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.

[Maximum Marks: 200]
Number of Pages in this Booklet: 32
Number of Questions in this Booklet: 19

PAPER-III
SOCIOLOGY

Signature and Name of Invigilator

1. (Signature) __________________________
   (Name) ____________________________

2. (Signature) __________________________
   (Name) ____________________________

Roll No. __________________________________

[In figures as per admission card]

J-05-11 P.T.O.

Roll No. __________________________________

(In words)

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.

Note: 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 दें।
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 निबन्धात्मक प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक का उत्तर लगभग पंद्रह सौ (500) शब्दों में अपेक्षित है। (2 x 20 = 40 अंक)

1. Emergence of regional forces in India has become a threat to Nation Building. Discuss.
भारत में उभरती क्षेत्रीय शक्तियों राष्ट्रीय निर्माण के लिए खतरा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

OR/अथवा

Empowerment of Dalits and OBCs is a pre-requisite for balanced social development of Indian society. Aruge in favour or against.
दलितों एवं ओ.बी.सी. का सशक्तीकरण भारतीय समाज के संतुलित सामाजिक विकास के लिए पूर्व-अपेक्षित आवश्यकता है। इसके पक्ष अथवा विपक्ष में दीजिए।
2. Discuss the role of Panchayati Raj Institution in the empowerment of women in India. भारत में नारी सशक्तिकरण में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं की भूमिका का विवेचन कीजिए।

OR/अथवा

Evaluate the impact of industry on various facets of society. समाज के विभिन्न पक्षों पर उद्योग के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

OR/अथवा

How do ethnic movements of India act as stumbling blocks for socio-economic development? भारत में नृत्यालय आंदोलन समाज-आर्थिक विकास में किस प्रकार बाधक बनते हैं?

OR/अथवा

Checking maternal mortality is the answer to women’s empowerment and development. Discuss. मात्र मृत्यु दर की रोकथाम नारी सशक्तिकरण एवं विकास का विकल्प है। विवेचन कीजिए।

OR/अथवा

Critically examine the role of Non-governmental organizations in the welfare and development of women in India. भारत में नारी कल्याण एवं विकास में गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं की भूमिका का अलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन 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 / ऐंिििक – I
Rural Sociology
ग्रामीण समाजशास्त्र

3. Give a brief account of any one important peasant studies done in India.
4. Discuss Agrarian class structure in India.
5. Write a brief essay on the trends of changes in Indian rural society.

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

3. Examine the need for informal groups in an organization.
4. Division of labour in an organization leads to productivity – Discuss.
5. Evaluate the impact of industrialization on family in India.

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

3. Is Indian social structure conducive to social development?
4. How does culture help in promoting movements against development in India?

5. Economic growth need not promote human development. Discuss briefly.

Elective – IV / ऐंखिक – IV
Population and Society
जनसंख्या एवं समाज

3. Ageing of population will pose a serious problem for India in 2021. Discuss.

4. Morbidity rates for BIMARO States are not favourable to development – Discuss.

5. Can birth control be an effective policy for population control in India?

Elective – V / ऐंखिक – V
Gender and Society
लिंग एवं समाज

3. Explain the role of patriarchy in perpetuating gender inequality.

4. Discuss the significance of one of the social feminist theories in explaining gender relations.

5. Evaluate the impact of globalization on women’s development in India.
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।

(9 × 10 = 90 Marks)

(9 × 10 = 90 अंक)

6. Explain Garfinkel’s idea of Ethnomethodology.
गार्फिंकल के एथनोमेथडोलॉजी के आन्दोलन सम्बन्धी विचारों को सप्तर्क करें।

7. Examine the concept of Neo-Marxism.
नव-मार्क्सवाद की अवधारणा का परीक्षण करें।
8. Describe briefly the cultural diversity in Indian society.
भारतीय समाज में सांस्कृतिक विभिन्नता का साक्षर विवरण दीजिए।

बी.आर. अम्बेडकर के सबाल्टन सम्बन्धी दृष्टिकोण को सपने कीजिए।

10. Examine the causes for regional disharmony in India.

भारत में क्षेत्रीय असमानता के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए।
11. Describe the nature of environmental pollution in urban India.
भारतीय नगरों में पर्यावरण प्रदूषण के स्वरूप का विवरण दीजिए।

12. What are the factors responsible for modernisation of Indian tradition?
भारतीय परम्परा के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए कौन से तत्त्व जिम्मेदार हैं?
13. What is Indianisation of Sociology?
समाजशास्त्र का भारतीयकरण क्या है?
14. Explain the causes for increasing suicide rate in India.

In Madness and Civilization, Foucault points out that the construction of modern mental illness is quite different from earlier conceptions. Madness is thus historically contingent and not, as you might imagine, a universally recognized condition of unreason in contrast to reason. Furthermore, reason as well as madness is a social construction.

In medieval society, the madman, the fool, or the simpleton was regarded as the “guardian of truth” because “his simpleton’s language which makes for no show
of reason” was in fact “the words of reason” that revealed the truth (Foucault, 1964:14). It was in the seventeenth century that the understanding of madness began to change. Madness became identified with “poverty, … incapacity for work…. inability to integrate with the group.” The transformation was linked to the new importance given to the “obligation to work, and all the ethical values that are linked to labour,” as illustrated in Weber’s The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism. Madness, which before had “floundered about in broad daylight: in King Lear, in Don Quixote,” was now set apart and confined, “bound to reason, to the rules of morality and to their monotonous nights” (1964:64).

In the eighteenth century, madness as unreason resulted in the confinement of the mad: “Madness …. became the paradoxical manifestation of non-being,” and confinement was not to suppress but to “eliminate from the social order, a figure which did not find its place within it” (Foucault, 1961:115). Confinement cements unreason as the “empty negativity of reason”; by confinement, “madness is acknowledged to be nothing” (1961:116). The confined were not simply the demonstrably disturbed but also disruptive people, such as beggars, vagrants and prostitutes, whose behaviour deviated from the bourgeois model of the moral, industrial citizen.
15. How Foucault constructs modern mental illness?
आधुनिक मानसिक रुग्णता की संरचना फोकॉल्ट किस प्रकार करते हैं?

16. Who were considered as guardian of truth in medieval society?
मध्यकालीन समाज में सत्य का अभिमानक किन्हें माना जाता था?
17. In 17\textsuperscript{th} century madness was associated with what?
17वीं शती में पागलता को किससे सम्बन्धित किया जाता था?

18. What were the basis of change in the definition of madness in 18\textsuperscript{th} century?
18वीं शती में पागलता की परिभाषा में अन्तर आने के क्या आधार थे?
19. What are the characteristics of confined people?
परिरह्द व्यक्तियों के लक्षण क्या हैं?
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Signature & Name of the Coordinator .................................

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