

Ba/SOC/H/SEC-1/SOC/G/SEC-1

2025

(FYUGP)

(1st Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

Paper Code : SOC/H/SEC-1/SOC/G/SEC-1

(Reading, Writing and Reasoning for Sociology)

Full Marks : 30

Pass Marks : 40%

Time: 2 Hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions.*



1. Write the summary of the following text. (5)

Persons deprived of their livelihood when their lands and other assets are acquired for development projects are known as displaced persons (referred to as DPs) and project affected people (referred to as PAPs). DPs are those who are displaced due to land displacement, and PAPs are people whose livelihood is alienated from them though they may remain where they are.

Studies as well as field experiences point to the impoverishment of people of Displaced Persons (DPs) and Project Affected Persons (PAPs). As a consequence of the development project they get poorer since a Project deprives them of their livelihood (Fernandes 2000). Article 21 of the Constitution guarantees to every Indian citizen the right to life with dignity. The development projects deprive those affected of this basic right by affecting their livelihoods and sources

(Turn Over)

of sustenance. They have a right to begin a new life that protects their economic interests, culture and social system (Vaswani 1992). However, if proper care is not taken to properly resettle those affected, they are impoverished and deprived of this basic right in the name of national development. An important factor for development-induced displacement has been attributed as the approach taken towards development. Unfortunately, since independence, over the years of planned development, the government has assumed a dominant role in the process of development leading to the impoverishment of a large section of the population.

2. Write a review of the following text. (10)

India has steadfastly maintained its parliamentary democracy since its independence in 1947. Considering its size, its population and its internal complexity, the sheer fact of its overall maintenance of national integrity and political stability under the parliamentary democracy for half a century is remarkable indeed and deserves admiration. Here lies the base for the status of India in the world. Many a crisis in India—be it political, economic or social— have been dealt with and overcome within the framework of a democratic system of government. Economic reform and development have been successfully pursued without resorting to dictatorship as is the case in many other developing countries. Again and again, the Indian polity of democracy has demonstrated its viability and resilience. The Indians, especially of the intellectual class, have a tendency to be argumentative. But it is rare to see them being emotional: they shake hands with a cool expression when the time comes, after a deep and rational discussion. They do not get agitated because of the difference of views. This behaviour pattern is very different from the Japanese in general who usually do not prefer to have any argument, but tend to become emotional when stating opinions. Through my

(Continued)

stay in India, I became convinced that the Indian way of argument is quite healthy and even good for the mind. Such intellectual ground in India seems deeper than in Japan, and closer to that of the west, and also universal. Japan's intellectual climate may be regarded exceptional in the world. Another amazing thing is that so many religions together with their own thoughts and philosophies prosper in India, for example Hinduism and Islam to which more than 80 per cent and close to 15 per cent of the population respectively belong. But again, such a society is closer to the average condition of society in the world, and the Japanese society which does not pay attention to or have concern about religions and philosophies may be again exceptional.

3. Comprehension: Answer the questions following the text given.

“A social system then, for Parsons, is not a spontaneous order. In order to persist over time, certain specific functions need to be discharged. For example, there will have to be a system of shared values, along with some mechanism that ensures the reproduction of these values. Parsons thought that with increased social complexity, specialization would arise with respect to these functions, with distinct social structures or subsystems developing focused on discharging each one. In his later work, he introduced the AGIL schema as a way of mapping these structures. The letters stand for Adaptation, Goal-Attainment, Integration and Latent pattern maintenance.

- a) In Parsons' perspective how is the social system defined? (2)
- b) Give an appropriate title of the text. (1)
- c) What factor causes the rise of specialization in a social system. (2)

4. Write an essay on Radcliffe-Brown's 'Religion and Society'. (10)

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