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Sociology - Strategic Scan

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Landmark: - Behind Hot chips.

POSTAL STUDY MATERIALS - GS, SOCIOLOGY, POLITICAL SCIENCE

Why is Sociology a better optional?**1. Compact Syllabus**

Of all the optional subjects the one and only with most compact syllabus is Sociology. Only three volumes of books by Raja Sir are sufficient enough along with current issues.

2. GS friendly

The main advantage in taking Sociology is that it provides perspective on many contemporary issues that a student has to anyway study in General Studies. A huge part of General Studies is information oriented, though a part of it is analytical. General Studies is vast. Because of its vastness, a student doesn't have time to do any issue in depth. So General Studies preparation tends to be in the nature of acquiring as much information as possible, with little time for reflection. General Studies is normally not the subject in which contemporary issues are discussed at a fundamental level. This inadequacy can be rectified by Sociology.

Sociology studies beyond the immediate & it gives insights into the ways of studying the immediate. 'What is the extent of poverty according to most recent estimate?' is a General Studies question, but 'what structural factors in society perpetuate poverty' is a question in Sociology. In General Studies they may ask recent legislation passed in the sphere of education, in Sociology they will ask, 'whether education is reproducing inequalities.' To conclude, Sociology gives depth to what a student is anyway forced to study, though superficially, in General Studies. Sociology makes General Studies preparation more interesting. With the help of Sociology, analytical questions in GS can be answered easily. In addition to this, social issues mentioned in General Studies syllabus come directly under Sociology.

3. Essay Favor

Sociology is close to General Essay. Doing little more value addition to what

is elaborately done in Sociology facilitates Essay preparation on many topics.

4. Productive to take Stand for questions during Interview

During Interview a student is tested not on the quantum of information he has, but what he perceives of the world and also about his status & role in it. Sociology equips a student to arrive at his own way of framing productive opinions about the issues confronting society.

In every topic it investigates, it is primarily focused on why people are unequal, whether these inequalities are justified, how the institutions perpetuate the social order. Its concern is creation of a just & stable society – at the same debating what is a just society and whether creation of it is ever possible. Its concerns match with that of a student who wants to bring about change towards a better society.

Raja Sir's

Sociology Syllabus

Paper – I

FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIOLOGY

1. Sociology The Discipline:

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

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.

3. Research Methods and Analysis:

- (a) Qualitative and quantitative methods.

- (b) Techniques of data collection.
- (c) Variables, sampling, hypothesis, reliability and validity.

4. Sociological Thinkers:

- (a) Karl Marx- Historical materialism, mode of production, alienation, class struggle.
- (b) Emile Durkheim- Division of labour, social fact, suicide, religion and society.
- (c) Max Weber- Social action, ideal types, authority, bureaucracy, protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism.
- (d) Talcott Parsons- Social system, pattern variables.
- (e) Robert K. Merton- Latent and manifest functions, conformity and deviance, reference groups.
- (f) Mead - Self and identity.

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.

6. Works and Economic Life:

- (a) Social organization of work in different types of society- slave society, feudal society, industrial /capitalist society.
- (b) Formal and informal organization of work.
- (c) Labour and society.

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.

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.

9. Systems of Kinship:

- (a) Family, household, marriage.
- (b) Types and forms of family.
- (c) Lineage and descent.
- (d) Patriarchy and sexual division of labour.
- (e) Contemporary trends.

10. Social Change in Modern Society:

- (a) Sociological theories of social change.
- (b) Development and dependency.
- (c) Agents of social change.
- (d) Education and social change.
- (e) Science, technology and social change.

Paper – II

INDIAN SOCIETY: STRUCTURE AND CHANGE

A. Introducing Indian Society:

- (i) Perspectives on the study of Indian society:
 - (a) Indology (GS. Ghurye).

- (b) Structural functionalism (M N Srinivas).
- (c) Marxist sociology (A R Desai).
- (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.

B. Social Structure:

(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.

(ii) **Caste System:**

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

(iii) **Tribal communities in India:**

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

(iv) **Social Classes in India:**

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

(v) **Systems of Kinship in India:**

- (a) Lineage and descent in India.
- (b) Types of kinship systems.
- (c) Family and marriage in India.
- (d) Household dimensions of the family.
- (e) Patriarchy, entitlements and sexual division of labour.

(vi) **Religion and Society:**

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

C. Social Changes in India:

(i) **Visions of Social Change in India:**

- (a) Idea of development planning and mixed economy.
- (b) Constitution, law and social change.
- (c) Education and social change.

(ii) **Rural and Agrarian transformation in India:**

- (a) Programmes of rural development, Community Development Programme, 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.

(iii) **Industrialization and Urbanisation in India:**

- (a) Evolution of modern industry in India.
- (b) Growth of urban settlements in India.
- (c) Working class: structure, growth, class mobilization.
- (d) Informal sector, child labour.
- (e) Slums and deprivation in urban areas.

(iv) **Politics and Society:**

- (a) Nation, democracy and citizenship.

- (b) Political parties, pressure groups, social and political elite.
- (c) Regionalism and decentralization of power.
- (d) Secularization

(v) **Social Movements in Modern India:**

- (a) Peasants and farmers movements.
- (b) Women's movement.
- (c) Backward classes & Dalit movement.
- (d) Environmental movements.
- (e) Ethnicity and Identity movements.

(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.

(vii) **Challenges of Social Transformation:**

- (a) Crisis of development: displacement, environmental problems and sustainability.
- (b) Poverty, deprivation and inequalities.
- (c) Violence against women.
- (d) Caste conflicts.
- (e) Ethnic conflicts, communalism, religious revivalism.
- (f) Illiteracy and disparities in education.

Unit 1: Gender

(1) **Paper I, Chapter 9, Systems of kinship**

- (a) Family, household, marriage
- (b) Types and forms of family

- (c) Lineage and descent
- (d) Patriarchy and sexual division of labour
- (e) Contemporary trends

(2) Paper 2, Chapter B (v), Systems of kinship in India

- (a) Lineage and descent in India
- (b) Types of kinship systems
- (c) Family and marriage in India
- (d) Household dimensions of the family
- (e) Patriarchy, entitlements and sexual division of labour

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

- Women's movements

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

- Violence against women

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 to 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.

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- (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, Paper 1, 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, Paper1, 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)

Andrew 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

- Social background of Indian nationalism
- Modernization of Indian tradition
- Protests and movements during the colonial period
- Social reforms

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

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

Paper 2, B (iv) Social classes in India

- 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, 2015)
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, Paper 1, 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

- Science, scientific method and critique
- Major theoretical strands of research methodology
- Positivism and its critique
- Fact, value and objectivity
- Non-positivist methodologies

Paper 1, Chapter 3, Research methods and analysis

- 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]

- (a). Explain how sociology has emerged as a distinct discipline based on rationality and Scientific temper.
- (b). Examine ethnomethodological and phenomenological perspectives as critique of positivism.

- (c). Illustrate with example the significance of variables in sociological research.
- (d). Critically analyse Talcott Parsons' conception of 'Pattern Variables'.
- (e). Can we equate 'Poverty' with 'poor living'? Elaborate your answer.

Q2 [20 + 20+ 10 marks]

- (a) 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) Problematise 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's) 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

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