

BCM SCHOOLS BASNAT AVENUE DUGRI ROAD LUDHIANA

SUBJECTS:- SOCIOLOGY

CLASS:-XI

ANSWER KEY – INDIAN SOCIOLOGISTS

Class XI – Sociology

Section A – MCQs

b) G.S. Ghurye

b) 1948

c) Positive state, democratic state and mixed economy

a) Indian villages

b) Sanskritisation

Section B – 2 Marks Questions

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

Answer: Any two:

Ensuring freedom from poverty, discrimination and insecurity.

Reducing income inequality by redistributing wealth.

Making the economy serve community needs rather than only capitalist profit.

Ensuring stable economic development.

Providing full employment.

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

Answer: M.N. Srinivas considered the village dynamic because villages were not isolated or unchanging. They were connected with wider economic, social and political systems and were changing due to modernisation, development, education and social mobility.

8. Differentiate between the views of Louis Dumont and M.N. Srinivas on Indian villages.

Answer:

Louis Dumont

M.N. Srinivas

Focused mainly on caste hierarchy and purity-pollution.

Focused on the village as a social unit.

Viewed Indian society as guided by relatively stable traditional values.

Viewed villages as dynamic and changing.

Emphasised hierarchy and holism.

Emphasised social mobility, Sanskritisation and interaction.

Section C – 5 Marks

9. A.R. Desai's critique of the welfare state

Answer:

A.R. Desai was a Marxist sociologist who critically examined the modern capitalist state. He argued that the claims made by welfare states were often exaggerated. According to him, welfare states were supposed to provide equality, security and welfare, but they often failed to achieve real social and economic equality.

Desai suggested that a welfare state should ensure freedom from poverty and discrimination, reduce income inequality, provide employment and promote stable economic development. However, he argued that capitalist interests continued to influence the economy and state policies.

He also criticised socialist or communist states when they ignored democracy and political freedom. According to Desai, a genuine socialist state should ensure democracy, political freedom and the rule of law.

Thus, Desai believed that welfare should not merely be a promise of the state; it should lead to real equality, social security and economic justice.