PAPER-III
SOCIOLOGY

Signature and Name of Invigilator
1. (Signature) __________________________ (Name) __________________________
2. (Signature) __________________________ (Name) __________________________

Roll No. __________________________
(In figures as per admission card)

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 32
Number of Questions in this Booklet : 19

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, Roll Number, Phone Number 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, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, 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.

D-05-11

[Maximum Marks : 200]

Number of Questions in this Booklet : 19
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। अभ्यर्थी इनमें समाहित प्रश्नों के उत्तर अलग दिये गये विस्तृत निर्देशों के अनुसार दे।
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 × 20 = 40 Marks)

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

1. Corruption in India is disruptive to social development. Discuss.
कोरोप्शन भारत में सामाजिक विकास के दिशानिर्देशक है। अध्ययन कीजिए।

OR / अथवा

Compulsory primary education to all children up to the age of 15 is necessary for socio-economic progress of Indian society. Argue in favour or against.
15 वर्ष की आयु तक को सभी बच्चों के लिए अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा भारतीय समाज के समाज-आर्थिक उन्नति के लिए आवश्यक है। इसके पक्ष अथवा विपक्ष में विवरण दो।
2. How pauperization has led to depeasantization in rural India? Comment.

How pauperization has led to depeasantization in rural India? Comment.

OR / अथवा

Discuss the factors responsible for the growth and development of Trade Unions in pre-independent India.

Discuss the factors responsible for the growth and development of Trade Unions in pre-independent India.

OR / अथवा

The path of mixed economy takes us nowhere near socio-economic development. Discuss.

The path of mixed economy takes us nowhere near socio-economic development. Discuss.

OR / अथवा

How does internal migration disturb the population structure of India? Discuss with examples.

How does internal migration disturb the population structure of India? Discuss with examples.

OR / अथवा

Evaluate the socio-economic indicators of women’s status in India.

Evaluate the socio-economic indicators of women’s status in India.

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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. *(3 x 15 = 45 Marks)*

Elective – I / विकल्प – I
Rural Sociology / ग्रामीण समाज

3. Discuss in brief various approaches to the study of rural society. ग्रामीण समाज के अध्ययन के लिए विभिन्न गमन-माग को संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए।

4. Discuss about the types of land ownership in rural India. ग्रामीण भारत में भूमि स्वामित्व के प्रकारों का विवेचन कीजिए।

5. Define Jajmani System. Discuss the factors responsible for changes in the Jajmani System. जजमानी प्रथा की परिभाषा दीजिए। जजमानी प्रथा में परिवर्तनों के तत्त्वों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Elective – II / विकल्प – II
Industry and Society / उद्योग एवं समाज

3. Discuss briefly the patterns of industrial bureaucracy. औद्योगिक अधिकारी-तन्त्र के प्रतिमाओं की संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए।

4. Discuss the role of trade unions in maintaining industrial relations. औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों को बनाने रखने में ट्रेड-यूनाईटड की भूमिका को चर्चा कीजिए।

5. Analyse the importance of Hawthorne experiments in understanding human relations in industry. उद्योगों में मानवीय सम्बन्धों को समझने के लिए हॉथवर्न प्रयोगों के महत्त्व का विवेचन कीजिए।

Elective – III / विकल्प – III
Sociology of Development / विकास का समाजशास्त्र

3. Explain how ecology plays an important role in sustainable development. वननीय विकास में परिवर्तन किस प्रकार महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

4. Give a critique of Wallerstein’s understanding of underdevelopment. वॉलरस्टीन के न्यून विकास को बता जाना, इस बारे में गुणों-अवयवों की समीक्षा कीजिए।

5. Did Mahatma Gandhi advocate modernisation of Indian society? Explain in brief. क्या महात्मा गांधी ने भारतीय समाज के आधुनिकीकरण की वकालत की? संक्षेप में स्पष्ट कीजिए।
Elective – IV / विकल्प – IV  
Population and Society / जनसंख्या एवं समाज 
3. Critically examine “Demographic Transition” in India. 
“भारत में जनसंख्या संक्रमण” का सर्वोत्तम परीक्षण कीजिए।

4. Analyse the Statewise variations in Indian Infant Mortality Rate. 
विभिन्न राज्यों में भारतीय शिशु मृत्यु दर में अंतर का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

5. Discuss briefly the problems of population education in India. 
जनसंख्या सम्बन्धी शिक्षा की समस्याओं की संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए।

Elective – V / विकल्प – V  
Gender and Society / लिंग एवं समाज 
3. Explain how culture influences gender role construction in India. 
भारत में संस्कृति किस प्रकार लेगिक भूमिका को संरचना को प्रभावित करती है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

4. Evaluate the factors responsible for gender inequality in India. 
भारत में लेगिक असमानता के लिए जिम्मेदार घटकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

5. Examine the role of self help groups in women empowerment. 
स्वी सशक्तिकरण में स्व-सहायता समूहों की भूमिका की परीक्षा कीजिए।
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 अर्पित किया जाएगा।

6. Explain Peter Berger’s idea of phenomenology.

पीटर बेगर के घटना क्रिया विज्ञान (फॉनोमिनोलॉजी) सम्बन्धी विचार को स्पष्ट करें।

7. Examine Habermass’s views on Neo-Marxism.

हेबर्मास के नव-मार्क्सवाद के विचारों का परीक्षण करें।
8. Explain the concept of structuration.
संरचनाकरण की अवधारणा का वर्णन करें।
9. What contributes to the unity of diverse Indian society?

विविध भारतीय समाज में एकता कैसे आती है?

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सर्वचालक - व्यवहारिक परिदृश्य में श्रीनिवास के योगदान को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

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11. What are the causes for gender inequality in India?

भारत में लेखिक असमानता के क्या कारण हैं?

12. Briefly describe the problems of displaced population.

विस्थापित जनसंख्या की समस्याओं का संक्षिप्त वर्णन कीजिए।
13. Examine the causes for white collar crime in India.

भारत में सफेदपोश अपराध के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए।
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 x 5 = 25 Marks)

In observing the social change going on around him, Durkheim thought that the chaos he discerned was caused by the lack of an appropriate moral order for the conditions newly brought about by the industrial and nationalist revolutions. He reasoned that a new moral order was necessary in order to produce social order under these circumstances. He felt that it was sociology’s task to help discover the principles of social change and social order, and that social theory would then be able to dictate social practice and develop the new moral order.
How should sociologists go about developing this new moral order? This was the same question that Saint-Simon had asked, and Durkheim was impressed with Saint-Simon's work. Saint-Simon was one of the first to argue that morality could be developed scientifically and, like him, Durkheim said that the proper method for sociology was the scientific method.

Durkheim's study of suicide is often held up as a model of scientific research in sociology. In his book, *Suicide*, he compared data from different countries, different religions, different periods of history, different times of the day and year, and so on. There were variations *within* religions as well as *between* religions and between married and unmarried people and the like. Durkheim concluded that suicide was a social phenomenon; it was not caused by individual distress (such as alcoholism or mental illness) or by environmental factors, such as climate, geographical location, or the season of the year. Different social environments exert different amounts of pressure on individuals thus promoting certain kinds of behaviour and inhibiting others. Protestants, for example, are freer of the control of the church than are Catholics; but one of the prices Protestants pay for that increased freedom is an increased probability of suicide. Similarly, when political or economic crises decrease the unity or cohesion of a society, individuals are under less pressure from society's rules and are more likely to commit suicide. In short, the more an individual is integrated into intimate social groups, the lower is the probability that he or she will commit suicide.

Durkheim's premise that social facts are things, makes it possible for sociologists to get outside of what they are looking at – just as the chemist is outside of the test tube – and thus study social life scientifically.
15. What is the reason for chaos in society?
समाज में विश्वसनीयता का क्या कारण है?

16. What is the task of sociology according to Durkheim?
दर्कहैम के अनुसार समाज-शास्त्र का क्या कार्य है?
17. How Durkheim’s study of suicide is considered a model of scientific research in sociology?

18. Under what circumstances a person commits suicide?
19. How suicide is a social phenomenon?
आत्महत्या किस प्रकार सामाजिक संबंध है?

D-05-11  30
Space For Rough Work
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Total Marks Obtained (in words) ..............................................

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

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