

Indian Institute of Technology Patna
Department of Humanities and Social Sciences

HS331 (Sociology of Development)
End-semester examination (2013)

Duration: 3 hours

Total Marks: 50

*This question paper is divided into three sections, namely A, B, and C (pages 1 to 5).
Read the instructions carefully before answering the questions.*

Section A

Discuss any **one** of the following (400-500 words) (7.5 marks)

- 1) Why is the injustice frame important in a social movement? What are the important stages of any social movement? Explain these points using examples from a contemporary social movement.
- 2) What are the problems and the prospects of contemporary Indian society? What role can the youth of India play?
- 3) Delineate the role of education for positive social change in India. Does comprehending the difference of caste, class, gender, sexuality, and their like promote social justice?

Section B

Explain any **seven** of the following using examples (40-60 words) (7 X 2.5 = 17.5 marks)

- (1) Sociological Imagination
- (2) Globalization from Below
- (3) Participatory Action Research
- (4) Sustainable Development
- (5) Technology and Development
- (6) Development as Freedom
- (7) Gender and Development
- (8) Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
- (9) Diaspora and Development

Section C

Answer all the questions (25 X 1 = 25 marks)

- 1) Sociology is the study of:
 - (a) Social Groups
 - (b) Social Relationships
 - (c) Social Processes
 - (d) All of the above
- 2) When any society is divided on the basis of upper and lower, it is called:
 - (a) Stratification
 - (b) Ancient
 - (c) Modern
 - (d) Discrimination
- 3) Agency refers to:
 - (a) Trusting family
 - (b) Power in a relationship
 - (c) Purposeful action
 - (d) Personal qualities
- 4) Which one of the following is an example of association?
 - (a) Examination
 - (b) Constitution
 - (c) Political Party
 - (d) Traffic Signals
- 5) Social Institution is/are:
 - (a) State
 - (b) School
 - (c) Family
 - (d) All the above
- 6) Which of the following Sociological perspective views society as a system of interdependent and coordinated parts?
 - (a) Conflict Theory
 - (b) Functionalism
 - (c) Grounded Theory
 - (d) Interactionism

- 7) Which is not correct:
- (a) Status- social position
 - (b) Role- behavioral expectations
 - (c) Socialization- process of learning
 - (d) Values- specific guidelines
- 8) Ethnography is a method of:
- (a) Qualitative Research
 - (b) Quantitative Research
 - (c) Critical Research
 - (d) All the above
- 9) The concept of "Westoxication" was first discussed in India by:
- (a) M.N. Srinivas
 - (b) Dipankar Gupta
 - (c) Yogendra Singh
 - (d) None of the above
- 10) The seminal concept of "Sanskritization" is given by:
- (a) M. N. Srinivas
 - (b) Yogendra Singh
 - (c) Dipankar Gupta
 - (d) Andrew Weber
- 11) The author of the book "*Introduction to the Sociology of Development*" is:
- (a) Amartya Sen
 - (b) Dipankar Gupta
 - (c) Andrew Webster
 - (d) Max Weber
- 12) The concept of "solidarity" was first introduced by:
- (a) Emile Durkheim
 - (b) Kurt Lewis
 - (c) Paulo Freire
 - (d) Pierre Bourdieu
- 13) Development which meets the need of the present generation, without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their needs is:
- (a) Indigenous Development
 - (b) Ecological Development
 - (c) Sustainable Development
 - (d) Contemporary Sustainable Development

- 14) "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs." (Marx 1875) summarizes the principles of:
- (a) Industrial Society
 - (b) Capitalist Society
 - (c) Communist Society
 - (d) Russian Society
- 15) Exercise of power not by force or violence, but by winning the consent is:
- (a) Ideology
 - (b) *Satyagraha*
 - (c) Hegemony
 - (d) Politics
- 16) Good governance entails:
- (a) Participation, Accountability, Transparency, and Efficiency
 - (b) Participation, Oligarchy, Transparency, and Accountability
 - (c) Accountability, Efficiency, Criticality, and Transparency
 - (d) Accountability, Decency, Motivation, and Democracy
- 17) *Janani Suraksha Yojna* has been initiated by the Government of India to encourage usage of institutional health facilities and, thereby, reduce:
- (a) Maternal and Pre-natal mortality
 - (b) Maternal and Neo-natal mortality
 - (c) Maternal and post-natal mortality
 - (d) None of the above
- 18) The four pillars of Indian Science and Technology, as discussed by Mashelkar, are:
- (a) Techno-Nationalism, Inclusive Growth, Techno-Globalisation, and Global Leadership
 - (b) Techno- Nationalism, Exclusive Growth, Techno-Globalism, and Global Leadership
 - (c) Techno- Growth, Inclusive Growth, Techno-Globalism, and Global Leadership
 - (d) Techno-Nationalism, Inclusive Growth, Techno-Globalism, and Global Leadership.
- 19) Sex ratio is defined as number of females per:
- (a) 10 males
 - (b) 100 males
 - (c) 1000 males
 - (d) 10000 males.
- 20) Human Development Index (HDI) is a cumulative assessment of human development. It measures the average achievements in a country in three basic human dimensions, namely a long and healthy life, access to knowledge, and a decent:
- (a) Standard of work
 - (b) Standard of education
 - (c) Standard of life
 - (d) Standard of entertainment.

- 21) Anomie is a situation of:
- (a) Norms and values
 - (b) Etymology
 - (c) Suicide
 - (d) Normlessness.
- 22) Identity is a sense of self in relation to the other. The "other" can be significant others, generalized others, or/and:
- (a) Close others
 - (b) Significant generals
 - (c) Significant elsewhere
 - (d) General friends.
- 23) Development is inclusive growth, positive change, and:
- (a) Contextual modernization
 - (b) Global modernization
 - (c) Exclusive modernization
 - (d) Self modernization
- 24) The process under which one culture merges itself with the dominant culture is called:
- (a) Adaptation
 - (b) Assimilation
 - (c) Acculturation
 - (d) Accommodation
- 25) "Conscientization" entails:
- (a) Awareness of one's social reality
 - (b) Breaking culture of silence
 - (c) Guide for social action
 - (d) All the above

(C)