

STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI – 600 086
(For candidates admitted from the academic year 2023 – 2024)

B.A DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024
BRANCH III - SOCIOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER

COURSE : MAJOR CORE
PAPER : DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN SOCIAL THOUGHT
SUBJECT CODE : 23SC/MC/DI24
TIME : 3 HOURS **MAX. MARKS: 100**

Q. No.	SECTION A Answer all the questions (Fill in/ T or F/ Match/ One word (All questions to be answered in a word each) (20 x1=20 marks)	CO	KL
1	Kautilya's treatise _____ contains data about his country and its people	1	1
2	_____ data by government agencies had substantial sociological value.	1	1
3	The development of Indian Sociological thought was linked to Indian Renaissance of which the most prominent figure was 1. Warren Hastings 2. Mahatma Gandhi 3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy 4. Lord Curzon	1	1
4	The first University to start teaching Sociolgy in India in 1914 was the University of Bombay. True/ False	1	1
5	Ghurye describes caste as a form of social organization that is unique to Indian civilization. True/ False	1	1
6	Ghurye wanted the tribes of Central India to be integrated through _____ as he felt contact with the Hindus would enhance their status	1	1
7	According to Ghurye, an urban planner must tackle the problems of 1. Sufficient supply of grocery 2. Proper burial grounds 3. Traffic congestion 4. Indebtedness	1	1
8	Match the authors with their books 1. M.N Srinivas - Family in India 2. G.S Ghurye - Indian Villages 3. B.R Ambedhkar - Caste and Race in India 4. Irvathi Karve - The Untouchables	1	1

9	A caste may be said to be “dominant” when it preponderates numerically over the other castes, and when it also wields preponderant economic and political power. True/ False	1	1
10	Srinivas believed that _____ were the best way to learn about Indian society, culture, and civilization.	1	1
11	A low caste was able, in a generation or two, to rise to a higher position in the hierarchy by adopting vegetarianism and teetotalism and by ritual and pantheon. 1. Brahminisation 2. Sanskritization 3. Modernization 4. Westernization	1	1
12	In India, Nationalism evolved as result of a combination of objective factors and subjective factors when the Indian people were political subjects of the British Empire. True/ False	1	1
13	A.R Desai highlights the nature of the _____ village community lacking private property in land, which was the key component in the agrarian system in pre-British India.	1	1
14	Social change as such need not necessarily imply _____ according to Yogendra Singh	1	1
15	The process of becoming a modern society is called Modernisation. The defining features of such modern society is: 1. Emergence of Feminism 2. Totalitarianism and communism 3. Rise of dictatorship 4. Heavier dependence on technological innovation	1	1
16	The principal focus of A.R Desai’s work is the capitalist transformation of India and the role of the State as a prime mover in this process. True/ False	1	1
17	Prior to the British government, political power was typically taken by powerful _____ community.	1	1
18	_____ technology, led ultimately to the growth of urban centres.	1	1
19	This method is used to study the different types of groups in order to determine the factors that lead to similarities and differences in specified patterns of behavior 1. Historical method 2. Comparative method 3. Experimental method 4. Observation method	1	1
20	As a research method, a _____ collects data from subjects who respond to a series of questions about behaviours and opinions, often in the form of a written questionnaire	1	1

Q. No.	SECTION B Answer any four questions out of the six questions in about 100 words each (4 x 5=20 marks)	CO	KL
21	Write a short note on the proto-professional stage of Sociology prior to the 20 th century	2	2
22	Assimilation was the best means of transformation of the status of tribes according to Ghurye- substantiate.	2	2
23	Outline M.N Srinivas's views on Nation building in the context of social change in modern India.	2	2
24	Highlight the theoretical framework of peasant struggles by A.R.Desai.	2	2
25	Give a critical note on cultural changes in India post Independence	2	2
26	Trace the transformation of Indian society after India's independence	2	2
Q. No.	SECTION C Answer any two questions one from each subdivision in about 1000 words each (2 x 20 = 40 marks)	CO	KL
27 a)	Discuss the Diagnostic approach in Indian Sociology. (OR)	3	K3
27 b)	Elaborate on the process of Rural-Urbanization with suitable examples		
28 a)	Explain the various phases of Indian Nationalism according to A.R Desai (OR)	4	K4
28 b)	Discuss Modernisation of Indian Tradition.		
Q. No.	SECTION D Answer any two out of the four questions in 500 words each. (2 x 10 = 20 marks)	CO	KL
29.	Discuss the dimensions of Sociology in India, Sociology of India and Sociology for India.	5	K5
30.	Highlight the features of caste system as envisaged by G.S Ghurye	5	K5
31.	Explain the importance of caste in creating and managing social ties in a village	5	K5
32.	Elaborate on the main factors that facilitated capitalist development in India.	5	K5
