

XH-C6: Sociology

C6.1 Sociological Theory

C6.1.1 Classical Sociological Traditions: Emile Durkheim (Social Solidarity, Social Facts, Religion, Functionalism, Suicide, Anomie, Division of Labour, Law; Max Weber (Types of authority, Social action, Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism, Bureaucracy, Ideal type, Methodology); Karl Marx: Class and class conflict, dialectical and historical materialism, capitalism, surplus value, alienation)

C6.1.2 Structural-Functionalism and Structuralism: Bronislaw Malinowski; A.R. Radcliffe-Brown, Talcott Parsons (AGIL, Systems approach), Robert K. Merton (Middle range theory, reference groups, latent and manifest function), Claude Levi Strauss (Myths, Structuralism)

C6.1.3 Hermeneutic and Interpretative Traditions: G.H. Mead, Alfred Schutz (Phenomenology); Harold Garfinkel (Ethnomethodology); Erving Goffman (Symbolic interaction, dramaturgy); Clifford Geertz (Culture, thick description)

C6.1.4 Post-Modernism, Post-Structuralism and Post-Colonialism: Pierre Bourdieu, Michel Foucault, Jurgen Habermas, Anthony Giddens, Frankfurt School

C6.1.5 Conflict theory: Ralf Dahrendorf; C Wright Mills

C6.1.6 Indian Thinkers, M.K. Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar, Radha Kamal Mukherjee, G. S. Ghurye, M.N. Srinivas, Irawati Karve,

C6.2 Research Methodology and Methods

C6.2.1 Conceptualizing Social Reality: Philosophy of Science; Scientific Method and Epistemology in Social Science; Hermeneutic Traditions; Objectivity and Reflexivity in Social Science; Ethics and Politics of research

C6.2.2 Research Design: Reading Social Science Research, Data and Documents; Induction and Deduction; Fact, Concept and Theory; Hypotheses, Research Questions, Objectives

C6.2.3 Quantitative and Qualitative Methods: Ethnography; Survey Method; Historical Method; Comparative Method

C6.2.4 Research Techniques; Sampling; Questionnaire and Schedule; Statistical Analysis; Observation, Interview and Case study; Interpretation, Data Analysis and Report Writing

C6.3 Sociological Concepts

C6.3.1 Sociological Concepts: Social Structure; Culture; Network; Status and Role; Identity; Community; Socialization; Diaspora; Values, Norms and Rules; Personhood, Habitus and Agency; Bureaucracy, Power and Authority; Self and society

C6.3.2 Social Institutions: Marriage, Family and Kinship; Economy; Polity; Religion; Education; Law and Customs

C6.3.3 Social Stratification: Social Difference, Hierarchy, Inequality and Marginalization: Caste and Class; Status and Power; Gender, Sexuality and Disability; Race, Tribe and Ethnicity

C6.3.4 Social Change: Evolution and Diffusion; Modernization and Development; Social Transformations and Globalization; Social Mobility –Sanskritization, Educational and Occupational change

C6.4 Agrarian Sociology and Rural Transformation: Rural and Peasant Society; Caste-Tribe Distinction and Continuum; Agrarian Social Structure and Emergent Class Relations; Land Ownership and Agrarian Relations; Decline of Agrarian Economy, De-Peasantization and Agrarian Change; Agrarian Unrest and Peasant Movements; Feudalism, Mode of production debate; Land reforms; Panchayati Raj; Rural development programmes

and community development; Green revolution and agricultural change; Peasants and farmers movements

C6.5 Family, Marriage and Kinship; Theoretical Approaches: Structural-Functionalist, Alliance and Cultural; Gender Relations and Power Dynamics; Inheritance, Succession and Authority; Gender, Sexuality and Reproduction; Children, Youth and Elderly; Emotions and Family; Emergent Forms of Family; Changing Marriage Practices; Changing Care and Support Systems; Family Laws; Domestic Violence and Crime against Women; Honour Killing

C6.6 Indian Society / Sociology of India: Colonial, Nationalist, Indological perspectives (G.S.Ghurye); Structural-Functional approach (M. N. Srinivas); Dialectical approach (A. R. Desai); Subaltern studies (R. Guha); Non Brahmin perspectives (Phule, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar); Feminist perspectives (Leela Dube, Sharmila Rege); Social Institutions – Family, Kinship, Household, Village and Urban Settings; Social Stratification – Caste, Class, Tribe and Gender; Tradition and Modernity (M.N.Srinivas, Yogendra Singh, Dipankar Gupta); Peasants and agrarian sociology (Andre Beteille, AR Desai, D.N.Dhanagare); Village studies; Communalism and Secularism

C6.7 Social Movements

C6.7.1 Introduction to social movements: Nature, Definitions, Characteristics; Social Movement and Social Change; Types of social movements (Reform, Rebellion, Revival, Revolution, Insurrection, Counter Movement)

C6.7.2 Theories of Social Movements: Structural –functional; Marxist; Resource Mobilization Theory; New Social Movements

C6.7.3 Social Movement in India with specific reference to social basis, leadership, ideology and actions: Peasant movement; Labour movement; Dalit movement; Women’s movement, Environmental movement

C6.7.4 Social Movements, civil society and globalization: Social movement and its relationship with state and civil society; Social movements and impact of globalization: Debates; Issues of citizenship

C6.8 Sociology of Development

C6.8.1 Perspectives on the Study of Development: Definitions and Indices; Liberal, Marxist, and Neo-Marxist Perspectives (Dependency theory, World Systems); Epistemological Critiques of Development

C6.8.2 State and Market: Institutions and ideologies: Planned Development and Society; Globalisation and Liberalization

C6.8.3 The Micro-Politics of Development: Transforming Communities: Maps and Models; Knowledge and Power in Development; Re-inventing Development: Subaltern Movements; Post-colonial development; Decentralization and devolution; Participatory approaches

C6.8.4 Sustainable development: Post-sustainable development; Development, violence and inequality; Post-structural perspectives (Escobar); Alternative development paradigms; Feminist critique; Human development

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XH-C6: Sociology (60 marks)

Q1. to Q12. are MCQ where only one answer is correct. Each question carries one mark.

Q1. The book 'Madness and Civilization' was written by

- (A) Robert.K.Merton.
- (B) G.H.Mead.
- (C) Max Weber.
- (D) Michel Foucault.

Q2. The Appiko movement is

- (A) a religious cult.
- (B) a reformative social movement.
- (C) a peoples science movement.
- (D) an environmental movement.

Q3. Habitus is a concept popularized by

- (A) Emile Durkheim.
- (B) Alice Thorner.
- (C) Pierre Bordieu.
- (D) Anthony Giddens.

Q4. The law in India that deals with inter-caste and inter-religion marriages enacted in 1954 is

- (A) The Special Marriage Act.
- (B) Section 377.
- (C) The Indian Marriage Act.
- (D) Inter Faith Marriages Act.

- Q5. When incompatible role demands are placed on a person by two or more statuses (with attached roles) held at the same time, it is referred to as
- (A) Role Conflict.
 - (B) Deliberate Socialization.
 - (C) Cultural Conflict.
 - (D) Cultural Strain.
- Q6. Which of the following sociologists studied why some peasant movements were 'peaceful or constitutional agitations' while others were 'insurrectionary or rebellious'?
- (A) A.R.Desai
 - (B) Veena Das
 - (C) Satish Deshpande
 - (D) D.N.Dhanagare
- Q7. Consanguineal, Affinal and Social are types of:
- (A) Family.
 - (B) Caste.
 - (C) Kinship.
 - (D) Clan.
- Q8. With which sociological theory of development are the concepts of 'core' and 'periphery' associated?
- (A) Dependency Theory
 - (B) Systems Theory
 - (C) World Systems Theory
 - (D) Structuration Theory

- Q9. Who introduced the “Historical-Comparative” approach to Sociological research?
- (A) Karl Marx
 - (B) Max Weber
 - (C) Emile Durkheim
 - (D) Auguste Comte
- Q10. PESA Act stands for
- (A) Panchayats (Extension to States) Autonomy
 - (B) Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas)
 - (C) Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Tribe Areas)
 - (D) Provision for Extension to Scheduled Areas (Panchayats)
- Q11. Which one of the following perspectives theorize the institution of family as being characterised by hierarchy, oppression and unequal power relations?
- (A) Functionalist Perspective
 - (B) Conflict Perspective.
 - (C) Symbolic Interactionist Perspective
 - (D) Systems perspective
- Q12. Honour killings as a form of punishment aims to protect and reaffirm the collective conscience in the face of acts which question its sanctity. This type of punishment is more a characteristic of _____ solidarity.
- (A) Organic
 - (B) Anomic
 - (C) Mechanical
 - (D) Fatalistic

Q13. to Q20. are MSQ type, where one or more answers are correct. Each question carries one mark.

Q13. Folkways and Mores are

- (A) folk art forms.
- (B) informal or unwritten rules of a society.
- (C) informal norms of a society.
- (D) forms of totem worship.

Q14. In his book “Distinction – A Social Critique of the Judgement of Taste”, Bourdieu states that the consumption field is a site of struggle over the definitions of different types of culture. These include legitimate culture, and

- (A) Mass culture.
- (B) Low-brow and Mass culture.
- (C) Middlebrow culture.
- (D) Popular culture.

Q15. Which of these is / are NOT parts of TalcottParsons’ four functional imperatives in his AGIL model?

- (A) Action
- (B) Goal Attainment
- (C) Interaction
- (D) Latency

Q16. Which of the following can be associated with the work of the sociologist Sharmila Rege?

- (A) Masculinization of Dalithood
- (B) Dalit-Feminist Standpoint
- (C) Patriarchal-Savarna Standpoint
- (D) Bahujan-Feminist Standpoint

Q17. Which of these is or are NOT examples of a New Social Movement?

- (A) Labour movement
- (B) Workers Movement
- (C) LGBTQ+ movement
- (D) Environmental movement

Q18. Which of the following is or are NOT characteristics of Legitimacy?

- (A) Consent of the people
- (B) Threat of Violence
- (C) Coercive action
- (D) Justification to exercise power

Q19. Which of these terms are associated with Auguste Comte?

- (A) Social Physics
- (B) Positivism
- (C) Phenomenology
- (D) Structural-Functionalism

Q20. Which one or more of the following are amongst the four types of caste stratification that Yogendra Singh conceptualized?

- (A) Cultural universalistic
- (B) Cultural particularistic
- (C) Functional universalistic
- (D) Functional particularistic

Q21. to Q30. are MCQ type, where only one answer is correct. Each question carries two marks.

Q21. Which of the following sociological perspectives view society as a system of interdependent and coordinated parts?

- (A) Functionalism
- (B) Conflict theory
- (C) Symbolic interactionism
- (D) Structuralism

Q22. The principle of 'status summation' is associated with

- (A) the closed system of caste stratification.
- (B) the achievements of an individual.
- (C) the idea of westernization.
- (D) the gap between ideal and real culture.

Q23. The Sachar Committee was set up to

- (A) address the issues of housing the poor in India.
- (B) probe into the Thoothukudi police firing.
- (C) study the social, economic and educational conditions of Muslims in India.
- (D) examine the centre-state relationships on various portfolios and suggest changes.

Q24. Triangulation is a

- (A) statistical package for the social sciences.
- (B) combination of several research methods to study the same phenomenon.
- (C) form of descriptive research.
- (D) technique of cybernetic analysis.

- Q25. For sociologists, attempting to understand or explain 'why' things go wrong (eg. crime, discrimination) is a
- (A) social problem.
 - (B) grand theory problem.
 - (C) sociological problem.
 - (D) social action problem.
- Q26. According to C. Wright-Mills the method of 'Sociological Imagination' makes a distinction between
- (A) 'the personal troubles of milieu' and 'the public issues of social structure'.
 - (B) 'the private troubles of milieu' and 'the public issues of social structure'.
 - (C) 'the personal troubles of milieu' and 'the inequality issues of social structure'.
 - (D) 'the individual troubles of milieu' and 'the national issues of a society'.
- Q27. In the film "Rocket Singh – Salesman of the Year", Rocket Singh refuses to pay bribes to meet sales targets, and is hence demoted, humiliated and ridiculed by his office boss and colleagues. This is an example of
- (A) Role Strain.
 - (B) Role Conflict.
 - (C) Status Conflict.
 - (D) Ascribed Status
- Q28. According to Peter Berger, if crime and revolution are 'social' problems, the 'problems' for the sociologist would be _____ and _____ respectively.
- (A) Government and Law
 - (B) Society and Law
 - (C) Law and Government
 - (D) Police and Law

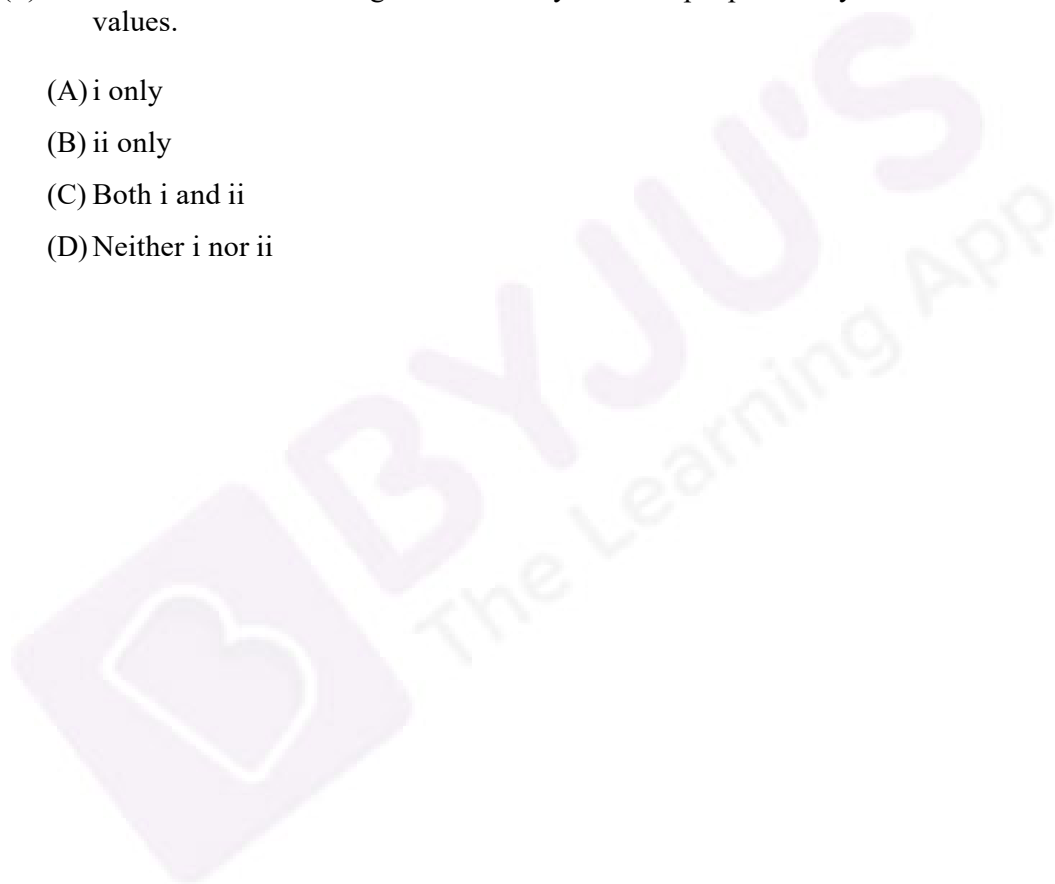
Q29. Defining cultures as “webs of significance”, Clifford Geertz states that in understanding the term ‘culture’ we need to sort out the “_____”

- (A) Structures of Signification.
- (B) Functions of Signification.
- (C) Models of social functioning.
- (D) Modes of Structuration.

Q30. Which of the following is true regarding Charismatic leaders?

- (i) Charismatic leaders might occasionally undermine the Rule of Law.
- (ii) Charismatic leaders might occasionally mobilise people to defy democratic values.

- (A) i only
- (B) ii only
- (C) Both i and ii
- (D) Neither i nor ii



Q31. to Q40. are MSQ type, where one or more answers are correct. Each question carries two marks.

Q31. Voluntary action for social change are

- (A) mainly developmental in nature.
- (B) merely awareness building activities for the public.
- (C) purely political endeavours to influence policy making.
- (D) None of the other options

Q32. In Marx's view, the source(s) of all value is / are

- (A) Labour.
- (B) Nature.
- (C) Capital.
- (D) Nature and Capital.

Q33. Which of the following is or are NOT features or characteristics of caste as a system of social hierarchy?

- (A) Achieved Status
- (B) Purity and pollution norms
- (C) Exogamy
- (D) Occupational association

Q34. Munib Rehaan was not interested in higher studies, but enrolled for a Ph.D in Wisconsin University as his girlfriend was studying there. This is an example of _____ type of social action.

- (A) Traditional-Rational
- (B) Purposive-Rational
- (C) Emotional
- (D) Affective

Q35. The Gujarat riots of 2002 are widely perceived as revenge for the Godhra train burning incident. According to Durkheim revenge killings indicate a belief in

- (A) Restitutive law.
- (B) Repressive law.
- (C) Restorative law.
- (D) Retributive law.

Q36. Which of the following term or terms are associated with Karl Marx's theory of alienation?

- (A) Estrangement
- (B) Normlessness
- (C) Surplus value
- (D) Species-essence

Q37. Which of the criteria given below fits / fits the definition of a "dominant caste" as given by M N Srinivas?

- (A) Political Power
- (B) High position in the caste hierarchy
- (C) Presence of gendered division of labour
- (D) Belongs to non twice-born caste

Q38. Read the excerpt from an article by Andre Beteille and answer the question below.

“Srinivas became the leading advocate of the field-view and the sociological approach, by which he meant an approach based on a careful and methodical examination of observed or observable facts. It does not treat religion as being either completely autonomous or as invariant, eternal and unchanging. Religious beliefs and practices vary and change, and this has to be examined in relation to variation and change in the structure of society. No religion operates independently of specific social arrangements, and Srinivas set out to show the two-way relationship between religion and social structure. This approach does not always find favour with religious believers. Which of the following statements can be said to be true from a reading of the above excerpt?”

- (A) Religion operates independently of specific social arrangements.
- (B) There is a two-way relationship between the social structure and religion.
- (C) Sociology does not treat religion as unchanging.
- (D) Sociologists believe that religion is pure.

Q39. Read the passage below by Margaret Mead and answer the question below.

"I concentrated upon the girls of the community. I spent the greater part of my time with them. I studied most closely the households in which adolescent girls live. I spent more time in the games of children than in the councils of their elders. Speaking their language, eating their food, sitting barefoot and cross-legged upon the pebbly floor, I did my best to minimize the differences between us and to learn to know and understand all the girls of three little villages on the coast of the little island of Tau, in the Manu'a Archipelago."

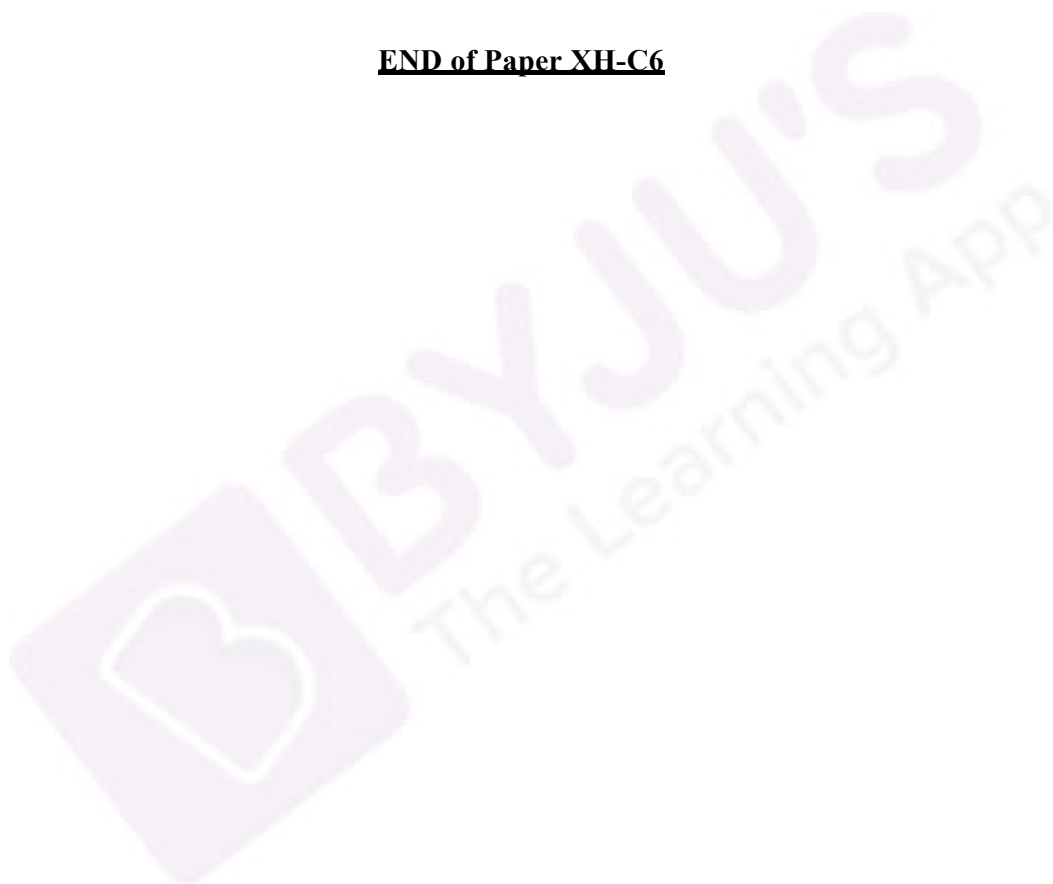
Which methodologies or research techniques are reflected in the above passage?

- (A) Participant observation
- (B) Survey research
- (C) Semi-structured interview
- (D) Ethnography

Q40. Which of the following sentences represent Erving Goffman's dramaturgical perspective?

- (A) Social life is a 'drama' performed by 'groups' of participants.
- (B) Social life is a 'performance' carried out by 'teams' of participants.
- (C) Performance takes place in the 'front stage', 'back stage', and 'off stage'.
- (D) We imagine how others perceive us and respond to our feeling of their judgment of us.

END of Paper XH-C6



ANSWER KEY: XH-C6: Sociology

Q. No.	Type	Section	Key	Marks
1	MCQ	XH-C6	D	1
2	MCQ	XH-C6	D	1
3	MCQ	XH-C6	C	1
4	MCQ	XH-C6	A	1
5	MCQ	XH-C6	A	1
6	MCQ	XH-C6	D	1
7	MCQ	XH-C6	C	1
8	MCQ	XH-C6	C	1
9	MCQ	XH-C6	B	1
10	MCQ	XH-C6	B	1
11	MCQ	XH-C6	B	1
12	MSQ	XH-C6	C	1
13	MSQ	XH-C6	B, C	1
14	MSQ	XH-C6	C, D	1
15	MSQ	XH-C6	B, C	1
16	MSQ	XH-C6	A, B	1
17	MSQ	XH-C6	A, B	1
18	MSQ	XH-C6	B, C	1
19	MSQ	XH-C6	A, B	1
20	MSQ	XH-C6	A, B	1
21	MCQ	XH-C6	A	2
22	MCQ	XH-C6	A	2
23	MCQ	XH-C6	C	2
24	MCQ	XH-C6	B	2
25	MCQ	XH-C6	C	2
26	MCQ	XH-C6	A	2
27	MCQ	XH-C6	A	2
28	MCQ	XH-C6	C	2
29	MCQ	XH-C6	A	2
30	MCQ	XH-C6	C	2
31	MSQ	XH-C6	A, B	2
32	MSQ	XH-C6	A, B	2
33	MSQ	XH-C6	A, C	2
34	MSQ	XH-C6	C, D	2
35	MSQ	XH-C6	B, D	2
36	MSQ	XH-C6	A, D	2
37	MSQ	XH-C6	A, B	2
38	MSQ	XH-C6	B, C	2
39	MSQ	XH-C6	A, D	2
40	MSQ	XH-C6	B, C	2