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Rajiv Gandhi University

(Formerly Centre for Distance Education)  
Rajiv Gandhi University  
Rono Hills, Doimukh

## ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE FORMAT

Name : Mr./Ms. SAMANNONG THANCHANG

ERN\*/Roll No. : MASOC 06

Class : FIRST SEMESTER

Subject : MA (Sociology)

Paper : MASOC 404 Rural Sociology (part I)

Marked Obtained : \_\_\_\_\_

69

### **Instruction :**

The assignments are to be written neatly in his/her own handwriting. Every candidate must submit completed assignment booklets **within the specified date**. It is one of the essential components of examination. The students are supposed to **obtain minimum 40%** of marks in assignment as per University rules.

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(N.B.: ERN\* - Enrolment Number)

① Why is it important to study village? Elaborate its significance

Ans. The knowledge that is made and organised helps people control the huge, complex and diverse social, economic, and political world of India. Because the village became a part of the colonial social morphology, it became an important part of the debates about colonial India and how people thought about the world. Village studies have their own importance. These have enriched the knowledge of the Indian society in general and rural India in particular. These have given great encouragement to the growth of rural society.

Importance of village studies

i) Village studies help in planning rural reconstruction.

According to M.N. Srinivas, village studies provide detailed information regarding various aspects of rural life. In these studies, either the holistic nature of the village, communities is discussed or certain specific aspects of rural life are focused.

The planning commission gave maximum attention to solve the social problems of rural India by the help of village studies also. From village studies, various aspects of rural life, for example the extent of sub-division and fragmentation of holdings, the nature of rural rural credit, the condition of landless labourers etc, are derived. It helps in planning rural reconstruction.

(i) Village studies provide useful information to other disciplines. The sociologist and social anthropologist collect data from study different villages - its several aspects, its problems etc. The collected data are more accurate, reliable and unbiased. Hence these are highly useful for other social scientists. These are valued by economists, political scientists and others. Village studies also provide with lot of information about rural social life.

(ii) Village studies provide useful knowledge about Indian social reality.

The significance of the village studies is such that sometime their value may extend beyond national boundaries. But it is true that an understanding about different aspects of social reality is highly influenced by the Indo-logical literature. Village studies have assumed sociological and socio-anthropological importance.

### Significance of Village Studies

Following are the reasons that make a study of villages important:

- India lives in village and the villages are the centers of Indian culture. It is basically a country of villages. In the first census of 1951, after independence, the rural population had a sharp shift towards urban life reducing the percentage of rural people to 82.7. According to 1991, census



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## ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE FORMAT

Name : Mr./Ms. IRAK RIME

ERN\*/Roll No. : MASOC /15

Class : 1<sup>ST</sup> SEMESTER

Subject : MA - SOCIOLOGY

Paper : PERSPECTIVE ON INDIAN SOCIETY (402)

Marked Obtained : \_\_\_\_\_

79

### **Instruction :**

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**ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE FORMAT**

Name : Mr./Ms. IRAK RIME  
ERN\*/Roll No. : MASOC /15  
Class : 1<sup>st</sup> SEMESTER  
Subject : MA - SOCIOLOGY  
Paper : PERSPECTIVE ON INDIAN SOCIETY (402)  
Marked Obtained : \_\_\_\_\_

79

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Q1. Discuss structural 'functionalists perspective'?

ans:  
=

The basis of the system of structural functionalism was laid during the economic crisis of the 1930's. Alvin Gouldner, The coming crisis of western sociology (1970) argues that structural functionalism was developed as a response to the challenge posed by Marxism. Marxism was a general theory of society which condemned capitalism, whereas structural functionalism was to become a general theory of society which did not condemn capitalism or use it to offer an explanation to justify the various social phenomena taking place around the world.

Structural functionalism, in sociology and other social sciences, a school of thought according to which each of the institutions, relationships, roles and norms that together constitute a society serves a purpose, and each is indispensable for the confidence and existence of the others and of society as a whole. In structural functionalism, social change is regarded as an adaptive response to some tension within the social system. When some part of an integrated social system changes, a tension between this and other parts of the system is created, which will be resolved by the adaptive change of the other parts.

The origin of contemporary references to social structure can be traced to the french social scientist Emile Durkheim, who argued that parts of the society are interdependent and that is interdependency imposes structure on the behaviour of institutions and their members. To Durkheim, interrelations between the parts of society contributed to social unity - an integrated system with life characteristics of its own, imperious of individuals yet driving their behaviour.

M.N. SRINIVAS started structural-functional analysis in sociological and social anthropological research in India. The structural functional perspective relies more on the field work tradition for understanding the social reality so that it can also be understood as 'contingent' or 'field view' perspective of the social phenomena.

M.N. SRINIVAS : Mysore Narasimachar Srinivas (1916-1999) was a world renowned Indian sociologist. He is mostly known for his work on caste and caste system, social stratifications and Sanskritisation in southern India. Srinivas contribution to the disciplines of sociology and anthropology and to public life in India was unique. It was his capacity to break out the strong mould in which (the mostly North American university oriented) area studies had been shaped after the end of the second world war and to experiment with the disciplinary grounding of social anthropology and sociology on the other, which marked his originality as a social scientist.

### SRINIVAS TWO basic concept to understand our society :

- 1) **BOOK VIEW** :- Religion, Varna, Caste, family, village and geographical structure are the main elements, which are known as the basis of Indian society. The knowledge about such elements is gained through sacred texts or from books. Srinivas calls it book view or bookish perspective. It is also known as Indology, which is not acceptable to Srinivas and he emphasized to the field view. The book view is projected as unalterable and immutable.
- 2) **FIELD VIEW** :- Srinivas believed that the knowledge about the different regions of Indian society can be attained through field work. This he calls field view. Consequently he prefers empirical study to understand our society. Srinivas took the path of small regional studies rather than the construction of grand theories. In this context, field work plays an important role to understand the nativity of the rural Indian society.



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## ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE FORMAT

Name : Mr./Ms. Rongam Rebikah Baom

ERN\*/Roll No. : MASOC/17

Class : M.A Sociology (MASOC/17)

Subject : MASOC 401 (Sociology) classical social thinker.

Paper : Paper 1

Marked Obtained : \_\_\_\_\_

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(N.B.: ERN\*- Enrolment Number)



Q 1. What are the social factors that have led to development of Sociology in western European Country?

Ans

Sociology is the study of human society or societies. A new academic discipline among the social science which includes economics, Political Science, anthropology, history and sociology. It emerged as a scientific discipline in the early 19th century.

Auguste Comte introduced the term 'Sociology' in the year 1839.

The social factors that led to the development of sociology in western European Country are as followed.

The significant social conditions of the 19th century and early 20th century which were of the supreme significance in the development of sociology.

### 1 Political Revolutions.

The long series of Political revolutions ushered in by the French revolution in 1789 and then carrying over through the 20th century was the immediate factor responsible for the rise of Sociological theorizing.

The impact of these revolutions on many societies was enormous, and many positive changes resulted.

However the awareness of early theorists was not the positive consequences, but the negative effects of these changes. These thinkers were disturbed by the resulting chaos and disorder especially in France.

They had a common desire to reinstate the social order. Some of the intense thinkers of the age literally wanted a return to the peaceful and comparatively orderly days of the middle ages. However more sophisticated thinkers tried to find new bases of order in societies which had been changed by the political revolutions of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This interest in the issue of social order was one of the major concerns of classical sociological theorists, especially Comte and Durkheim.

## 2. French Revolution

The French revolution of 1789 in various aspects overshadowed the 19<sup>th</sup> century as a revolution which challenged and successfully dismantled the old social order.



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## ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE FORMAT

Name : Mr./Ms. Gyati Kanya

ERN\*/Roll No. : MASOC 16

Class : M.A 1st Semester

Subject : Sociology

Paper : MASOC 402

Marked Obtained : \_\_\_\_\_

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Q 3.

Write on the emergence of sociology in India  
Context ?

⇒ Introduction : The emergence of sociology began in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The lives of common people were much better and easier during this historical period. Due to all the changes that occurred during this period, the people became more open-minded and started to live a good life with several options.

### Emergence of sociology in India

Earlier, India was studied under anthropology in the west. When the emergence of sociology occurred in India, India was studied under a mix of anthropology and sociology, or social anthropology. The emergence of sociology in India brought several changes, such as changes in the educated segments of the middle class. The origin of the emergence of sociology in India started around the 1920s. Although sociology was taught at Bombay University as early

1914, the true emergence of sociology in India starts with the establishment of sociology departments in Lucknow and Mumbai. In the Indian subcontinent, the arrival of sociology research and its study was the nationalist spirit.

During British period, the rapid acquisition of knowledge of Indian society, and the intensification of missionary activities began to develop from 1760 onwards. Missionaries and British officials made earnest effort to study the social life and culture of people in India. Dr. Francis Buchanan conducted an ethnographic survey of Bengal in 1807 which is still considered as a brilliant work of sociological importance. In 1816, Abbe Dubois, a French Missionary in Mysore wrote a book entitled "Hindu manners, customs and ceremonies, a French" is regarded as a valuable sociological document. The making of Indian sociology



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**ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE FORMAT**

Name : Mr./Ms. BAKE YATAK

ERN\*/Roll No. : 22DESOC02

Class : MASO Third and fourth Semester Sociology

Subject : MASO - 501

Paper : Modern Sociological Thinker

Marked Obtained : \_\_\_\_\_

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Qno-1: Explain the concept of "sociological imagination" write a note on its day-to-day relevance.

Ans: The concept of sociological imagination, a concept established by C. Wright Mills (1916-1962) provides a framework for understanding our social world that far surpasses any common sense notion we might derive from our limited social experience. Mills was a contemporary sociologist who brought tremendous insight into the daily lives of an individual nor the history of a society can be understood without understanding both. The sociological imagination is making the connection between personal challenges and larger social issues. Mills identified "troubles" (personal challenges) and "issues" (sociological imagination) allows individuals to see the relationships between events in their personal lives (biography) and events in their society (history). -

In other words, this mindset provides the ability for individuals to realize the relationship between their personal experience and the larger society in which they live their lives.

personal troubles are private private problems experienced within the character of the individual and the range of their immediate relations to others. Mills identified that we function in our personal lives as actors and actresses who make choices about our friends, family, groups, work, school, and other issues within our control.

We have a degree of influence on the outcome of matters within this personal level. A college student who parties 4 nights out of 7, who rarely attends class, and who never does his homework has a personal trouble that interferes with his odds of success in college. However, when 50% of all college students in the United States never graduate, we label it as a larger social issue. -