## Instructions for the Candidates

1. Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.

2. Answer to short answer/essay type questions are to be given in the space provided below each question or after the questions in the Test Booklet itself.

No Additional Sheets are to be used.

3. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below:

   (i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal and do not accept an open booklet.

   (ii) Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.

4. Read instructions given inside carefully.

5. One page is attached for Rough Work at the end of the booklet before the Evaluation Sheet.

6. If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.

7. You have to return the test booklet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.

8. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.

9. Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.

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### Table: Test Booklet No.

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<th>Instructions for the Candidates</th>
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SOCIOLOGY
समाजशास्त्र

PAPER – III
प्रश्नपत्र – III

Note : This paper is of two hundred (200) marks containing four (4) sections. Candidates are required to attempt the questions contained in these sections according to the detailed instructions given therein.

नोट : यह प्रश्नपत्र दो सौ (200) अंकों का है एवं इसमें चार (4) खंड हैं । अभ्यर्थियों को इनमें समाहित प्रश्नों के उत्तर अलग दिये गये विस्तृत निर्देशों के अनुसार देना है ।
SECTION – I
खंड – I

Note: This section consists of two essay type questions of twenty (20) marks each, to be answered in about five hundred (500) words each. (2 \times 20 = 40 marks)

नोट: इस खंड में बीस-बीस अंकों के दो निबन्धात्मक प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक का उत्तर लगभग पाँच सौ (500) शब्दों में अपेक्षित है। (2 \times 20 = 40 अंक)

1. Analyse the emerging scenario of rural society after the implementation of 73rd constitutional amendment.
   लिहितरूपी संवैधानिक संशोधन के क्रियान्वयन के बाद ग्रामीण समाज के उभरते परिदृश्य का विश्लेषण कीजिये।

   OR
Analyse the role of social structure as a facilitator for development in India.
   भारत में विकास के प्रोत्साहक के रूप में सामाजिक संरचना की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिये।

   OR
Discuss the impact of industrialization on family and social stratification.
   परिवार और सामाजिक स्तरीकरण पर ओप्शनलकीकरण के प्रभावों को विचार करें।

   OR
Write an essay on population as a constraint and as a resource for development.
   नागरिकों के लिए बाधक और संसाधन के रूप में जनसंख्या पर निबन्ध लिखिये।

   OR
Analyse the appropriateness of socialist feminism in the Indian context.
   भारतीय संदर्भ में समाजवादी स्त्रीवाद की उपयुक्तता का विश्लेषण करें।
2. Critically examine the consequences of inclusion of caste in the Census of India.
भारत की जनगणना में जाति को शामिल करने के परिणामों की समीक्षा कीजिये।

**OR / अथवा**

Analyse the impact of globalization on the social relations in Indian society.
भारतीय समाज में सामाजिक सम्बन्धों पर वैश्विकीकरण का प्रभाव का विश्लेषण करें।

**OR / अथवा**

Discuss the social consequences of privatization of higher education.
उच्च शिक्षा के निजीकरण के सामाजिक परिणामों की विवेचना कीजिये।
SECTION – II
खंड – II

Note : This section contains three (3) questions from each of the electives/specializations. The candidate has to choose only one elective/specialization and answer all the three questions from it. Each question carries fifteen (15) marks and is to be answered in about three hundred (300) words. 

Elective – I
Rural Sociology
एथ्षिञ्चक – I
ग्रामीण समाजशास्त्र

3. Clarify the concept of r-urbanism and analyse its appropriateness in understanding Indian rural society.

4. Discuss the main issues of the mode-of-production debate in India.

5. ‘Does rural to urban migration contribute to upward mobility?’ Comment.

Elective – II
Industry and Society
एथ्षिञ्चक – II
उद्योग और समाज

3. In what way did the industrial revolution promote Capitalism? Give suitable examples.


5. Critically examine the limitations of industrial development.

4. Critically examine Myrdal’s theory of underdevelopment with reference to India.

5. Is Gandhian model of development still relevant for India? Give reasons in support of your answer.

OR /

Elective – IV
Population and Society

3. Critically examine the Malthusian theory of population growth.

4. Discuss the consequences of migration at place of origin and at place of destination.

5. Analyse the role of socio-cultural factors in population growth in India.

OR /

Elective – V
Gender and Society

3. Discuss the implications of changing production and reproduction relations for women in India.

4. How far development policies in India have brought about change in gender relations?

5. Can cultural indicators be evolved and standardised to assess the status of women of various social categories in India? Explain.

J-0510  11  P.T.O.
SECTION – III
खंड – III

Note: This section contains nine (9) questions of ten (10) marks, each to be answered in about fifty (50) words.

नोट: इस खंड में दस-दस (10-10) अंकों के नौ (9) प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग पचास (50) शब्दों में अपेक्षित है।

6. What is ‘Social World’ according to Alfred Schutz?
अल्फ्रेड शुट्स के अनुसार ‘सामाजिक जगत’ क्या है?

(9 × 10 = 90 marks)
7. Explain Foucault’s concept of power.
शक्ति के बारे में फूकौ की अवधारणा को व्याख्या कीजिये।

8. Explain the concept of structuration as given by Anthony Giddens.
एंथनी गिडेन्स द्वारा प्रतिपादित संरचनाकरण की अवधारणा को व्याख्या कीजिये।

9. Who authored the report of ‘The People of India’ project? How many communities of India were identified in it? What was its criterion?
‘दी पीपल ऑफ इंडिया’ प्रोजेक्ट की रिपोर्ट किसने लिखी? इसमें भारत के कितने समुदायों की पहचान की गई है? इसका मानक क्या था?
10. Discuss D.P. Mukerji’s Marxian perspective to the study of Indian society.
भारतीय समाज के अध्ययन के बारे में डी.पी. मुकर्जी के मार्क्सवादी परिच्छेद की विवेचना कीजिये।

11. What are the dimensions of caste-based inequalities in contemporary India?
समकालीन भारत में जाति-आधारित असमानताओं के क्या आयाम हैं?
12. Describe factors which are contributing to ecological degradation.
पारिस्थितिक अधोगति में योगदान के कारकों का वर्णन कीजिये।

अपराध और अपघात के बीच अंतर करें।

14. Discuss the concept of modernity as propounded by Yogender Singh.
योगेन्द्र सिंह द्वारा प्रतिपादित आधुनिकता की अवधारणा की विवेचना कीजिये।
SECTION – IV
खंड – IV

Note : This section contains five (5) questions of five (5) marks each based on the following passage. Each question should be answered in about thirty (30) words.

\((5 \times 5 = 25 \text{ marks})\)

Note : इस खंड में निम्नलिखित पाठ्यक्रम पर आधारित पांच (5) प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग तीन (30) सब्जों में अर्पित है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न पांच (5) अंकों का है।

\((5 \times 5 = 25 \text{ अंक})\)

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below it:

Although neo-functionalism may not be a developed theory, Alexander has outlined some of its basic orientations. … neo-functionalism operates with a descriptive model of society that sees society as composed of elements which, in interaction with one another, form a pattern. This pattern allows the system to be differentiated from its environment. Parts of the system are “symbiotically connected”; and their interaction is not determined by some overarching force. Thus, neo-functionalism rejects any monocausal determinism and is open-ended and pluralistic.

Alexander argues that neo-functionalism devotes roughly equal attention to action and order. It thus avoids the tendency of structural functionalism to focus almost exclusively on the macro-level sources of order in social structures and culture and to give little attention to more micro-level action patterns. Neo-functionalism also purports to have a broad sense of action, including not only rational but also expressive action.

…… neo-functionalism retains the structural-functional interest in integration, not as an accomplished fact but rather as a social possibility! It recognizes that deviance and social control are realities within social systems. There is concern for equilibrium within neo-functionalism, but it is broader than the structural-functional concern, encompassing both moving and partial equilibrium. There is a disinclination to see social systems as characterized by static equilibrium. Equilibrium, broadly defined, is seen as a reference point for functional analysis but not as descriptive of the lives of individuals in actual social systems.

…… neo-functionalism accepts the traditional Parsonsian emphasis on personality, culture and social system. In addition to being vital to social structure, the interpenetration of these systems also produces tension that is an ongoing source of both change and control.

Fifth neo-functionalism focuses on social change in the processes of differentiation within the social, cultural and personality systems. Thus, change is not productive of conformity and harmony but rather “individuation and institutional strains”.

**Note:**

यह विश्लेषण नवप्रकारणादेश विकसित सिद्धान्त नहीं है, एलेक्सेंडर ने उसकी कृष्ण-मूलभूत अभिमुखता को रूपरेखा दी है। नवप्रकारणादेश समाज के वर्णनात्मक प्रारूप के साथ परिचालित होता है, जो कि समाज को उन अवधारणाओं से मिलकर बना हुआ देखा है जो एक दूसरे के साथ अंतःक्रिया करते हैं और एक प्रतिमापन बनाते हैं। यह प्रतिमापन व्यवस्था को उसके पर्यावरण से अलग करने देता है। व्यवस्था के भाग, अन्यान्यपोषक रूप से
15. Why is monocausal determinism rejected in neo-functionalism?

16. Why are macro-micro level sources linked in neo-functionalism?
17. How has the concept of equilibrium been viewed in neo-functionalism?
नवप्रकार्यवाद में संतुलन की अवधारणा पर किस प्रकार विचार किया जाता है?

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18. How has change been differently viewed in neo-functionalism?
नवप्रकार्यवाद में परिवर्तन को किस प्रकार भिन्न तरह से देखा गया है?

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19. Explain the differentiation within the social, cultural and personality systems with suitable examples.
सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और व्यक्तित्व व्यवस्थाओं में विभेदीकरण की उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या कीजिये।

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Total Marks Obtained (in words) ...........................................

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Signature & Name of the Coordinator ...............................

(Evaluation) Date .........................................