

BCM BASANT SCHOOL , BASANT AVENUE, DUGRI ROAD LUDHIANA

SUBJECTS:- SOCIOLOGY

CLASS:- XI

ASSIGNMENT – INDIAN SOCIOLOGISTS

Class: XI

Subject: Sociology

Topic: A.R. Desai and M.N. Srinivas

Section A – MCQs

(5 × 1 = 5 Marks)

1. A.R. Desai studied Sociology at Bombay University under:

- a) M.N. Srinivas
- b) G.S. Ghurye
- c) D.P. Mukerji
- d) Louis Dumont

2. A.R. Desai's important work The Social Background of Indian Nationalism was published in:

- a) 1946
- b) 1948
- c) 1951
- d) 1961

3. According to A.R. Desai, a welfare state is characterised by:

- a) Only private enterprises
- b) Non-intervention of the state
- c) Positive state, democratic state and mixed economy
- d) Complete abolition of the state

4. M.N. Srinivas is particularly known for his detailed study of:

- a) Indian villages
- b) Industrialisation in Europe
- c) Urban poverty in America
- d) Political parties

5. Which concept is associated with M.N. Srinivas?

- a) Class struggle
- b) Sanskritisation
- c) Alienation
- d) Historical materialism

Section B – Short Answer Questions

(3 × 2 = 6 Marks)

6. Mention any two criteria suggested by A.R. Desai for evaluating a welfare state.

7. Why did M.N. Srinivas consider the Indian village a dynamic social unit?

8. Differentiate between the views of Louis Dumont and M.N. Srinivas on Indian villages.
(Any two points)

Section C – Long Answer Question

(1 × 5 = 5 Marks)

9. Explain A.R. Desai's critique of the welfare state. Also discuss his views on socialist states and the importance of democracy, political freedom and rule of law.

OR

Explain M.N. Srinivas's approach to the study of Indian villages. How did his fieldwork and concepts such as Sanskritisation and social mobility contribute to the understanding of Indian society?