

SOCIOLOGY

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

General Instructions :

- (i) *There are 29 questions in all.*
- (ii) *All questions are compulsory.*
- (iii) *Question Nos. 1-14 are of 2 marks each to be answered in about 30 words.*
- (iv) *Question Nos. 15-26 are of 4 marks each to be answered in about 75 words.*
- (v) *Question Nos. 27-29 are of 8 marks each to be answered in about 200 words.*
- (vi) *Answer should be precise and to the point.*

QUESTION PAPER CODE 62/1

1. State two elements of unity in India. 2
2. What is meant by communalism in India ? 2
3. State two objectives of National Population Policy. 2
4. What is meant by dependency ratio ? 2
5. What is understood by male-female ratio ? 2
6. What is the meaning of kinship ? 2
7. What is understood by baptism ? 2
8. What is 'madarsa' ? 2
9. What do you understand by bureaucracy ? 2
10. Define tradition. 2
11. What is the meaning of 'Rayatwari' ? 2
12. What are the two major objectives of 'Panchayats' ? 2
13. What is a movement ? 2

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 14. | What is understood by juvenile delinquency ? | 2 |
| 15. | Define caste. List the main features of caste. | 4 |
| 16. | Explain 'Nai-Talim'. | 4 |
| 17. | Explain the concept of modernization. | 4 |
| 18. | Discuss the impact of mass-media on politics in India. | 4 |
| 19. | Describe the role of education in social change. | 4 |
| 20. | Discuss the impact of Freedom Movement on caste system in India. | 4 |
| 21. | Explain secularization and its importance in India. | 4 |
| 22. | Highlight the significance of social movements. | 4 |
| 23. | Explain the impact of land-reforms in India. | 4 |
| 24. | Explain white-collar crime. | 4 |
| 25. | Discuss rural-urban nexus in India. | 4 |
| 26. | Describe the role of Planning Commission in India. | 4 |
| 27. | Discuss the problems of Scheduled Tribes in India. | 8 |

OR

Discuss the problems of women in India.

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|---|
| 28. | Discuss unity and diversity in India. | 8 |
|-----|---------------------------------------|---|

OR

Explain the forces which 'threaten unity' in India.

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 29. | Discuss the historical approach for studying Indian society. | 8 |
|-----|--|---|

OR

Describe the cultural approach for studying Indian society.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 62

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | What is understood by 'unity' in India ? | 2 |
| 2. | What is meant by community ? | 2 |

3. State two objectives of National Population Policy. 2
4. What is meant by crude birth-rate ? 2
5. What is understood by male-female ratio ? 2
6. What is the meaning of family ? 2
7. What is understood by baptism ? 2
8. What is the meaning of 'maktab' ? 2
9. What do you understand by bureaucracy ? 2
10. Define tradition. 2
11. What is the meaning of 'Rayatwari' ? 2
12. What are the two major objectives of 'Panchayats' ? 2
13. What is revolution ? 2
14. What is understood by juvenile delinquency ? 2
15. Define Tribe. List the main features of tribes. 4
16. Discuss R.N. Tagore's views on education. 4
17. Explain the concept of westernization. 4
18. Discuss the impact of mass-media on society. 4
19. Describe the role of education in social change. 4
20. Discuss the impact of Freedom Movement on religion in India. 4
21. Explain secularization and its significance in India. 4
22. Highlight the main features of social movements. 4
23. Discuss land reforms in India. 4
24. Explain white-collar crime. 4
25. Discuss rural development in India. 4
26. Describe the role of Planning Commission in India. 4

27. Discuss the problems of Scheduled Castes in India. 8

OR

Discuss the status of women in India.

28. Discuss unity and diversity in India. 8

OR

Explain the forces which 'threaten unity' in India.

29. Explain Indological approach. 8

OR

Explain historical approach.

Marking Scheme — Sociology

General Instructions

1. Examiner should adhere to the Marking Scheme.
2. Examiner to go through the Marking Scheme carefully before commencing evaluation.
3. All factors have been considered while drafting the MS, thus there is no need for further moderation.
4. In the questions which are general in nature, the examiner may take into consideration any relevant points.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 62/1

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

1.
 1. The Indian constitution
 2. Indian Parliament
 3. Judiciary - the legal guardian of Indian people
 4. The Bureaucracy, the police, and other educated professionals
 5. The Military services
 6. Modern means of communication
 7. Industrialisation, urbanization and other economic factors.

(Any two)

1+1=2 marks

OR

Any two elements of unity in medieval India or traditional India may also be considered.

OR

Any other relevant point

2. **Communalism :**

1. When one particular religious community tries to promote its own interest at the cost of the nation.
2. Communal differences lead to violence.

2 marks

3. **Objectives of National Population Policy :**

1. To reduce crude birth rate, total fertility rate, crude death rate and infant mortality rate as well as maternal mortality rate to the sustainable level of development.

2. To provide basic reproductive and child health care service.
3. To make school education compulsory upto the age of 14 yrs. with greater emphasis on the expansion of population education
4. To enhance the age of marriage and more scrupulously enforce the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1976
5. To achieve the target of universal immunization programme
6. To control the spread of AIDS and other communicable diseases.
7. To integrate reproductive and child health service into the Indian system of medicine.
8. To promote vigorously the idea of small family norm
9. To promote the idea of people centered programme of population and make it an integral part of social development and transformation.

(Any two)

1+1 = 2 marks

4. Number of dependent population over working population. 2 marks
5. The number of females per thousand males. 2 marks
6. **Kinship** : Kinship is that part of culture which deals with notions of, or ideas about 'relatedness' or relationship through birth and through marriage.

OR

Kinship refers to a set of persons recognized as relatives either by virtue of blood relationship or by virtue of marriage relationship or adoption.

OR

Any other relevant definition

1+1= 2 marks

7. **Baptism** : The religious ceremony of initiating someone into Christian faith or group is called baptism.

OR

Any other relevant point.

2 marks

8. Traditional Muslim Centre of higher education 2 marks
9. **Bureaucracy** : A body of administrative officials and the procedures and tasks involved in a particular system of administration.

OR

Any other relevant point

2 marks

10. **Tradition** : Customs or human practices, beliefs, institutions passed down from one generation to the next.
(e.g. homage to Gandhiji at Rajghat)
OR
Any other relevant point. 2 marks
11. **Rayatwari** : A system of payment of land revenue imposed by the British Government on peasants
OR
Any other relevant point. 2 marks
12. **Objectives of Panchayats** :
(a) the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice, and
(b) the implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice
OR
Any other relevant point. 1+1 = 2 marks
13. **Movement** : It is a situational collective effort that focuses on some aspect of social change.
OR
Any other relevant point. 2 marks
14. Offences done by either a girl (below 18 years) or a boy (below 16 years).
OR
Any other relevant point. 2 marks
15. **Caste** : Caste derived from the portugese word 'Casta' which means a group. Castes are ascriptive groups, membership of which is determined by birth.
Features of Caste system :
1. Segment division of society
2. Hierarchy
3. Restrictions on Commensality and Social intercourse.
4. Lack of Unrestricted choice of occupation.
5. Restrictions on Marriage
6. Interdependence
(Any three) 1+3 = 4 marks
16. **Nai-Talim** :
1. formulated by Gandhiji
2. a new blue-print for education in independent India.
3. emphasis on practical ways of acquiring knowledge.

4. basic education will make each village, community as well as country self-sufficient and self-reliant
5. Gandhiji wanted to impart socially and economically productive skills such as spinning, weaving, carpentry, pottery, animal husbandry to the students.
6. Mother-tongue as the medium of instruction.

OR

Any other relevant information.

(Any four)

1+1+1+1= 4 marks

17. **Meaning of the term modernization** : It is a process of change which takes the country from underdevelopment to development. Growth in Industrialisation, urbanization, National Income, Per capita Income are the main criteria of development, it may vary from society to society.

1. Pre-requisites of Modernisation

OR

2. Effect of modernization on Indian society.

OR

Any other relevant point.

2 + 2 = 4 marks

18. **Impact of mass-media on politics in India :**

1. Information regarding mass-media
2. Information regarding politics
3. Examples from elections, exitpolls, favourite leaders.
4. Public opinion
5. Medium for free expression
6. Social checks on Govt.
7. Two-way communication between the govt. and the masses.

OR

Any other relevant information.

1+1+1+1 = 4 marks

NOTE :

Anything connected with mass-media and culture or impact of mass-media on society may also be marked.

19. **Role of education in social change :**

1. The transition from 'class-education' to 'mass-education'.
2. Degree of mobility among the members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

3. Changed the world – view of the people like change in the attitude in different spheres.
4. Levels and the degree of mobility have also been influenced by education.
5. Emancipation of the status of women.
6. Modern education fosters liberal values such as equality, freedom and scientific temper etc.
7. Social stratification – open system (class)
8. Role in political system – democracy, secularism, social justice.
9. Education is an agent of social change

OR

Any other relevant points.

1+1+1+1= 4 marks

20. **Impact of freedom movement on caste system :**

1. Role of Gandhiji
2. Freedom as the main aim and not the caste differences
3. Weakening of the caste system
4. Abolition of untouchability
5. Caste sanction have also become weak and do not operate with the same force in all sections of Indian society.
6. Caste system is making adequate adjustment with the changing times.
7. Intermingling of different castes

OR

Any other relevant point.

1+1+1+1= 4 marks

21. **Meaning :** Secularization is a process of social change through which the influence of religion declines in public affairs. Importance of religion in regulating social life decreases and is replaced by science as the primary approach to understand the social world.

Significance :

- (a) Religion is replaced by other ways of explaining facts and events
- (b) Importance of religion in regulating social life decreases and is taken over by utilitarian consideration
- (c) Change in purity pollution concept
- (d) No discrimination on basis of caste
- (e) Change in food habits and life style.

OR

Any other relevant point.

1+3 = 4 marks

22. **Significance of social movements :**

1. Meaning
2. Collective Mobilisation
3. Organisational structure and leadership
4. Ideological frame and identity
5. Change – Orientation
6. Reference of different movements like Peasant Movement, Dalit, Women Movements and other Reform movements

OR

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

1+3 = 4 marks

23. **Impact of Land Reforms in India :**

- (a) Abolition of Intermediaries
- (b) Tenancy Reforms
- (c) Ceiling on land holdings
- (d) Consolidation of holdings
- (e) Land records.

(Any four)

1+1+1+1 = 4 marks

24. **White-collar crime :**

1. A violation of the criminal law by a person of the upper socio-economic class in the course of occupational activities.
2. Violation of law committed by groups of business persons, professionals and Government officials in connection with their occupations are considered as white collar or occupational crime.
3. It also includes misrepresentation in advertising, violation of labour laws.
4. Financial manipulation and violation of copy right laws.
5. Examples of economic offences such as concealment of income, avoiding payment of taxes, Hawala transactions, black marketing etc.

OR

Any other relevant point.

(Any four)

1+1+1+1 = 4 marks

25. **Rural-urban nexus :**

1. Social organization
2. Social relationship and Interaction
3. Social mobility
4. Social control
5. Social change
6. Cultural life
7. Economic life
8. No way to demarcate where a village ends and a city begins.
9. Difference is one of the degree rather than of kind.
10. Various transformative factors have been at work in both villages and cities.

(Any four)

1+1+1+1 = 4 marks

26. **Role of Planning Commission in India**

1. The change in social relationships which is planned.
2. Education
3. Legislation
4. Five Year planning.
5. Socio-religious reform movements.
6. Improvement in the living standards of the people.
7. Employment at an adequate wage.
8. Reduction of inequality.
9. Attainment of high rate of growth.

(Any four)

1+1+1+1 = 4 marks

27. **Problems of Scheduled Tribes in India :**

1. Introduction on Scheduled Tribes
2. Indebtedness
3. Land Alienation
4. Poverty and Unemployment
5. Alcoholism
6. Other problems or (any other relevant point)

(Any four)

2+2+2+2 = 8 marks

OR

Problem of Women :

1. Women in traditional India enjoyed high status.
2. Despite 55 years of independence women are still powerless and marginalized section of Indian society.
3. Women's oppression and exploitation across caste and class lives.
4. Adverse sex ratio, preference for male child, discrimination against the female child, female foeticide are some of the common problems.
5. Widespread regional variation in female literacy rates.
6. Working women face problems of being underpaid and are sexually harassed at work.
7. Increase in violence against women in urban as well as rural sectors.
8. Compelled to play dual role – inside and outside the family.
9. Feel subordinate to males in family.
10. Married women attain status after giving birth to male child.
11. Rape, dowry deaths, wife beating.

OR

Any other relevant point.

(Any four)

2+2+2+2 = 8 marks

28. **Unity and Diversity in India :**

Factors of unity in India :

- (i) Geographical & Demographic
- (ii) Religious
- (iii) Cultural
- (iv) Political
- (v) Linguistic

OR

Any other relevant point.

(Any four)

2+2+2+2 = 8 marks

OR

Forces which threaten unity of India :

- (i) Ethnicity
- (ii) Ethnic Conflicts
- (iii) Casteism
- (iv) Regionalism
- (v) Linuism
- (vi) Communalism

(Any four)

2+2+2+2 = 8 marks

29. **Historical Approach :**

1. Sociology is concerned with transition to industrialization as a historical process.
2. Concerned with dynamic interaction between human and social structure.
3. Concerned with the pattern of freedom and constraint in the life histories of individuals in social contexts.
4. It gives importance to the historical process of development.
5. Contributions of G.S. Ghurye and R.K. Mukherjee..
6. Contribution of A.R. Desai & B.S. Cohen
7. Limitation

(Any four)

2+2+2+2 = 8 marks

OR

Culturological Approach :

1. Culturological approach is primarily concerned with person as a cultural being.
2. The study of culture covers ideas and values, social organization, technology, language, myth, history and religion.
3. Contributions of herd-straws
4. Similarity between the culturological approach and Indological approach.
5. Limitation of culturological approach.

OR

Any other relevant point.

(Any four)

2+2+2+2 = 8 marks

QUESTION PAPER CODE 62

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

1. **Unity :** Integrating of different elements in Society to form a single unit or whole

OR

Mixing of people from diverse background.

OR

Feeling of oneness or togetherness

OR

National Integration

$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2} = 2$ marks

2. **Community :**

- Community is group of people.
- Living in a definite geographical area
- Constituting a self-governing social unit
- Sharing common values and sentiments
- We feeling

OR

Any other relevant point.

2 marks

3. **Objectives of National Population Policy :**

- Reduce crude birth rate, total fertility rate, crude death rate and infant mortality rate and mortality rate
- Provision of basic reproductive and health services
- School education compulsory upto the age of 14 yrs. emphasizing population education
- Raise age at marriage
- Enforce Child Marriage Restraint Act 1976
- To promote idea of small family norm
- Improving Quality of life
- Any other relevant point

(Any two points)

1+1 = 2 marks

4. **Crude birth-rate :** Number of births in an year per 1000 live birth/population

2 marks

5. **Male-female ratio :** Number of females per thousand males

2 marks

6. **Family :**

A basic and universal unit of human society. It performs the functions necessary for continuity, integration and development of social life.

OR

It is a group formed around the primacy of Marriage, is composed of spouses and dependent children

OR

Durable association of a man and woman with or without children

OR

Any other relevant definition

2 marks

7. **Baptism :** Religious ceremony of initiating someone into Christian faith or group

OR

Any other relevant definition.

2 marks

8. **Maktab** : It is traditional Muslim Centre of primary education
OR
 Educational Institution of Muslims. 2 marks
9. **Bureaucracy** : A body of administrative officials and the procedures and tasks involved in a particular system of administration.
OR
 Any other relevant point. 2 marks
10. **Tradition** : Human practices, beliefs, institutions and artefacts which are transferred from one generation to the other
OR
 Any other relevant definition. 2 marks
11. **Rayatwari** : A system of payment of land revenue imposed by the British Government on peasants
OR
 Any other relevant definition. 2 marks
12. **Objectives of 'Panchayats'** :
 (i) Preparation of plans for economic development and social justice
 (ii) Implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice
OR
 Any other relevant definition. 1+1= 2 marks
13. **Revolution** : It is a sudden and drastic change of the existing social system
OR
 Any other relevant definition. 2 marks
14. **Juvenile delinquency** : Offences committed by either a girl below 18 years and a boy below 16 years. 2 marks
15. **D.N. Majumdar** : A tribe is a collection of families or group of families bearing a common name, member of which occupy the same territory, speak the same language and observe certain taboos regarding marriage, profession or occupation and have developed a well established system of reciprocity and mutuality of obligations.
- Features living in isolation :**
- Common name
 - Common territory
 - Common language

- Endogamy
- Political organization/council of elders
- Economy/Agriculture/Hunting/Gathering of forest products
- Religion – Totem worshippers
- Meat – eaters
- Inter–personal relations based on common descent and blood relation

(Any three features)

1 + 3 = 4 marks

- 16.
- Follower of M. Gandhi
 - Critical of Colonial education, alien character and remoteness from the rhythm of every day life
 - Not in favour of English as the medium of instruction
 - Idea of school as a factory did not appeal to him
 - Favoured child centered holistic education patterned on the ancient gurukuls.
 - Any other relevant point

(Any four)

1+1+1+1 = 4 marks

17. M.M. Srinivas - Westernization refers to the changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule.

Impact of westernization :

1. Education
2. Printing press
3. Emergence of commercial middle class, and traders
4. Influence on political ideas and thinking
5. Industrial Revolution
6. Transport and communication
7. Marriage and family
8. Caste system

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

1+3 = 4 marks

18. Mass media involves organized form of public message, production and dissemination which include television, radio, films, newspapers and magazines.

Impact :

- Informative
- Source of entertainment
- Socializing of young

- Maintain cultural community
- Encourages escapism
- Leads to passivity - distracting people from serious matters of life
- Kills individual tastes
- Leads to cultural homogenization
- Uses female gender to sell products through advertisement
- Presents false picture of reality

Any other relevant point.

1+3 = 4 marks

19. ● Education is a process that develops the personality and inherent capabilities of a child

OR

- Education provides the necessary knowledge and skills for an individual to be a responsible citizen and a member of society.

Role of education on social change :

- Inculcate norms, values and culture heritage among new members
- Teaching people new ideas and making them adjust to changing environment
- Agent of social change
- Cultivates necessary intellectual and emotional readiness to deal with challenges of change
- Important instrument of modernization
- Upliftment of women
- Upliftment of downtrodden

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

1+3 = 4 marks

20. ● Freedom Movement mobilization of people to free the country from the clutches of foreign rule.

Effect on religion :

- It increased secularization
- Mobilization of people against social evils in Hindu Society such as untouchability
- No discrimination on basis of religion in employment and education
- Introduction of universal Adult Franchise
- Equality of citizens before law.
- Pollution – purity concept

- Effect on caste hierarchy
- Orthodox elements of religion and caste started losing prestige
- Religious ceremonies do not have the same religious sentiments
- Attitude of surrender before fall and divine declined.

(Any three)

1+3 = 4 marks

21. Secularization is a process of social change through which the influence of religion declines in public affairs.

Significance :

- Religion is replaced by other ways of explaining facts and events
- Importance of religion in regulating social life decreases and is taken over by utilitarian consideration
- Change in purity pollution concept
- No discrimination on basis of caste

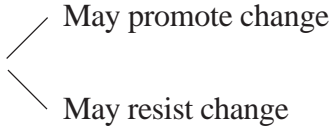
Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

1+3 = 4 marks

22. • Social Movements are a major source of social change. They involve collective mobilization through informal or formal organizations and are generally oriented towards bringing about change in the existing system of relationships.

Features :

- (a) Definite aim or goal
- (b) Collective Mobilisation
- (c) Collective endeavours
- (d) Organised structure
- (e) Ideological frame and identity
- (f) Bring change 
 - May promote change
 - May resist change
- (g) Any other relevant point

(Any three)

1+3 = 4 marks

23. Land Reforms

- (a) Abolition of Intermediaries
- (b) Tenancy Reforms
- (c) Ceiling on land holdings
- (d) Consolidation of holding
- (e) Rationalisation of the record of rights in land.

Any four points to be explained.

1+1+1+1 = 4 marks

24. **White-collar crime :**

- (a) E.M. Sutherland (a criminologist) for the first time highlighted the nature of white collar crime.
- (b) Also known as Occupational Crime or Economic Crime.
- (c) Crime committed by a person of upper socio-economic class but now they are also committed by person belonging to middle & lower class.
- (d) Committed in the course of occupational activities.
- (e) Violation of law committed by business persons, professionals and Government officials.
- (f) They include misrepresentation in advertising, violation of labour laws, financial manipulation and violation of copy right laws.
- (g) Economic crimes have an economic content and involve financial transactions.
- (h) Economic crimes are concealment of income, avoiding payment of taxes and seeking illegal gratification like false sales, embezzlement of public funds, Adulteration of foods and drugs, Banking and Insurance frauds, foreign exchange violation, Hoarding and black marketing.

Any other relevant point.

(Any four)

1 +1+1+1 = 4 marks

25. **Areas of development :**

- (a) New tools and techniques in Agriculture have increased agricultural production
- (b) Industrial growth
- (c) Generating employment opportunities
- (d) Quality of life
- (e) Standard of living raised
- (f) Progress in literacy
- (g) Achievement in Primary health care facilities
- (h) Status of women raised.
- (i) Making people aware of social evils and getting rid of them.

OR

Any other relevant point.

(Any four)

1+1+1+1 = 4 marks

26. Government of India appointed a Planning Commission with the Prime Minister of India as its Chairman in 1950 to prepare a blueprint for development taking an overall view of the needs and resources of the country.

- (a) Evolved a system of Five Year plans.
- (b) Aims at bringing rapid improvement in the living standards of people.
- (c) Envisages full employment at an adequate wage.
- (d) Reduction of inequality arising from the uneven distribution of income and wealth.
- (e) Attainment of high rate of growth achieved by the co-ordinated efforts of both the public and private sectors of the economy

Introduction +

Any other relevant point. (Any three points)

1+3 = 4 marks

27. **Problems of Scheduled Castes in India :**

Introduction : Scheduled Castes come at the bottom of caste hierarchy on the basis of ritual impurity. Their occupations lowest in the normative hierarchy led to their residential segregation. This term was coined by the Simon Commission and then by the Govt. of India Act 1935.

Problem :

- (a) Poor, deprived of basic needs
- (b) Socially backward
- (c) Insufficient food, health care and housing facilities
- (d) Low paid occupation
- (e) Untouchability
- (f) Ritually defiled
- (g) Poor social mobility
- (h) Exploited by other
- (i) Economically dependent on the others

Introduction +

OR

Any other relevant point. (Any three points)

1 +3 = 4 marks

OR

Status of Women in India :

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| - Vedic Period | - High status |
| - Post Vedic Period | - Position Deteriorated |
| - Samriti Period | - Further Deterioration |
| - British rule | - Various Reformative measures resulted in positive changes |

Present :

- (a) Trying to be at par with men
- (b) Participation in all walks of life
- (c) Freedom
- (d) Education
- (e) Several legislative measures
- (f) Common problems - preference for male child, discrimination against the female child, female infanticide, weaker sex.

OR

Any other relevant point.

Introduction – 3 (Any five points)

3+5=8 marks

28. **Introduction :** Explanation of terms unity & diversity

Factors :

- (1) Geographical & Demographic
- (2) Religious
- (3) Cultural
- (4) Political
- (5) Linguistic

Explain any four points.

4×2 = 8 marks

OR

Factors that threaten unity in India :

- (i) Communalism
- (ii) Minorities
- (iii) Weak Government
- (iv) Corruption
- (v) Infiltration of outside agency
- (vi) Casteism
- (vii) Money mindedness
- (viii) Internal feuds
- (ix) Linguism
- (x) Terrorism
- (xi) Religion

(Any eight points)

8×1= 8 marks

29. **Indological Approach :**

Indology literally means a systematic study of Indian society and culture.

- To understand Indian society through the concepts, theories and frame works of Indian civilization
- More importance given to culture of Indian society than empirical structure.
- In Indological studies components of Indian culture and civilization include investigations of language, ideas, beliefs, customs, taboos, codes, institutions, tools, techniques, works of arts, rituals, ceremonies etc.
- Sources of Indological studies are classical texts, manuscripts, archeological artifacts and symbolic expressions.
- Two types of works in Indological studies
 - └──────────┬──────────┘
 - Indology/Indic studies Oriental studies
 - Offer a sympathetic and Presents an unsympathetic and negative
 - Positive account of Indian account of Indian society and culture.
 - Society and culture
- Indian sociologists influenced by this approach are B.K. Sarkar, G.S. Ghurye, Radha Kanwal Mukerjee, K.M. Kapadia, P.H. Prabhu and Iravati Karve.

Explain any four points.

4×2 = 8 marks

OR

HISTORICAL APPROACH

- Refers to Historical sociology which is comparative study of social groups, their composition, their inter-relationship and the social conditions that support or understand them.
- It gives more importance to historical process of development rather than synchronic structures of social phenomena.
- Marxists and Weberians have adopted this approach.
- Primarily concerned with the problems of social development especially the historical processes of industrialization, urbanization and democratization and modernization.

OR

THEORETICAL APPROACH

- (i) Transition to Industrialism as an historical process
- (ii) Dynamic interaction between human agency and social structure not as an abstract problem but as an empirical issue in world history.
- (iii) Patterns of freedom and constraint in the life histories of individuals in social context.

2+6 = 8 marks