INSTRUCTIONS

Answer must be written in the medium specified in the Admission Certificate issued you, which must be stated clearly on the cover of the answer book in the space provided for the purpose. No marks will be given for the answers written in a medium other than that specific in the Admission Certificate.

Candidates should attempt Question 1 & 5 which are compulsory, and any three of the remaining questions, selecting at least one from each section.

All questions carry equal marks.

Parts of the same question must be answered together and must not be interposed between answers to other questions.
SECTION A

1. Answer the following questions in not more than 200 words 20×3=60
(a) Dominant caste.
(b) Yogendra Singh’s understanding of social change in India.
(c) Social reforms.

2. (a). The Colonial understanding of the Indian Village has been critiqued by later Indian sociologists. Comment. 30

2. (b) Critically analyze to what extent the land reforms could bring about a change in the agrarian relations, in rural India 30

3. (a) Louis Dumont’s understanding of the Indian caste system has been considered as narrow because of his idea of ‘hierarchy’ as the organizing principle of the caste system. Comment. 30

3. (b) Critically analyze the ‘field-view’ and the ‘book-view’ approach to Village study. 30

4. (a) The agrarian social structure of India can be understood through an overlap of caste and class. Critically analyze 30

4. (b) Untouchability as a social reality persists but has been understood differently by different Perspectives. Comment. 30

SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions in not more than 200 words. 20×3=60
(a) Oriental writings on Indian society.
(b) Tribal protests and revolts in the colonial period.
(c) M.N.Srinivas’s understanding of the Indian social structure.
6. (a) Much of the present concerns, issues, and problems of the Indian tribal communities can be traced to the early colonial policies of the British administrators. Critically analyze.

6. (b) Andre Beteille’s views on the Indian caste system is considered to be the most dynamic. Critically analyze.

7. (a) The understanding of the Indian society as given by G.S.Ghurye was a response to the then prevalent notions of the Indian social reality. Comment.

7. (b) ‘There would come a stage in the evolution of society, when science would completely replace religion’. Comment.

8. (a) Compare and contrast G.S.Ghurye and M.N.Srinivas’s perspectives on the Indian caste system.

8. (b) The Marxist understanding of the Indian social reality both of the past and the present has been critiqued by many as one-sided and pessimistic. Comment.