



Date: 30-04-2025

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

Time: 09:00 AM - 12:00 PM

SECTION A – K1 (CO1)

	Answer ALL the questions	(5 x 1 = 5)
1	True or False	
a)	The “field view” of Indian society as an academic approach emerged largely in the post-independence era in India.	
b)	Asiatic society of Bengal (1784) was established by the East India Company for administrative purposes.	
c)	Babasaheb Ambedkar argued that graded inequality is the fundamental principle of caste system in India.	
d)	Westernization as a process of social change in India happened only during the colonial period under the British regime.	
e)	The physical, social and emotional ‘commons’ of Indian villages undergo very limited social change in contemporary times.	

SECTION A – K2 (CO1)

	Answer ALL the questions	(5 x 1 = 5)
2	Match the following	
a)	G. S. Ghurye	- Approach of Little and Great Traditions
b)	Robert Redfield	- Ethnographic Survey of Bengal
c)	Herbert Risely	- Founder of Indian Sociological Society
d)	Andre Beteille	- Notion of ‘Little Community’
e)	Milton Singer	- Changing Patterns of Stratification in a Tanjore Village

SECTION B – K3 (CO2)

	Answer any THREE of the following in 400 words each.	(3 x 10 = 30)
3	Identify the key aspects of Indological approach to the study of India.	
4	Apply your sociological imagination on the idea of ‘desanskritization’.	
5	Demonstrate how sociology understands caste in India.	
6	Articulate your understanding of the concept of ‘Brahmanical Patriarchy’.	
7	Identify and elaborate on any two important aspects of social life in Indian villages.	

SECTION C – K4 (CO3)

	Answer any TWO of the following in 600 words each.	(2 x 12.5 = 25)
8	Examine the concept of ‘Sect’ with examples from local religions in India.	
9	Inspect the nature of changes taking place in the internal structure of agrarian economy of rural India.	
10	Analyse the idea of ‘Secularism’ in Indian context.	
11	Make a comparison of orthogenetic and heterogenetic sources of social change in India.	

SECTION D – K5 (CO4)

	Answer any ONE of the following in 800 words	(1 x 15 = 15)
12	Estimate the sociological relevance of the notion of ‘purity’ and ‘pollution’ in Indian traditions.	
13	Critically analyse the construct of ‘Hinduism’ as a unified, monolithic religion.	

SECTION E – K6 (CO5)

	Answer any ONE of the following in 1000 words	(1 x 20 = 20)
14	Discuss on the social anthropological constructions of Indian village by considering the gradual replacement of “book view” with the “field view” on Indian society.	
15	Elaborate on the close relationship between social exclusion and economic discrimination in contemporary India.	
