



Date: 26-04-2025

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

Time: 01:00 PM - 04:00 PM

SECTION A – K1 (CO1)

	Answer ALL the questions	(5 x 1 = 5)
1	Fill in the blanks	
a)	The field of _____ study how humans use the material world, largely drawing on insights and theories from ethnographic data from societies of earlier era.	
b)	Leela Fernandes proposes the concept of _____ to capture the experiences and imaginations associated with Indian middle class.	
c)	_____ conception of human action does not acknowledge any impact of social structure and social relations on production, distribution or consumption.	
d)	According to Weber, _____ is the most abstract and impersonal element that exists in human life.	
e)	Economic sociology examines consumption as a _____, rather than simply a matter of individual preferences.	

SECTION A – K2 (CO1)

	Answer ALL the questions	(5 x 1 = 5)
2	Match the following	
a)	Karl Polyani	- Social consequences of Division of Labour
b)	Thorstein Veblen	- Institutionalization of Rational Myths
c)	Emile Durkheim	- Fictitious Commodities
d)	Meyer and Rowan	- Social Life of Money
e)	Nigel Dodd	- Conspicuous consumption

SECTION B – K3 (CO2)

	Answer any THREE of the following in 400 words each.	(3 x 10 = 30)
3	Apply Smelser's definition of Economic Sociology to identify various perspectives, variables, and models that are central to the discipline.	
4	Identify the three models of reciprocatative exchanges as elaborated by Marshall Sahlins.	
5	Briefly outline the main contributions of Max Weber to Economic Sociology, focusing on his concept of 'rationalization'.	
6	Show how Mauss's analysis of the gift can be applied to critique the commodification of social relationships in modern consumer culture.	
7	Illustrate an example to show how the morality of kinship is often extended non-kins in the context of business and trust relations.	

SECTION C – K4 (CO3)

	Answer any TWO of the following in 600 words each.	(2 x 12.5 = 25)
8	The Sociology of Money critiques the utilitarian paradigm of a single, neutral, and rationalizing market money. Analyze with examples.	
9	Examine the idea of ‘embeddedness’ as used by Granovetter in his theory on economic action. How does it differ from both oversocialized and undersocialized views of human action?	
10	Deconstruct how global economic forces interact with local social structures to generate new forms of economic inequality.	
11	“Economic behaviour is embedded in concrete social relations”. Analyze the statement by drawing arguments from Harish Damodaran’s work “India’s New Capitalists”.	

SECTION D – K5 (CO4)

	Answer any ONE of the following in 800 words	(1 x 15 = 15)
12	“Economic sociologists tend to consider economic rationality as an institutionalized value.” Justify.	
13	“Caste and class are two sides of the same coin, entangled and reinforcing each other in manifold ways in contemporary India.” Critically assess the statement.	

SECTION E – K6 (CO5)

	Answer any ONE of the following in 1000 words	(1 x 20 = 20)
14	Estimate the argument that economic sociology provides a more nuanced understanding of economic phenomena than traditional economics.	
15	“The idea of cosmopolitanism is embedded in the constructs of ‘middle class’ and ‘world citizens’.” Discuss in detail.	
