

# INDIAN SOCIOLOGISTS

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**Que.1. Formal University teaching of Sociology was started at ..... University.**

**[Calcutta, Lucknow, Bombay, JNU]**

**[Marks :(1)]**

**Ans. Bombay**

**Que.2. Village' as a subject material has made many advantages for Indian society. How will you substantiate this statement. Write down your views.**

**[Marks :(5)]**

**Ans. ethnographic research method – 1**

provided eye – witness accounts of the rapid social changes in free India – 1

urban Indians could appreciate the situations in village – 1

Indian sociology comes out from the study of primitive people – 1

view points regarding these – 2

**Que.3. Ghurye has defined caste with six features and it had gained attention during his period. Compare them with that features which you had identified in our period and evaluate the need of caste system.**

**[Marks :(8)]**

**Ans. need or needlessness of caste at our period – 2**

six features pointed out by Ghurye – 3

comparison – 3

**Que.4. Analyse the protectionists and nationalists view on the assimilation of Indian culture, tribal cultural with main stream.**

**[Marks :(6)]**

**Ans. Any four comparison along with examples (4 + 2 = 6)**

**Que.5. .... pointed out that India was an unique 'laboratory' of racial types.**

**[Marks :(1)]**

**Ans. Herbert Risley**

**Que.6. The social system was pointed out on the most crucial distinction feature of India by .....**

**[D. P. Mukerji, G. S. Ghurye, A. R. Desai, M. N. Roy]**

**[Marks :(1)]**

**Ans. D. P. Mukherji**

**Que.7. Analyse the methods by which A. R. Desai examines the performance of welfare state as myth.**

**[Marks :(8)]**

**Ans.** three features of welfare state – 3

test criteria and explanations – 5

**Que.8. In India racial purity had been preserved due to the prohibitions on ..... marriages.**

**[inter-caste, inter religious, inter state, inter culture]**

**[Marks :(1)]**

**Ans.** inter-caste

**Que.9. Evaluate the debate between Ghurye and Verrier Elwin on how the state should respond to the Indian tribes.**

**[Marks :(8)]**

**Ans.**

Verrier Elwin	Ghurye
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- not Hindus</li><li>- primitive people</li><li>- innocent and simple</li><li>- exploited and degraded by Hindus</li><li>- have to be protected</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- are Hindus</li><li>- have to be modernised</li><li>- to preserve tribal culture in making them backward</li><li>- museums primitive culture</li><li>- should be considered as a backward Hindus</li></ul>

**Que.10. Write down some of major themes on which Ghurye expressed his observations.**

**[Marks :(3)]**

**Ans.** Tribes, kinship, family and marriage, culture, civilisation and the historic role of cities, religion, the sociology of conflict and integration.

**Que.11. The social system was pointed out on the most crucial distinction feature of India by .....**

**[D. P. Mukerji, G. S. Ghurye, A. R. Desai, M. N. Roy]**

**[Marks :(1)]**

**Ans.** D. P. Kukerji

**Que.12. In India racial purity had been preserved due to the prohibitions on ..... marriages.**

**[inter-caste, inter religious, inter state, inter culture]**

**[Marks :(1)]**

**Ans.** inter-cast

**Que.13. .... is the founder of institutionalised Sociology in India.**

**[A. Iyer, S. C. Roy, G. S. Ghurye, A. R. Desai]**

**[Marks :(1)]**

**Ans. G. S. Ghurye,**

**Que.14. L. K. Ananthakrishna Iyer one among the pioneers of Sociology was from the state of .....**

**[Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Telungana]**

**[Marks :(1)]**

**Ans. Karnataka**