stratification?
- (b) Examine gender, ethnicity and race as a major dimensions of social stratification
- (c) How can one resolve the issue of reliability and validity in the context of sociological research on inequality?.

SECTION-B

Q5 [5 x 10 marks= 50 marks]

- (a) What do you understand by 'informalisation of labour'? Write your answer with special reference to India
- (b) Discuss the changing interface between state and civil society in post-independent India
- (c) Give an assessment of Durkheimian notion of 'sacred' and 'profane' in sociology of religion.
- (d) Examine 'patriarchal bargain' as a gender division of work in contemporary India
- (e) Assess the role of mass media as an agent of social change.

Q6 [20 + 20+ 10 marks]

- (a) Trace the changing nature of organization of work as capitalist society over the years.
- (b) What is new in 'new social movements'? Elaborate your answer with special reference to India.
- (c) Examine the dynamics of pressure groups in multi-party political system

Q7 [20 + 20+ 10 marks]

- (a) Examine the relationship between the contemporary trends in marriage and changing forms of family.
- (b) Discuss the regional variations of kingship system in Indian society.

- (c) Problematised the concept of secularism in the present context.

Q8 [20 + 20+ 10 marks]

- (a) Examine any two theories of social change in detail.
(b) Critically analyse the role of science and technology in bringing about social change.
(c) Elaborate on various types of religious practises prevalent in Indian society.

Paper 2

Answer five questions. Questions 1 and 5 are compulsory.

Section A

Q1. Write short answers with a Sociology perspective on the following, in about 150 words each:

- (a) Write a critique of the structural and functional perspective used by M.N. Srinivas in the understanding of Indian society. (10m)
(b) Which is more significant, the principle of 'hierarchy' or the principle of 'difference', in inter caste relations in the present day? (10m)
(c) What are the distinct features of Islam as practiced in India, and how have they changed over time? (10m)
(d) How have the struggles against untouchability changed their forms and perspectives from Gandhian to Ambedkarite positions? (10m)
(e) Write a short note on 'Changing means of production and increased rural poverty'. (10m)

2.(a) The main objectives of socio-religious movements during the colonial rule in India were reforming and synthesizing Hinduism. Write on any two such important movements. (20m)

- (b) Discuss Yogendra Singh's thesis on modernization of Indian tradition and evaluate its applicability in the present day context. (20m)
(c) What are the changes in the cultural and structural aspects of the caste system since independence? (10m)

3.(a) Indebtedness is one of the serious issues leading to farmer's suicides. Discuss reasons and suggest solutions. (20m)

- (b) Clarify the distinction between 'household' and 'family' and evaluate whether joint families have completely disintegrated. (20m)
(c) Compare the North Indian Kinship System with the South Indian Kinship System. (10m)

4.(a) Explain the concepts of 'dominant caste' and 'vote bank', giving examples from specific regions. (20m)

- (b) What is the nature of religious change among tribal communities? Illustrate with two

examples from colonial and post independence times. (20m)

- (c) Compare the pressing problems of a dalit poor family living in an urban slum with a similar type of family living in a rural setting. (10m)

Section B

5. Write short answers with a Sociology perspective on the following, in about 150 words each:

- (a) What are the reasons for the escalation of violence against women in the public domain? (10m)
- (b) Write a note on Education and Equality in India. (10m)
- (c) Give an account of the problems relating to the “creamy layer”. (10m)
- (d) Do you agree that the issue of child labour raises questions about and beyond the informal sector? Give reasons. (10m)
- (e) What are the emerging concerns on women’s reproductive health? (10m)

6.(a) Discuss some of the striking issues of development induced imbalances that need urgent attention. (20m)

- (b) Examine the impact of heritage tourism on urban socio- spatial patterns in India. (20m)
- (c) What are the causes and solutions for the low female sex- ratio in the DEMARU states of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal and Gujarat? (10m)

7.(a) Despite gains from the women’s movement and state policy of women empowerment, gender equality is far from achieved. Identify two major challenges that prevent this goal from being reached. (20m)

- (b) To what extent does nation building depend on strengthening of pluralities in Indian society? (20m)

(c) Explain the issues relating to ethnicity and sub-ethnicity. (10m)

8.(a) What is Cultural Revivalism? Give some examples from performing arts, language dissemination and arts and crafts in recent times. (20m)

(b) What, according to you, are the two fundamental axes of social discrimination in Indian society? Are they changing? (20m)

(c) Why have we started using another category of tribes called the Particularly Vulnerable Tribe Groups (PVTGs)? Why are they so called? (10m)

(b) Sociology Questions in Essay & GS 2017

From GS 1

1. In the context of the diversity of India, can it be said that the regions form cultural units rather than the States? Give reasons with examples for your view point.
2. What are the two major legal initiatives by the State since Independence addressing discrimination against Scheduled Tribes (STs)?

3. The spirit of tolerance and love is not only an interesting feature of Indian society from very early times, but it is also playing an important part at the present. Elaborate.
4. Examine how the decline of traditional artisanal industry in colonial India crippled the rural economy.
5. Highlight the importance of the new objectives that got added to the vision of Indian Independence since the twenties of the last century.

From GS 2

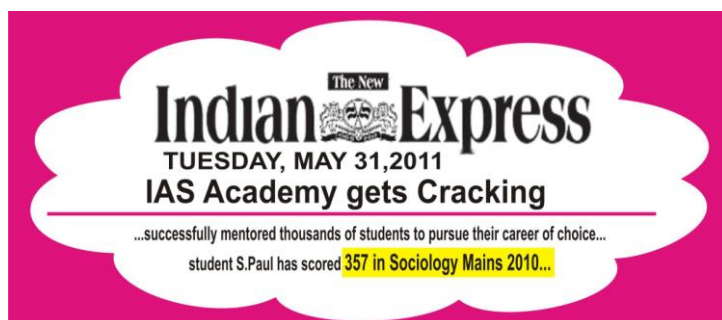
6. "The local self government system in India has not proved to be effective instrument of governance". Critically examine the statement and give your views to improve the situation.
7. How do pressure groups influence Indian political process? Do you agree with this view that informal pressure groups have emerged as powerful than formal pressure groups in recent years?.
8. Hunger and Poverty are the biggest challenges for good governance in India still today. Evaluate how far successive governments have progressed in dealing with these humongous problems. Suggest measures for improvement.
9. Is the National Commission for Women able to strategize and tackle the problems that women face at both public and private spheres? Give reasons in support of your answer.
10. 'The emergence of Self Help Groups(SHG) in contemporary times points to the slow but steady withdrawal of the state from developmental activities'. Examine the role of the SHGs in developmental activities and the measures taken by the Government of India to promote the SHGs.
11. 'Poverty Alleviation Programmes in India remain mere show pieces until and unless they are backed by political will'. Discuss with reference to the performance of the major poverty alleviation programmes in India.

From GS 3

12. Explain various types of revolutions, took place in Agriculture after Independence in India. How these revolutions have helped in poverty alleviation and food security in India?
13. The north-eastern region of India has been infested with insurgency for a very long time. Analyze the major reasons for the survival of armed insurgency in this region.
14. What are the salient features of 'inclusive growth'? Has India been experiencing such a growth process? Analyze and suggest measures for inclusive growth.
15. Mob violence is emerging as a serious law and order problem in India. By giving suitable examples, analyze the causes and consequences of such violence.
16. The scourge of terrorism is a grave challenge to national security. What solutions do you suggest to curb this growing menace? What are the major sources of terrorist funding?.

From Essay

- 1) Farming has lost the ability to be a source of subsistence for majority of farmers in India.
- 2) Destiny of a nation is shaped in its classrooms.
- 3) Fulfillment of 'new woman' in India is a myth.
- 4) Social media is inherently a selfish medium.



समाजशास्त्र / SOCIOLOGY

प्रश्न-पत्र I / Paper I

निर्धारित समय : तीन घंटे

Time Allowed : Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक : 250

Maximum Marks : 250

प्रश्न-पत्र सम्बन्धी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें :

इसमें आठ प्रश्न हैं जो दो खण्डों में विभाजित हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी दोनों में छपे हुए हैं ।

परीक्षार्थी को कुल पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने हैं ।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 और 5 अनिवार्य हैं तथा बाकी प्रश्नों में से प्रत्येक खण्ड से कम-से-कम एक प्रश्न चुनकर किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए । प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं ।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी प्राधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (ब्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए । प्राधिकृत माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे ।

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए ।

प्रश्नों के उत्तरों की गणना क्रमानुसार की जाएगी । यदि काटा नहीं हो, तो प्रश्न के उत्तर की गणना की जाएगी चाहे वह उत्तर अंशतः दिया गया हो । प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए ।

Question Paper Specific Instructions

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions :

There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **TWO SECTIONS** and printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.

Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.

Questions no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** question from each section.

The number of marks carried by a question / part is indicated against it.

- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

खण्ड A
SECTION A

Q1. निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग 150 शब्दों में दीजिए :

Answer the following questions in about 150 words each :

10×5=50

- (a) समाजशास्त्र का फोकस बिन्दु अन्योन्यक्रिया पर आधारित है। आप इसको सामान्य बुद्धि से किस प्रकार प्रभेदित करते हैं ?

The focal point of Sociology rests on interaction. How do you distinguish it from common sense ?

10

- (b) वेबर की प्रोटेस्टैंट आचारनीति और पूँजीवाद की आत्मा के बीच तथ्य और मूल्य में भेद कीजिए।

Distinguish between fact and value in Weber's Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism.

10

- (c) क्या आपके विचार में मीड के कार्य में 'आई' और 'मी' केन्द्रीय शब्द हैं ?

Do you think 'I' and 'Me' are central terms in Mead's work ?

10

- (d) प्राकृतिक और सामाजिक असमता के बीच क्या विभेद है ? जाति और वर्ग विमाओं से उदाहरण दीजिए।

What is the difference between natural and social inequality ? Give examples from caste and class dimensions.

10

- (e) विकसित समाजों में परिवार के नवीन स्वरूप क्या-क्या हैं ? चर्चा कीजिए।

What are the new forms of family in developed societies ? Discuss.

10

Q2. (a) क्या अप्रत्यक्षवादी कार्यप्रणाली वैज्ञानिक है ? सोदाहरण स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Is non-positivistic methodology scientific ? Illustrate.

20

- (b) आत्महत्या पर दुर्खीम के आधारिक तर्कों की व्याख्या कीजिए। क्या आप समकालीन भारतीय समाज की उच्च आत्महत्या दरों का विश्लेषण दुर्खीम की थियोरी के द्वारा कर सकते हैं ?

Explain Durkheim's basic arguments on suicide. Can you analyse high suicide rates of contemporary Indian society with Durkheim's theory ?

20

- (c) मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या समाज के लिए सामाजिक स्तरीकरण प्रकार्यात्मक है।

Evaluate if social stratification is functional for society.

10

- Q3.** (a) क्या प्रकार्यवाद का ढेर होना और मार्क्सवाद का दिवालियापन आधुनिकता के विच्छेद के साथ संपाती है ? विवेचना कीजिए ।
Does collapse of functionalism and bankruptcy of Marxism coincide with the rupture of modernity ? Discuss. 20
- (b) पितृतंत्र की परिभाषा दीजिए । अंतर्वैयक्तिक संबंधों में पितृतंत्र किस प्रकार अभिव्यक्त होता है ?
Define patriarchy. How does patriarchy manifest in interpersonal relations ? 20
- (c) मर्टन और दुर्खीम के बीच अप्रतिमानता में क्या असमानता है ? व्याख्या कीजिए ।
What is the difference between anomie in Merton and Durkheim ? Explain. 10
- Q4.** (a) मार्क्स के अनुसार मानव अपनी मानवीय संभाव्यता से किस प्रकार विसंबंधित होते हैं और इसका परिवर्तन करने के लिए वह क्या सुझाव देता है ?
According to Marx, how are human beings alienated from their human potential and what does he suggest to change this ? 20
- (b) शिक्षा समाज के सभी सदस्यों की ऊर्ध्वमुखी गतिशीलता को सुनिश्चित नहीं करती है । वर्ग समाजों के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए ।
Schooling does not ensure upward mobility of all members of the society. Discuss with reference to class societies. 20
- (c) धर्मनिरपेक्ष राष्ट्र-राज्य के लिए धार्मिक पुनरुद्धार-वृत्ति के द्वारा उत्पन्न चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए ।
Discuss the challenges thrown by religious revivalism to a secular nation-state. 10

खण्ड B
SECTION B

Q5. निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग 150 शब्दों में दीजिए :

Answer the following questions in about 150 words each :

10×5=50

- (a) क्या वर्तमान समय में सांस्कृतिक पश्चता की थियरी वैध है ? विवेचना कीजिए ।

Is the theory of cultural lag valid in present times ? Discuss.

10

- (b) क्या सामाजिक आंदोलन कार्यसूची में प्रगतिशील और साधनों में आदिम होते हैं ? व्याख्या कीजिए ।

Are social movements primordial in means and progressive in agenda ? Explain.

10

- (c) क्या वैज्ञानिक विधि समाजशास्त्र को एक विज्ञान बना देती है ? दुर्खीम की विधि के साथ अपने उत्तर को सोदाहरण स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

Does scientific method make Sociology a science ? Illustrate your answer with Durkheim's method.

10

- (d) भारतीय समाज से उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ, डाटा एकत्रीकरण की मात्रात्मक और गुणात्मक तकनीकों के बीच विभेदन कीजिए ।

Distinguish between quantitative and qualitative techniques of data collection with suitable examples from Indian society.

10

- (e) क्या सामाजिक गतिशीलता, स्तरीकरण की संवृत प्रणालियों में संभव है ? अनुसंधान कार्य से सोदाहरण स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

Is social mobility possible in closed systems of stratification ? Illustrate from research work.

10

- Q6.** (a) पूँजीवादी समाज में कार्य के सामाजिक संगठन की प्रकृति की विवेचना 'कार्य-दिवस की सीमाओं' के संदर्भ में कीजिए ।

Discuss the nature of social organisation of work in capitalist society with reference to the 'Limits of the working day'.

20

- (b) कुटुम्ब विकास की संकल्पना के संदर्भ में परिवार और कुटुम्ब में विभेदन कीजिए ।

Distinguish between family and household with reference to the concept of development of the household.

20

- (c) सामाजिक अनुसंधान के व्याख्यात्मक और अन्वेषणात्मक डिज़ाइनों की उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए ।

Explain with examples, the explanatory and exploratory designs of social research.

10

- Q7.** (a) समाज में मुख्य समस्याओं का विश्लेषण करने में पार्सन्स के 'ए.जी.आई.एल.' ढाँचे का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जा सकता है ? विवेचना कीजिए ।
How can Parsons' AGIL framework be used to analyse key problems in a society ? Discuss. 20
- (b) श्रमिक वचनबद्धता क्या है ? विनिर्माण उद्योग के अध्ययनों के उल्लेख के साथ इसकी विवेचना कीजिए ।
What is labour commitment ? Discuss it with reference to studies of manufacturing industry. 20
- (c) परेटो के अनुसार आभिजात्यों के बुनियादी अभिलक्षण क्या-क्या हैं ? विवेचना कीजिए ।
What, according to Pareto, are the basic characteristics of elites ? Discuss. 10
- Q8.** (a) "समाजशास्त्रीय कल्पना हमें इतिहास और जीवनचरित को और समाज में दोनों के बीच संबंध को समझने में समर्थ बनाती है ।" — सी.डब्ल्यू. मिल्स । व्याख्या कीजिए ।
"The sociological imagination enables us to grasp history and biography and the relationship between the two in a society." — C.W. Mills. Explain. 20
- (b) पंथ क्या हैं ? आनुभविक उदाहरणों सहित बहु-धर्मीय समाजों में उनकी भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए ।
What are sects ? Discuss their role in multi-religious societies with empirical examples. 20
- (c) दुर्खीम ने किस तरीके से धर्म को समाज के लिए प्रकार्यात्मक के रूप में अनुभव किया था ?
In what way did Durkheim perceive religion as functional to society ? 10

समाजशास्त्र (प्रश्न-पत्र-II)

समय : तीन घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 250

प्रश्न-पत्र सम्बन्धी विशेष अनुदेश

(उत्तर देने के पूर्व निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को कृपया सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें)

इसमें आठ प्रश्न हैं जो दो खण्डों में विभाजित हैं तथा हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

उम्मीदवार को कुल पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने हैं।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 और 5 अनिवार्य हैं तथा बाकी प्रश्नों में से प्रत्येक खण्ड से कम-से-कम एक प्रश्न चुनकर तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी प्राधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू० सी० ए०) पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। प्राधिकृत माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्नों की शब्द सीमा, जहाँ उल्लिखित है, को माना जाना चाहिए।

प्रश्नों के प्रयासों की गणना क्रमानुसार की जाएगी। आंशिक रूप से दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर को भी मान्यता दी जाएगी यदि उसे काटा न गया हो। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ के भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

SOCIOLOGY (PAPER-II)

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

There are EIGHT questions divided in two Sections and printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.

Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.

Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each Section.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

खण्ड—A / SECTION—A

1. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के समाजशास्त्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य से संक्षिप्त उत्तर लिखिए, जो प्रत्येक लगभग 150 शब्दों में हो :

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

10×5=50

- (a) भारतीय समाज को समझने का जी० एस० घुर्ये के भारतविद्याई परिप्रेक्ष्य पर एक टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write a note on G. S. Ghurye's Indological perspective of understanding Indian society.
- (b) आन्द्रे बेतेइ के तंजौर गाँव के अध्ययन का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।
Give a critical analysis of Andre Beteille's study of Tanjore village.
- (c) मीडिया लोकतन्त्र का चौथा स्तम्भ है। विवेचना कीजिए।
Media is the fourth pillar of democracy. Discuss.
- (d) भारत में मध्यवर्गीय महिलाओं की परिवर्तित हो रही भूमिकाओं पर एक टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write a note on the changing roles of middle-class women in India.
- (e) भारत में धार्मिक पन्थों की संवृद्धि की विवेचना कीजिए।
Discuss the growth of religious sects in India.
2. (a) भारत के विकास के पथ पर ए० आर० देसाई के विचारों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।
Analyze A. R. Desai's views on India's path of development. 20
- (b) औपनिवेशिक भारत में चम्पारण किसान आन्दोलन की समाजशास्त्रीय गत्यात्मकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।
Examine sociological dynamics of Champaran Peasant Movement in colonial India. 20
- (c) स्वामीनाथन आयोग (2004-2006) की सिफारिशों किस प्रकार भारतीय जनता के लिए भोजन एवं पोषण की सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करती हैं?
How do the recommendations of Swaminathan Commission (2004-2006) ensure food and nutrition security for the Indian masses? 10
3. (a) विविक्त जातियों और संभ्रमित सोपानों से आप क्या समझते हैं? अपने उत्तर को उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के द्वारा पुष्ट कीजिए।
What do you understand by discrete castes and muddled hierarchies? Substantiate your answer with suitable illustrations. 20
- (b) भारत में जनजातीय विद्रोह के संदर्भ में, विकास-प्रेरित विस्थापन पर चर्चा कीजिए। भारत से सम्बन्धित किसी एक विस्तृत उदाहरण के द्वारा अपने उत्तर को पुष्ट कीजिए।
Discuss development-induced displacement in the context of tribal uprising in India. Substantiate your answer with any one detailed illustration from India. 20

- (c) विवाह एवं परिवार की परिवर्तित हो रही संस्थाओं में 'कन्यादान' एवं 'कुलवधू' के महत्व की उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए।
Illustrate the importance of 'Kanyadan' and 'Kulabadhu' in changing institutions of marriage and family. 10
4. (a) नव आर्थिक नीति (1991) ने किस प्रकार भारत में नवीन मध्यवर्ग की जीवन-शैली एवं जीवन-अवसरों को प्रभावित किया है?
How has the New Economic Policy (1991) affected the lifestyle and life-chances of new middle class in India? 20
- (b) भारत में धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यकों की चिन्ताओं पर एक समालोचनात्मक लेख लिखिए।
Write a critical narrative on the concerns of religious minorities in India. 20
- (c) भारतीय समाज में हिजड़ा/किन्नर (ट्रांसजेन्डर) की हकदारी से सम्बन्धित मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए।
Discuss the issues relating to the entitlement of transgender in Indian society. 10

खण्ड—B / SECTION—B

5. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के समाजशास्त्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य से संक्षिप्त उत्तर लिखिए, जो प्रत्येक लगभग 150 शब्दों में हो :
Write short answers, with a sociological perspective, of the following questions in about 150 words each : 10×5=50
- (a) बी० आर० अम्बेडकर द्वारा प्रस्तुत संवैधानिक नैतिकता की संकल्पना को सविस्तार प्रतिपादित कीजिए।
Elaborate the concept of constitutional morality as given by B. R. Ambedkar.
- (b) भारत में बाल उत्पीड़न की बढ़ती हुई प्रवृत्ति पर समाजशास्त्रीय विवेचन की रचना कीजिए।
Construct a sociological narrative on the increasing trend of child abuse in India.
- (c) समकालीन भारत में नव्य किसान आन्दोलन की गत्यात्मकता को समझाइए।
Explain the dynamics of neo-farmers' movement in contemporary India.
- (d) बालिका की शिक्षा के उन्नयन में राज्य की भूमिका का आकलन कीजिए।
Assess the role of the State in promoting education of girl child.
- (e) 'मैं भी (मी टू)' आन्दोलन एवं भारत में उसके प्रभाव को सविस्तार स्पष्ट कीजिए।
Elaborate the 'Me Too' Movement and its impact in India.
6. (a) भारत में महानगरों के विकास की संवृद्धि और भारत के लोगों के मानसिक एवं सामाजिक जीवन पर इसके प्रभाव को आप किस प्रकार सम्बद्ध करते हैं?
How do you relate the growth of development of metropolis and its impact on the mental and social life of people in India? 20

- (b) क्या 'हरित क्रांति' ने ग्रामीण भारत में नए शक्ति संप्रांत वर्ग के विरचन को उत्पन्न किया है? अपने उत्तर की सविस्तार व्याख्या कीजिए।
Has 'Green Revolution' led to the formation of new power elite in rural India? Elaborate your answer. 20
- (c) नगरीय निर्धनों के लिए मुहैया कराए गए 'नगरीय निर्धनों के लिए आधारिक सेवाएँ (बी० एस० यू० पी०)' और 'एकीकृत आवासन और गंदीबस्ती सुधार (आइ० एच० एस० डी०)' कार्यक्रमों पर एक टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write a note on Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development (IHSD) programmes provided for the urban poor. 10
7. (a) क्या भारत में जाति व्यवस्था ने लोकतन्त्र एवं वयस्क मताधिकार में बाधाएँ डाली हैं? विवेचना कीजिए।
Has caste system hindered democracy and adult franchise in India? Discuss. 20
- (b) समकालीन भारत में दलित आग्रहिताओं के विभिन्न स्वरूपों को सविस्तार स्पष्ट कीजिए। भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था पर इसके क्या निहितार्थ हैं?
Elaborate various forms of Dalit assertions in contemporary India. What are its implications on the Indian political system? 20
- (c) क्या शिक्षा में वृद्धि और आर्थिक विकास के द्वारा भारतीय समाज और अधिक धर्मनिरपेक्ष हो रहा है?
With increase in education and economic development is Indian society becoming more secular? 10
8. (a) पुरुषों के प्रवासन से सम्बद्ध कौन-कौन से मुद्दे हैं और इनका जन्मदर पर क्या प्रभाव होता है? क्या आवश्यक रूप से इसका परिणाम विषम लैंगिक अनुपात होता है?
What are the issues relating to male migration and its impact on birthrate? Does it necessarily result in skewed sex ratio? 20
- (b) पश्चिमी पितृतन्त्र, जो नारीवादी सिद्धान्तों को त्याग देता है, भारत में एक नई विकास परियोजना है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं? क्यों?
Western patriarchy which surrenders feminine principles is the new development project in India. Do you agree with this view? Why? 20
- (c) भारत में मुस्लिम समुदाय में, विवाह एवं विवाह-विच्छेद पर 'तीन तलाक' पर प्रतिबन्ध के प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए।
Assess the impact of ban on 'Triple Talak' on marriage and divorce among the Muslim community in India. 10

★ ★ ★

समाजशास्त्र / SOCIOLOGY

प्रश्न-पत्र I / Paper I

निर्धारित समय : तीन घंटे

Time Allowed : Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक : 250

Maximum Marks : 250

प्रश्न-पत्र सम्बन्धी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें :

इसमें आठ प्रश्न हैं जो दो खण्डों में विभाजित हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी दोनों में छपे हुए हैं ।

परीक्षार्थी को कुल पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने हैं ।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 और 5 अनिवार्य हैं तथा बाकी प्रश्नों में से प्रत्येक खण्ड से कम-से-कम एक प्रश्न चुनकर किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए ।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं ।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी प्राधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए । प्राधिकृत माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे ।

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए ।

प्रश्नों के उत्तरों की गणना क्रमानुसार की जाएगी । यदि काटा नहीं हो, तो प्रश्न के उत्तर की गणना की जाएगी चाहे वह उत्तर अंशतः दिया गया हो । प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए ।

Question Paper Specific Instructions

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions :

There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **TWO SECTIONS** and printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.

Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.

Questions no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** question from each section.

The number of marks carried by a question / part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

खण्ड A
SECTION A

Q1. निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग 150 शब्दों में दीजिए :

Answer the following questions in about 150 words each :

10×5=50

- (a) एक अनुशासन के रूप में समाजशास्त्र के आविर्भाव के ऐतिहासिक पूर्ववृत्तों की विवेचना कीजिए ।

Discuss the historical antecedents of the emergence of Sociology as a discipline.

10

- (b) डेविस और मूर ने यह स्पष्ट किया कि सामाजिक संस्तरण एक प्रकार्यात्मक आवश्यकता और अचेतन युक्ति भी है । विवेचना कीजिए ।

Davis and Moore made it clear that social stratification is a functional necessity and also an unconscious device. Discuss.

10

- (c) 'फीटिशिज़्म ऑफ़ कॅमोडिटीज़' की मार्क्सवादी संकल्पना क्या है ?

What is the Marxist concept of 'fetishism of commodities' ?

10

- (d) 'नव मध्यम-वर्ग' पर एक समाजशास्त्रीय समीक्षा प्रस्तुत कीजिए ।

Present a sociological review on the 'new middle-class'.

10

- (e) प्रायिकता नमूना-चयन रणनीतियों की सोदाहरण व्याख्या कीजिए ।

Explain the probability sampling strategies with examples.

10

- Q2.** (a) मीड के अनुसार, "हम अपने स्वयं के समाजीकरण में एक मुख्य भूमिका अदा करते हैं ।" व्याख्या कीजिए ।

According to Mead, "We play a key role in our own socialisation." Explain.

20

- (b) सामाजिक शोध में नृजाति वर्णन (Ethnography) के महत्त्व को दर्शाइए ।

Bring out the significance of Ethnography in social research.

20

- (c) 'आरक्षित श्रमिक सेना' क्या है ? इस पर स्त्रीवादी विद्वानों के दृष्टिकोण को प्रस्तुत कीजिए ।

What is 'reserve army of labour' ? Present the position of feminist scholars on this.

10

- Q3.** (a) सामाजिक घटनाओं के व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञान के महत्त्व की विवेचना कीजिए तथा इसकी सीमाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

Discuss the importance of interpretative understanding of social phenomena and explain its limitations.

20

- (b) क्या सभी विश्व धर्म पितृसत्तात्मक हैं ? अपने उत्तर को सोदाहरण प्रमाणित कीजिए ।

Are all world religions patriarchal ? Substantiate your answer with examples.

20

- (c) मर्टन के अनुसार 'अप्रत्याशित परिणामों' तथा 'अव्यक्त प्रकार्यों' में क्या अन्तर है ? विस्तारणार्थ उदाहरण दीजिए ।

What, according to Merton, is the difference between 'unanticipated consequences' and 'latent functions' ? Give examples to elaborate.

10

- Q4.** (a) आधुनिकीकरण वर्गगत समाज की पूर्वकल्पना करता है; किन्तु जाति, नृजातीयता एवं प्रजाति अभी भी प्रभुत्वशाली हैं । व्याख्या कीजिए ।

Modernisation presupposes class society; however caste, ethnicity and race are still predominant. Explain.

20

- (b) पूँजीवादी समाज में सामाजिक संस्तरिकरण पर मार्क्स और वेबर के योगदानों में तुलना और भेद कीजिए ।

Compare and contrast the contributions of Marx and Weber on social stratification in capitalist society.

20

- (c) इरावती कर्वे के अनुसार उत्तर भारतीय और दक्षिण भारतीय नातेदारी तन्त्रों के मध्य प्रमुख अन्तर क्या हैं ?

What, according to Irawati Karve, are the major differences between North Indian and South Indian Kinship systems ?

10

खण्ड B
SECTION B

Q5. निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग 150 शब्दों में दीजिए :

Answer the following questions in about 150 words each :

10×5=50

- (a) 'जीवन-अवसरों' और 'जीवन-शैली' के मध्य उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित विभेद कीजिए ।
Differentiate between 'Life-chances' and 'Life-style' with suitable examples. 10
- (b) भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा में पहुँच एवं बहिष्करण सम्बन्धी विषयों की विवेचना कीजिए ।
Discuss the issues of access and exclusion in higher education in India. 10
- (c) नागरिक समाज क्या है ? भारत में नागरिक समाज का विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी नीति के साथ आबन्धन पर एक टिप्पणी प्रस्तुत कीजिए ।
What is civil society ? Present a note on civil society engagement with science and technology policy in India. 10
- (d) ए.जी. फ्रैंक के 'अल्पविकास का विकास' की समालोचना कीजिए ।
Critique A.G. Frank's 'development of underdevelopment'. 10
- (e) आपके विचार से टॉनीस, दुर्खीम, वेबर और मार्क्स ने आधुनिक समाज के चरित्र की कितनी ठीक भविष्यवाणी की ? समालोचना कीजिए ।
How well do you think Tonnies, Durkheim, Weber and Marx predicted the character of modern society ? Critique. 10

- Q6.** (a) जेंडर सामाजिक संस्तरिकरण का एक आयाम क्यों है ? जेंडर जाति, वर्ग, प्रजाति और नृजातीयता पर आधारित असमानता के अन्य आयामों को कैसे प्रतिच्छेदित करता है ?
Why is gender a dimension of social stratification ? How does gender intersect other dimensions of inequality based on caste, class, race and ethnicity ? 20
- (b) सामाजिक शक्ति के सैद्धान्तिक प्रतिमान क्या हैं ? उनमें से कौन उन्नत औद्योगिक समाजों पर सर्वाधिक लागू होता है ?
What are the theoretical models of societal power ? Which one of them is most applicable in advanced industrial societies ? 20
- (c) सकारात्मक क्रिया क्या है ? सकारात्मक क्रियाओं पर सैद्धान्तिक दृष्टिकोणों को उदाहरणों सहित प्रमाणित कीजिए ।
What is affirmative action ? Substantiate theoretical positions on affirmative actions with examples. 10

- Q7.** (a) 'अनौपचारिक श्रम' क्या है ? औद्योगिकोत्तर समाज में अनौपचारिक श्रम को विनियमित करने की आवश्यकता एवं उसकी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए ।

What is 'informal labour' ? Discuss the need for and challenges in regulating informal labour in the post-industrial society.

20

- (b) स्त्रीवादी विद्वान तर्क करते हैं कि 'नया मीडिया' मरदाना है और इसीलिए पुनर्संरूपण के बजाय संरचनात्मक पदानुक्रमों को पुनर्बलित करता है । टिप्पणी कीजिए ।

Feminist scholars argue that 'New media' is masculine and hence reinforces structural hierarchies rather than reconfiguring them. Comment.

20

- (c) सभ्रांत वर्ग के संचरण की संकल्पना की विवेचना कीजिए ।

Discuss the concept of circulation of elite.

10

- Q8.** (a) 'सह-सम्बन्धवास' पर न्यायिक हस्तक्षेप के आलोक में, भारत में विवाह एवं परिवार के भविष्य की विवेचना कीजिए ।

In the light of judicial intervention on 'Live-in relationships', discuss the future of marriage and family in India.

20

- (b) मर्टन के अनुसार विचलित उपसंस्कृतियाँ किस प्रकार उत्पन्न होती हैं ?

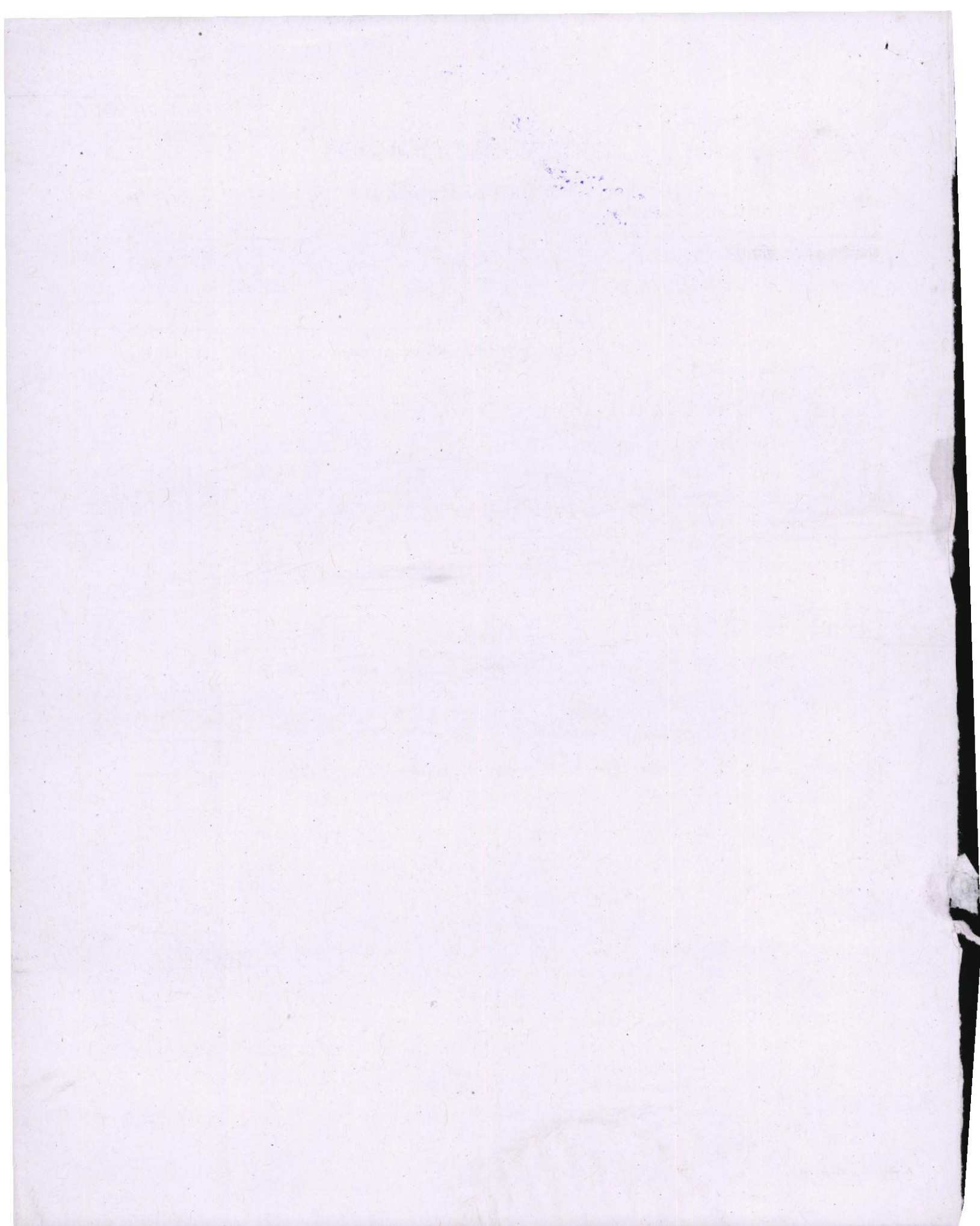
How, according to Merton, are deviant subcultures generated ?

20

- (c) आतंकवाद किस प्रकार से विषम युद्ध का एक नया रूप है ? आतंकवाद से युद्ध जीतने के प्रयास में कुछेक चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं ?

How is terrorism a new form of asymmetrical warfare ? What are some of the challenges in trying to win the war on terrorism ?

10



समाजशास्त्र (प्रश्न-पत्र-II)

समय : तीन घण्टे

CS (Main) Exam, 2019

अधिकतम अंक : 250

प्रश्न-पत्र सम्बन्धी विशेष अनुदेश

(उत्तर देने के पूर्व निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को कृपया सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें)

इसमें आठ प्रश्न हैं जो दो खण्डों में विभाजित हैं तथा हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

उम्मीदवार को कुल पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने हैं।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 और 5 अनिवार्य हैं तथा बाकी प्रश्नों में से प्रत्येक खण्ड से कम-से-कम एक प्रश्न चुनकर तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी प्राधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (ब्यू० सी० ए०) पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। प्राधिकृत माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्नों की शब्द-सीमा, जहाँ उल्लिखित है, को माना जाना चाहिए।

प्रश्नों के प्रयासों की गणना क्रमानुसार की जाएगी। आंशिक रूप से दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर को भी मान्यता दी जाएगी यदि उसे काटा न गया हो। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ के भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

SOCIOLOGY (PAPER-II)

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

There are EIGHT questions divided in two Sections and printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.

Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.

Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each Section.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

खण्ड—A / SECTION—A

1. निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक प्रश्न का संक्षिप्त उत्तर लगभग 150 शब्दों में एक समाजशास्त्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में लिखिए :

Write short answers to the following questions in about 150 words each, with a sociological perspective :

10×5=50

- (a) कूर्गों के धर्म और समाज पर श्रीनिवास के विचारों का विस्तारण कीजिए।
Elaborate Srinivas's views on religion and society among the Coorgs.
- (b) भारत में कृषक संघर्ष में तेभागा आन्दोलन के योगदानों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
Illustrate the contributions of the Tebhaga Movement to the peasants struggle in India.
- (c) भारत में पट्टेदारी प्रणाली की परिवर्तनशील पहलों का परीक्षण कीजिए।
Examine the changing initiatives of the land tenure system in India.
- (d) भारत में जाति का घुर्ये के संकल्पन पर एक टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write a note on Ghurye's conception of caste in India.
- (e) भारत में स्वायत्तता हेतु जनजातीय समुदाय के बढ़ते स्वाग्रहों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।
Comment on the growing assertion of tribal community for autonomy in India.

2. (a) भारतीय ग्रामों के अध्ययन में दुबे के योगदानों का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।
Critically examine Dube's contributions to the study of Indian villages. 20

- (b) जाति राजनीति क्या है? अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि सोदाहरण कीजिए कि कैसे पहचान जाति गत्यात्मकता द्वारा परिभाषित होती हैं।
What is caste politics? Substantiate your answer with examples of how identities are defined by caste dynamics. 20

- (c) क्या आप सोचते हैं कि भारतीय सन्त भारतीय समाज में सामाजिक सुधार एवं जागरूकता लाए हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए।
Do you think that the Indian saints have brought about social reform and awareness in Indian society? Explain. 10

3. (a) नृजातीय राष्ट्रवाद क्या है? भारत में जनजातीय असन्तोष हेतु उत्तरदायी समीक्षात्मक कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए।
What is ethno-nationalism? Examine the critical factors responsible for tribal discontent in India. 20

- (b) कृषिक वर्ग संरचना के लिए भारत में औद्योगिक विकास एक अभिशाप है या एक वरदान? अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित कीजिए।
Is industrial development in India a bane or a boon to agrarian class structure? Substantiate your answer with suitable examples. 20

- (c) 'सबाल्टर्न वर्ग' के अध्ययन में रणजीत गुहा के उपागम का एक विवरण दीजिए।
Give an account of Ranajit Guha's approach in studying 'subaltern class'. 10

4. (a) पितृसत्ता को परिभाषित कीजिए। क्या भारतीय परिवार प्रथा में महिलाओं की हक़दारी पर इसका प्रभावोत्पादन है? व्याख्या कीजिए।

Define patriarchy. Does it have bearings on women's entitlement in Indian family system? Explain.

20

- (b) 'अल्पसंख्यक' प्रश्न को आप कैसे समझते हैं? भारत में धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यकों के प्रति हिंसा और भेदभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए।

How do you understand the 'minority' question? Examine the violence and discrimination against the religious minorities in India.

20

- (c) एल० जी० बी० टी० क्यू० से आप क्या समझते हैं? उनके विवाह अधिकारों से सम्बन्धित विषयों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

What do you understand by LGBTQ? Comment on the issues concerning their marriage rights.

10

खण्ड—B / SECTION—B

5. निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक प्रश्न का संक्षिप्त उत्तर लगभग 150 शब्दों में एक समाजशास्त्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में लिखिए :

Write short answers to the following questions in about 150 words each, with a sociological perspective :

10×5=50

- (a) भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के वाणिज्यीकरण के समीक्षात्मक विषयों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Comment on the critical issues of commercialization of higher education in India.

- (b) भारत में ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन में चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Discuss the challenges in implementing the Rural Development Programmes in India.

- (c) भारत में नागरवाद का एक जीवन-पद्धति के रूप में विस्तारण कीजिए।

Elaborate urbanism as a way of life in India.

- (d) भारत की परिवर्तनशील लोकतान्त्रिक रूपरेखा पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Comment on the changing democratic profile of India.

- (e) भारत में बढ़ती नगरीय विस्थापन गत्यात्मकता के सरोकारों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Elucidate the concerns of growing urban displacement dynamics in India.

6. (a) भारतीय मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था में विकास नियोजन के महत्त्व का परीक्षण कीजिए तथा इसकी समस्याओं व सम्भावनाओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Examine the importance of Development Planning in Indian Mixed Economy, and analyze its problems and prospects.

20

- (b) भारत में 'नदियों के अंतःसम्बन्धन' परियोजना की मुख्य विशिष्टताओं को आलोचित कीजिए। भारतीय कृषि को उससे क्या-क्या सम्भावित लाभ मिल सकते हैं?

Highlight the main features of the 'Inter-linking of Rivers' project in India. What could be its probable advantages to Indian agriculture?

20

- (c) क्या हरित आवरण में ह्रास ने पारिस्थितिकी अवनयन को प्रभावित कर भूमण्डलीय तापन को अग्रगमित किया है? अपने उत्तर का दृष्टान्तों सहित विस्तारण कीजिए।

Has reduction of green cover affected ecological degradation leading to global warming? Elaborate your answer with illustration.

10

7. (a) क्या आप सोचते हैं कि 'विमुद्रीकरण' ने भारत में आर्थिक वृद्धि को गतिमानित किया है? इस सन्दर्भ में श्रम के अनौपचारिकरण, अल्परोजगारी और लैंगिक (जेंडर) भेदभाव को आप कैसे समझते हैं?

Do you think that 'demonetization' has accelerated the economic growth in India? How do you understand the informalization of labour, underemployment and gender discrimination in this context?

20

- (b) 'स्वच्छ भारत अभियान' के निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए। क्या आप सोचते हैं कि इसमें नागरिक समाज की कोई भूमिका है? अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि सोदाहरण कीजिए।

Discuss the implications of 'Swachha Bharat Abhiyan'. Do you think that civil society has a role to play here? Substantiate your answer with examples.

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- (c) क्या आप सहमत हैं कि सामाजिक आन्दोलन मीडिया द्वारा उत्पन्न अवसर संरचनाओं से प्रेरित होते हैं? क्यों?

Do you agree that social movements are caused by opportunity structures that are generated by media? Why?

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8. (a) 'सक्रिय आयुर्वृद्धि' एक भूस्थानीय (glocal) लक्ष्य क्यों बन गया है? क्या आप सहमत हैं कि विकासशील देशों में बुजुर्गों देखभाल का दायित्व लैंगिक अनुपातहीनता से घिरा है? क्यों?

Why has 'active aging' become a glocal goal? Do you agree that the role of elderly care-giving is disproportionately gendered in developing countries? Why?

20

- (b) पी० ओ० एस० एच० अधिनियम क्या है? "आज भी कार्यस्थल पर उत्पीड़क की पहचान महिलाओं द्वारा सरलता से नहीं हो पाती है।" इस कथन का वास्तविक भारतीय उदाहरणों सहित परीक्षण कीजिए।

What is POSH Act? "Identification of tormentor by women at workplace does not come easily even today." Examine the statement with substantive examples from India.

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- (c) 'सामाजिक सुरक्षा' क्या है? भारत में सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए अभिनव सुरक्षा उपायों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

What is 'social security'? Examine recent security measures adopted by the Government in India.

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