



ANALYSIS OF SOCIOLOGY MAINS Question Papers 2000-2005 (PAPER I)

- TEAM VISION IAS

Q.No.	Question	Topics	Subtopics
Paper-I (2000)			
1-(a)	Sociology and social anthropology	Sociology -The Discipline:	Comparison with other Social Sciences.
(b)	Problem of objectivity in social research	Sociology as Science:	Fact, value, objectivity.
(c)	Alienation	Sociological Thinkers:	Karl Marx-Alienation.
(d)	Role conflict	Old syllabus	Old syllabus
2-	Emile Durkheim had argued that the function of division of labour in society is that of the promotion of social solidarity. Elaborate the statement and analyse the distinction between two forms of solidarity discussed by him.	Sociological Thinkers:	Emile Durkheim: Division of Labour.
3-	How does social structure produce a strain toward anomie and deviant behaviour? Examine it with reference to Robert K. Merton's contribution to this field of study.	Sociological Thinkers:	Robert .K. Merton: Conformity and Deviance.
4-	Discuss the factors responsible for changing structure of family in modern societies.	Systems of Kinship:	Contemporary Trends.
5-(a)	Inter-generational mobility	Stratification and Mobility:	Social Mobility- Types of Mobility.
(b)	Social determinants of economic development	Old syllabus	Old syllabus
(c)	'Relative Deprivation'	Sociological Thinkers:	Robert K. Merton- Reference groups.
(d)	Role of pressure groups in democracy	Politics and Society:	Pressure groups.
6-	Pitirim A. Sorokin sees the course history as a continuous but irregular fluctuation between two basically different kinds of culture. While explaining this stand of Sorokin, analyse whether it is appropriate to characterize such a notion of change as a cyclical theory of social change.	Social Change in Modern Society:	Sociological Theories of social change.
7-	Is ideology an essential component of a social movement? Illustrate your answer with suitable examples from some contemporary social movements.	Politics and Society:	Social Movements.
8-	Critically examine functional and dysfunctional aspects of religion.	Religion and Society:	Sociological theories of religion; Religion in modern society.

Paper-I (2001)

1-(a)	Sociology as an interpretative discipline	Sociology -as Science:	Non-Positivist methodologies, Major theoretical strands of research methodology.
(b)	Manifest and latent functions	Sociological Thinkers:	Robert K. Merton- Latent and Manifest functions.
(c)	Sources of legitimacy of power	Sociological Thinkers:	Max Weber- Authority.
(d)	Emerging pattern of sex-roles in modern society	Stratification and Mobility:	Dimensions of social stratification: Gender.
2-	Explain Karl Marx's conception of class-antagonism. How have the functionalist reacted to his review?	Sociological Thinkers:	Karl Marx- Class struggle.
3-	What is the focus of sociological analysis in the contribution of Emile Durkheim? Give you answer with the help of any one of his contributions.	Sociological Thinkers:	Emile Durkheim- Social Fact, Suicide.
4-	State the meaning and characteristics an ideal type. What, according to Max Weber, is the use and significance of the 'ideal type' in social science research.	Sociological Thinkers:	Max Weber- Ideal Type.
5-(a)	Types of exchange	Works and Economic life:	Informal organization of work.
(b)	Incest taboo	Systems of Kinship:	Family, Marriage.
(c)	Informal structure of Bureaucracy	Works and Economic life:	Formal and Informal organization of work.
(d)	Religion and Science	Religion and Society:	Religion in Modern society: Religion and science.
6-	Distinguish between the processes of format education and socialization. Examine effectively in formal education as an instrument of social change.	Social Change in Modern Society:	Education and social change.

7-	What social conditions cause a social movement? Explain, with illustration, the career of a social movement.	Politics and Society:	Social Movements.
8-	Define 'social policy'. Evaluate the performance of social policy in modernization of developing societies.	Old syllabus	Old syllabus
Paper-I (2002)			
1-(a)	Sociology as s Science	Sociology -The Discipline:	Sociology and common sense.
(b)	Theory and Fact	Sociology -as Science:	Fact, value, objectivity.
(c)	Social mobility and social change	Stratification and Mobility:	Social mobility.
(d)	Social movement and social change	Social Change in Modern Society:	Agents of social change.
2-	Examine the nature of social facts as understood by Durkheim.	Sociological Thinkers:	Emile Durkheim- Social Fact.
3-	Critically examine Weber's theory of Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism.	Sociological Thinkers:	Max Weber- Protestant ethic and spirit of capitalism.
4-	Distinguish between Sex and Gender. Discuss the gender issues with suitable examples.	Stratification and Mobility:	Dimensions of Social Stratification: Gender.
5-(a)	Industrialization and social change	Social Change in Modern Society:	Agents of social change.
(b)	Community power	Politics and Society:	Civil Society.
(c)	The sacred and the profane	Sociological Thinkers:	Emile Durkheim-Religion and Society
(d)	Ethos of science	Sociology -The Discipline:	Science, Scientific method and critique

6-	What are the uses of Bogardus' social distance scale and of Likert scale? Discuss.	Old syllabus	Old syllabus
7-	In what way is the process of socialization helpful in the development of personality? Explain with suitable examples?	Old syllabus	Old syllabus
8-	Explain Melvin Tumin's critique related to the theory of social stratification.	Stratification and Mobility:	Theories of Social Stratification: Structural Functionalist Theory.
Paper-I (2003)			
1-(a)	Primary and Reference groups.	Sociological Thinkers:	Robert .K. Merton:Reference groups.
(b)	Utility of Reliability and Validity in Social Research.	Research Methods and Analysis:	Reliability and Validity.
(c)	Social System and the Pattern Variables.	Sociological Thinkers:	Talcott Parsons: Social System, Pattern Variables.
(d)	Education and Social Development.	Social Change in Modern Society:	Education and social change.
2-	Highlight the problem of objectivity and value-neutrality in Social Research. Elaborate, with suitable examples, the limitations associated with the tools of measurement in Social Science Researches.	Sociology-as Science: Research Methods and Analysis:	Fact, value, objectivity; Techniques of data collection.
3-	Discuss the meanings and significance of culture in Human Society. Critically bring out the role of Culture in the development of personality.	Old syllabus	Old syllabus
4-	Critically examine Max Weber's theory of the 'Protestant ethics and spirit of the Capitalism'. Could it be the otherwise possibility that the tenets of the Capitalism must also have affected the emergence of the Protestant ethics? Comment with suitable examples.	Sociological Thinkers:	Max Weber- Protestant ethic and Spirit of capitalism.
5-(a)	Social Impact of New Technologies in India.	Social Change in Modern Society:	Science, technology and social change.
(b)	Class-in-itself and Class-for-itself.	Sociological Thinkers:	Karl Marx-Class struggle.

(c)	Social determinants of Economic Development.	Old syllabus	Old syllabus
(d)	Social Structure and Political Participation.	Old syllabus	Old syllabus
6-	Examine the conceptual distinction between social inequality and social stratification. How do the nature and forms of the social stratification system determine the patterns of social mobility?	Stratification and Mobility:	Concepts: Inequality, hierarchy; Social Mobility- open and closed systems, types of mobility.
7-	Elaborate on the concepts of Family and Lineage. Discuss the relationship between Rules of descent and inheritance of property.	Systems of Kinship:	Family, household, marriage; Lineage and Descent.
8-	Critically analyse the concept of Anomie. Elaborate, with suitable examples, the theoretical relationship between nature of Anomie and types of Social Deviations as have been formulated by R.K. Merton.	Sociological Thinkers:	Robert .K. Merton- Conformity and Deviance.
Paper-I (2004)			
1-(a)	Objectivity and Value Neutrality in Social Research.	Sociology -as Science:	Fact, value, objectivity.
(b)	Bureaucracy in New Capitalist Economy.	Sociological Thinkers:	Max Weber- Bureaucracy.
(c)	Gender Role in Changing Structure of Family.	Systems of Kinship:	Patriarchy and Sexual division of labour; Contemporary trends.
(d)	Class within Caste and Caste within Class.	Stratification and Mobility:	Theories of Social Stratification: Weberian theory; Dimensions of social stratification: Caste, Class.
2-	Give a Critical Review of Emile Durkheim's Theory on Religion and Society. To what extent does it explain the contemporary scenario in Asia?	Sociological Thinkers:	Emile Durkheim- Religion and Society.
3-	'Socialization and social control are complementary to each other in maintaining social order'. – Elucidate your answer with appropriate illustrations.	Old syllabus	Old syllabus
4-	Briefly discuss the Conflict Perspective on social stratification and examine the view that social inequality in India is the function of rigid social stratification system.	Stratification and Mobility:	Theories of Social Stratification- Marxist theory; Social mobility- Open and closed systems.

5-(a)	Authority and Legitimacy.	Sociological Thinkers:	Max Weber- Authority.
(b)	Privatization of Education and Equality of Opportunity.	Old syllabus	Old syllabus
(c)	Science and Social Responsibility.	Social Change in Modern Society:	Science, technology and social change.
(d)	Ideology and Strategy of Social Movement.	Politics and Society:	Social Movements.
6-	Examine in detail the impact of new global economy on work organization and family structure in India.	Works and Economic life: Systems of Kinship:	Social organization of work in different types of society-Industrial /capitalist society: Contemporary trends.
7-	Examine the functional as well as dysfunctional aspects of religion in a pluralistic society taking India and the United States of America as illustrative models.	Religion and Society:	Sociological theories of power; Religion in modern society: Secularization, religious revivalism, fundamentalism.
8-	Bring out a comparative analysis of Marxian and Parsonian views of social change and examine the relevance of each view for social development in the contemporary India.	Social Change in Modern Society:	Sociological theories of social change.
Paper-I (2005)			
1-(a)	Sociology and its relationship while economies and political science	Sociology -The Discipline:	Comparison with other Social Sciences.
(b)	Social research design	Old syllabus	Old syllabus
(c)	Class struggle as conceived by Karl Marx.	Sociological Thinkers:	Karl Marx-Class struggle.
(d)	Role of Family in social Control	Systems of Kinship:	Family, household, marriage.
2-	Discuss Max Weber's ideal types and the role of authority in bureaucracy.	Sociological Thinkers:	Max Weber- Ideal types, Authority.
3-	Elucidate changing structure of family and marriage in modern society.	Systems of Kinship:	Contemporary Trends.
4-	How is vertical and horizontal social mobility problematic in society? Suggest solutions.	Stratification and Mobility:	Social Mobility- Open and closed systems; Sources and causes of mobility.

5-(a)	Social determinants of economic development	Old syllabus	Old syllabus
(b)	Power elite in society and the emergence of new elite in power structure	Politics and Society:	Power elite.
(c)	Origins of religious beliefs and practices in pre-modern societies	Politics and Society:	Sociological theories of power.
(d)	Social consequences of science and technology in India.	Social Change in Modern Society:	Science, technology and social change.
6-	Discuss modes of political participation and voting behaviour in India.	Old syllabus	Old syllabus
7-	Describe the ideological changes that have ushered in modern society due to social movements in India.	Politics and Society:	Social Movements.
8-	Discuss mass education as an instrument of social change and modernization.	Social Change in Modern Society:	Education and social change.

INTERACTIVE LEARNING PROGRAMME

[STUDY MATERIAL & MAINS TEST SERIES]

() Classroom Program

() Distance Learning Program

(Expert Guidance, Feedback & Discussion)

General Studies

Sociology

Public Administration

Geography

Philosophy

Psychology

Hindi Lit.

CSAT (G.S. PRE. & APTITUDE TEST)

Essay Enrichment Programme

Interview Enrichment Programme

one year programme

Two Years Integrated programme

TARGET 2013

CLASS ROOM IAS MAINS / PRELIM TEST SERIES

By Team Vision IAS

(General Studies , Sociology , Public Administration , Geography , Philosophy , Psychology & Hindi Lit. , GS PRELIM & APTITUDE TEST)

NATURE : Flexible, cyclic, Personalized Interactive Discussion

TIMING: Every Saturday & Sunday , 10 AM

103 , 1st floor , B/1-2 , Ansal Building , Behind UCO Bank , Dr. Mukherjee Nagar , Delhi – 110009

Contact No. : 09650617807 , 09968029039

Email : ajay_uor@yahoo.com