**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 Text Booklet itself.

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.

---

**SOCIOLGY**

| Number of Questions in this Booklet: 19 |

| Number of Pages in this Booklet: 32 | [Maximum Marks: 200] |

---

**PAPER-III**

**SOCIOLOGY**

**Signature and Name of Invigilator**

1. (Signature) __________________________
   (Name) __________________________

2. (Signature) __________________________
   (Name) __________________________

Roll No. [In figures as per admission card]

Roll No. [In words]

---

**Time:** 2 1/2 hours

---

D-05-10

---

P.T.O.
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। अभ्यार्थियों 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 x 20 = 40 marks)

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

1. Analyse the factors contributing to depeasantization in India.
   भारत में निष्कृष्टकृषि करण की प्रक्रिया में योगदान देने वाले कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिये।

   OR / अथवा

   Does industrialization necessarily lead to capitalism? Comment.
   क्या उद्योगीकृत अस्तित्व रूप से पूर्वजीवाद की ओर प्रवेश करता है? टिप्पणी लिखिए।

   OR / अथवा

   Discuss how development has led to displacement of traditions?
   विकास ने परम्पराओं के विस्तार का ओर किस प्रकार प्रवृत्त किया है? विवेचना कीजिये।

   OR / अथवा

   To what extent has the Indian population policy contributed to the improvement in quality of life?
   भारतीय जनसंख्या नीति ने जीवन की गुणवत्ता के सुधार में किस समय तक योगदान दिया है?

   OR / अथवा

   Bring out the cultural determinants of gender roles in Indian family.
   भारतीय परिवार में लिंगीय भूमिकाओं के सांस्कृतिक निर्धारकों को स्पष्ट रूप से व्यक्त करें।
2. Critically examine the role of religion in the present Indian politics.
बर्तमान भारतीय राजनीति में धर्म की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिये।

**OR**

Discuss the impact of Information-Communication technology on the institutions of marriage and family in India.
भारत में विवाह एवं परिवार की संस्थाओं पर सूचना-संचार प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिये।

**OR**

How has lack of development led to rise of militancy in India? Discuss.
भारत में विकास के अभाव ने किस प्रकार आक्रामक हिंसा को बढ़ाया दिया है? चर्चा कीजिए।
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

3. ‘Jajmani relations are becoming contractual relations.’ Elaborate the contributing factors to this change.

4. ‘Rural leadership is faction-ridden.’ Discuss with suitable examples.

5. How are the recent Peasant Movements different from earlier Peasant Movements? Explain.

OR / अथवा

Elective – II
Industry and Society

3. Critically examine the views of Karl Marx on the role of trade unions in industrial societies.

4. To what extent has the workers’ participation in management improved the quality of industrial relations?


OR / अथवा
3. What are the limitations of the dependency theories of development? Examine Frank’s theory in this regard.

4. Has the State policy of development succeeded in eradicating socio-economic disparities in India? Support your views with suitable examples.

5. Critically examine the socio-cultural barriers in the process of modernisation of India. What are the main socio-economic and cultural challenges in the modernisation process?

OR / अथवा

Elective – IV
Population and Society
संसाधन तथा समाज

3. Analyze Demographic Transition theory in relation to India’s population growth since 1901.

4. Critically examine the effects of declining sex ratio in India.

5. To what extent have the measures taken for population control been effective in checking the population growth in India? Explain.

OR / अथवा

Elective – V
Gender and Society
gत्व तथा समाज

3. Gender being a social construct, can it be changed? Substantiate your answer.

4. Discuss patriarchy as an ideology of oppression. Suggest strategies to deconstruct patriarchy.

5. Can eco-feminism contribute to sustainable development? Elucidate your answer with suitable case studies.
SECTION – III
खंड – III

Note: This section contains nine (9) questions of ten (10) marks, each to be answered in about fifty (50) words. (9 × 10 = 90 marks)

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। (9 × 10 = 90 अंक)


अभिनय कला के बारे में गॉफ्मैन की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए।

7. What is the ‘Crisis of Marxism’ as perceived by Althusser?

‘मार्क्सवाद के संकट’ को जिस प्रकार से अल्तुसर ने समझा, वह क्या है?
8. Explain Derrida’s concepts of signifier and signified.
संकेतक और संकेतित के बारे में देरिदा की अवधारणाओं की व्याख्या कीजिये।
9. What are the major forms of cultural diversities in India?
भारत में सांस्कृतिक विविधताओं के बृहद रूप क्या हैं?

10. Distinguish between the indological perspective propounded by Louis Dumont and G.S. Ghurye.
लुई डंमों और जी.एस. घुर्याः द्वारा प्रस्तुत भारत साक्षरता परिस्थिति के बीच अन्तर कीजिये।
11. Discuss the causes and consequences of domestic violence.

परेलू विद्या के कारण और परिणामों का विवेचना करें।
12. Elaborate the causes of regional disparities in India. 
भारत में क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं के कारणों को विस्तार से बताइये।

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

13. Clarify the meaning of ‘white collar crime’.
‘श्वेत वसन अपराध’ का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिये।

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________
14. What do you mean by indigenisation of sociology?

समाजशास्त्र के स्वदेशीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं?
In Theoretical Logic in Sociology, I (Anthony Giddens) suggested that the positivist persuasion in the social sciences rests on four major postulates. The first is that a radical, epistemological break exists between empirical observations, which are held to be specific and concrete, and non-empirical statements, which are held to be general and abstract. Only because, this break is taken for granted can the second postulate be made: more general and abstract concerns—philosophical or metaphysical—do not have fundamental significance for the practice of an empirically oriented discipline. Third, questions which are of a generalised, abstract and theoretical nature can be evaluated only in relation to empirical observations. This suggests that, whenever possible, theory should be stated in propositional form and further, that theoretical conflicts are decided through empirical tests and crucial experiments. Finally, because these first three postulates supply no ground for structured scientific disagreement, the fourth postulate suggest that scientific development is progressive, that is, linear and cumulative. Differentiation in a scientific field, then, is taken to be the product of specialisation in different empirical domains rather than the result of generalised, non-empirical disagreement about how to explain the same empirical domain.

While these four postulates still accurately reflect the common sense of most practicing social scientists—especially those of the American variety—they have been sharply challenged by the new wave of post-positivist philosophy, history and indeed, sociology of natural science, which has emerged over the last two decades. Whereas the postulates of the positivist persuasion effectively reduce theory to fact, those of the post-positivist position rehabilitate the theoretical. Scientific commitments are not based solely on empirical evidence. As Polanyi convincingly demonstrates, the principled rejection of evidence is the very bedrock upon which the continuity of science depends. Fundamental shifts in scientific belief occur only when empirical changes are matched by the availability of convincing theoretical alternatives. Because such theoretical shifts are often in the background, they are less visible to those engaged in scientific work. It is for this reason that empirical data give the appearance of being concretely induced rather than analytically constructed.
15. What kind of break exists between the empirical and non-empirical observations?

Anunabhitik and gair-anunabhitik (Anunabhitik) prakaran ko bhoj chik prakar ka vihchhed visraman hain?
16. In what form should theory be stated?
सिद्धांत को किस रूप में प्रस्तुत किया जाना चाहिए?

_______________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________

17. What results do the positivist postulates bring to theory?
प्रत्यक्षबादी अभिभाषणों के कारण सिद्धांत में क्या परिणाम देखने को मिलते हैं?

_______________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________

D-05-10 29 P.T.O.
18. How do changes in scientific belief occur?

वैज्ञानिक धारणा में किस प्रकार परिवर्तन उत्पन्न होते हैं?

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

19. Distinguish between positivist and post-positivist approaches to theory.

सिद्धांत के प्रत्यक्षवादी और उत्तर प्रत्यक्षवादी उपायों के बीच अंतर करें।

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

D-05-10 30
Space For Rough Work
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
<th>Marks Obtained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

(in figures) ..........................................

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

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

D-05-10 32