## 2007

## **SOCIOLOGY**

PAPER—III

Full Marks: 100

Time: 4 hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable

# Write the answers to Questions of each Half in separate books

### **FIRST HALF**

Answer Q.No.5 and any two from the rest

- 1. Discuss in brief the different facets of structural approach as developed by Indian sociologist in understanding Indian society.

  15
- 2. What, according to A.R. Desai, are the major limitations of the main stream Indian sociology? 15
- 3. Discuss, after Ranajit Guha, the scope and characteristics of sub-altern politics.

- 4. Discuss the importance of religion in understanding civil society in India.
- 5. Answer, in brief, any four questions of the following: 5x4
  - (a) What are the basic arguments of indological approach?
  - (b) What do you mean by ethnosociology?
  - (c) What, for T.K. Oommen, is the nature of civil society in India?
  - (d) What do you mean by sub-altern?
  - (e) What is culturological approach?
  - (f) What is Ramkrishna Mukherjee's approach in understanding Indian society?
  - (g) What is dialectical approach?

#### SECOND HALF

Answer Q.No.10 and any two from the rest

- 6. Define class. Compare and contrast Marxian and Weberian notion of class.
- 7. Write a note on the nature of gender inequality in India.

- 8. Examine the nature and types of social inequality in India.
- 9. Differentiate between caste and class. What is the nature of relationship between the two in India today?
- 10. Answer, in brief, any four questions of the following:  $5 \times 4$ 
  - (a) Write a short note on the concept of purity and pollution.
  - (b) Define the term reurbanization with suitable examples.
  - (c) Distinguish between Gender and Sex.
  - (d) Briefly explain how dowry is a growing menance in the country.
  - (e) What are the major causes of divorce in India?
  - (f) What is meant by the politics of identity? What are its implications?
  - (g) Write a note on village as a form of social organisation.

PG/I/SOC/III/07 MV—150