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| Enrolment Number | | | | | | | | | | |
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Total No. of printed pages = 03

Monsoon, 2023
MA Semester Examinations
Sociology of India I

Course Code:MSO23502T

Full Marks – 50

Time – 2 hours

The figure in the margin indicates full marks for the questions.

Answer ALL Questions

Multiple Choice (10x1 mark = 10 marks)

1. Choose the correct answer from the following:
 - i. What characterizes the emergence of sociology in India?
 - a) It originated from ancient Indian scriptures
 - b) It was primarily influenced by European thinkers
 - c) It evolved independently without external influences
 - d) It emerged from the teachings of Chinese philosophers
 - ii. The institutional growth of sociology in India was marked by:
 - a) The establishment of sociology departments in universities and research institutions
 - b) Exclusively private initiatives without any academic backing
 - c) The dominance of political science in academic circles
 - d) A complete absence of formal institutions for sociological studies
 - iii. Which perspective on Indian society emphasizes the significance of caste as a fundamental social institution?
 - a) Structural-functional perspective
 - b) Conflict perspective
 - c) Postmodern perspective
 - d) Symbolic interactionist perspective
 - iv. D.D. Kosambi is known for his contributions to:
 - a) Economic history and Marxist historiography
 - b) Military history and strategic studies
 - c) Linguistics and literary studies
 - d) Art history and architectural studies

- v. Romila Thapar's historical scholarship primarily focuses on:
- a) The Indus Valley Civilization
 - b) The Mauryan Empire
 - c) The Mughal Era
 - d) The British Raj
- vi. Ghurye's approach to understanding Indian society primarily emphasized:
- a) Structural-functional analysis and the significance of caste
 - b) Economic determinism and trade relations
 - c) Religious rituals and spiritual practices
 - d) Linguistic diversity and cultural diffusion
- vii. Louis Dumont's notable work "Homo Hierarchicus" primarily focused on:
- a) The hierarchical nature of Indian society and the significance of purity and pollution
 - b) The egalitarian social structures of ancient Indian tribes
 - c) The influence of Greek philosophy on ancient Indian thought
 - d) The role of trade guilds in shaping ancient Indian commerce
- viii. D.P. Mukerji emphasized the application of Marxist theory to:
- a) Understand cultural heritage and traditional practices in India
 - b) Analyze social stratification and caste hierarchies
 - c) Explore the impact of colonialism on Indian agriculture
 - d) Examine the role of religion in shaping political ideologies
- ix. The traditional caste system in India is primarily based on:
- a) Occupational divisions
 - b) Regional boundaries
 - c) Linguistic differences
 - d) Educational qualifications
- x. The term "Varna" in the Indian caste system refers to:
- a) The division of society into four main classes based on occupation
 - b) Regional variations in cultural practices
 - c) The practice of arranged marriages within the same social group
 - d) Religious pilgrimage sites across India

Answer any TWO of the following: (Word limit 200 to 250)

2x5=10 marks

2. Evaluate the relationship between sociology and social anthropology.
3. Discuss the significance of the "text view" and "field view" in Indian sociology
4. Define the Jajmani system and its functioning within traditional Indian society.
5. Compare and contrast the caste system in India with social stratification systems prevalent in other cultures or regions globally.

Answer any THREE of the following: (Word limit 400 to 500)

3x10= 30 marks

6. Discuss the different phases of development of sociology in India.
7. Discuss the key contributions and methodologies employed by D.D. Kosambi in reconstructing the historical past of ancient India.
8. Discuss M.N. Srinivas's contributions to the structural-functional perspective in Indian sociology, focusing on his concept of 'sanskritization' and its impact on social mobility and change in Indian society.
9. Discuss the historical origins and foundational principles of the caste system in Indian society. How has this system evolved over time, and what are its contemporary implications for social structure and mobility?
10. Write notes on
 - (i) Green revolution (5 marks)
 - (ii) Radhakamal Mukherji's contributions to Indology (5 marks)