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Time → 3hrs
* Left 2 Question (10).

SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 1995)

Name of Candidate	ANTRIKSH JAIN		
Medium Eng/Hindi	English	Registration Number	233625
Center	— (online)	Date	15-11-21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
2 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
3 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
4 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
5(a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
6(a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
7 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
8(a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	

Total Marks Obtained:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. The Candidate should **attempt FIVE Questions out of EIGHT questions** strictly in accordance with the instructions given under each question printed in ENGLISH & HINDI.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the

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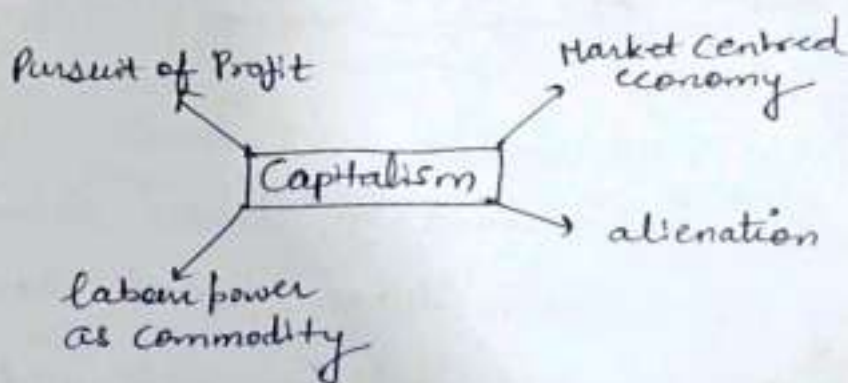
1. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. **10 x 5 = 50**

(a) The key to Marx's critique of capitalism is his theory of surplus-value. Analyse.

According to Marx, Capitalist mode of production is characterised by Conflict and interdependence between Bourgiosie and Proletariat. and is a worst mode of production in Marxist Conception.



Marx, criticised capitalism majorly because of pursuit of Surplus value associated with labour, but appropriated by Capitalists as profit.

According to him, "Labour produces everything and capital Produces nothing"

→ appropriation of surplus value unequally, becomes the reason for Conflict in Capitalist society and Marx, seer inevitability of Proletariat revolution when True class consciousness kicks in and worker will realise the extent of exploitation, it is facing.

However, improvement of basic Standards of living of workers have toned down revolutionary potential but unequal appropriation continues leading to increasing inequality — Pauperisation and this will ensure, Marxist Conception of inevitability of Proletariat revolution to be true.

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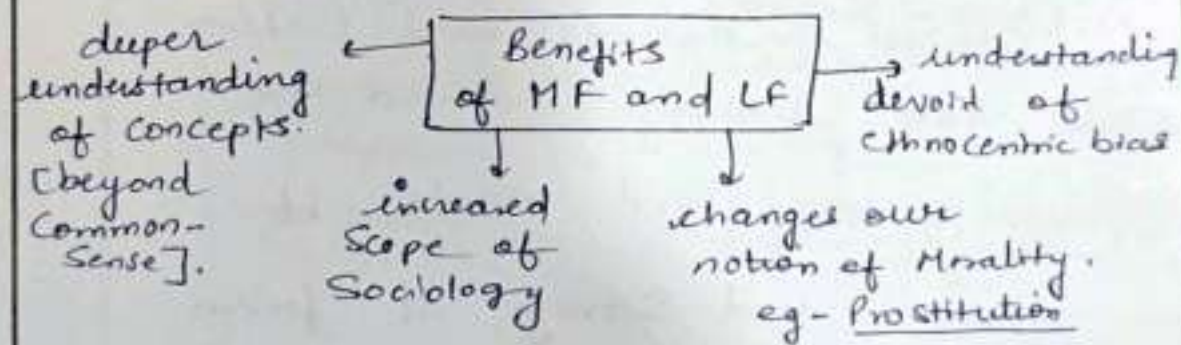
1. (b) Merton's dichotomy of manifest and latent function, helps us to go beyond the common-sense perception of the world. Discuss.

According to Merton, Manifest (MF) and Latent (LF) functions can be defined as those positive effects / consequences that are intended / recognised and not intended / not recognised respectively by Society. in his book Social Structure and Social organisation.



Neofunctionalist approach of Merton introduced these concepts, that actually ensures deeper understanding of concepts from an objective view without/beyond Common Sense.

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(eg) Hopi Indian Rain dance

Common sense notion will analyse it as a cultural practise to pray to god for rains.

But, deeper understanding using latent function provides us information about Collective effervescence that it generates and ensuring Social Solidarity.

Concepts of Manifest and Latent functions have actually widened the scope of sociology and made it more objective and saving it from unnecessary criticisms.

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1. (c) Explain relevance of AGIL framework in understanding Tribal society in India.

Parsons, in his [The social systems, 1951] described society as a System containing various other Sub-systems, that plays a functional pre-requisite for the sustenance of society and it's equillibirium.

Adaptation [by economic System]	Goal attainment by [Political System]
Integeration [by → Judicial System.	Latency [by → Family, education religion]

AGIL Framework

Understanding of Tribal Society →

Usually Tribal society is marked by
a) Communal ownership of land.
b) work at the level of clan/Tribe.
c) Tribal chiefdoms.

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d) Peculiar religious practices i.e - natew, animal, spirit worship.

e) Promiscuous relations. etc.

Adaptation function is usually taken care of by all able-bodied men in Society to deal with changing environment to fulfill economic needs. [Sustenance → food] etc.

Goal attainment of Tribal Society i.e Safety (isolation), etc. done by Tribal chief and associated members.

Integration, by Customs, conventions → Punishing deviants etc.

Latency – Tension management and pattern maintenance by Socialisation of their young ones by Family, religion and Ensuring Solidarity in Tribal Society.

AGIL framework, this way can be applied on any society to understand which system is doing vital functions for society

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1. (d) Give an account of Weber's conception of wert rational action and its importance in world today.

Weber, developed the ideal type of the basic unit of sociology i.e social action, that he describes as any meaningful act which is oriented in it's course.

affective/emotional Social action guided by emotions	Traditional Social action guided by Customs, conventions.
Zweckrational social action → rational in terms of endresult	Wertrational social action → rational in terms of Values.

Social action [Idial type].

Wertrational social action according to him, is rational in respect to certain social values that social actor wants to uphold in a social action situation.

eg declining Bribe due to Honesty, Integrity

Weber, sees rational action becoming the dominant mode of action - which he describes as rationalisation.

Importance of wert rational SA. for world →

a) will ensure moral citizens.

b) Social order can be maintained due to value based Society. i.e- Solidarity.

c) Less Deviance, as actions guided by values.

d) Faster Goal attainment, due to lesser corruption. and better integration.

e) easy resolution of dilemma during Social action situation [of choices] as described by Parsons.

f) marginalisation, oppression, exploitation of social groups will be reduced.

However, weber sees over-rationalisation to be Irrational, as it decreases Traditional values which actually makes a man — Human being, However wertrational SA, no doubt has tendency to reform Society.

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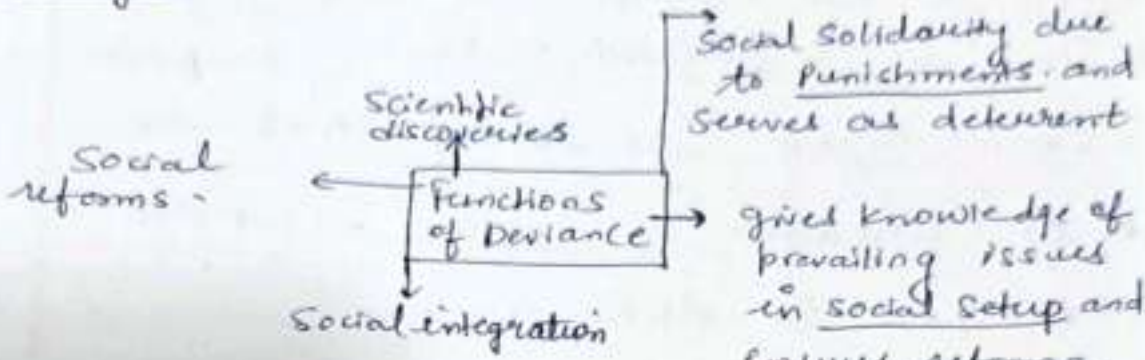
1. (e) Discuss "social strain theory" of Merton

Merton, in his concept of Conformity and deviance highlighted the impact of Social Strain in society that can lead to situation of Anomie — which further leads to deviance.

In his theory, he studied US society and found out that it is in a phase of Anomie → i-e unequal emphasis on collective goals and institutionalised means to achieve them., which creates various adaptive responses by different individuals in social setting.

Adaptive response	Collective goal	means
Conformity [By all classes]	✓	✓
Innovator [By Poor-class]	✓	X
Ritualist [Lower Bureaucracy]	X	✓
Retreatist [Drug addicts]	✓ → X gave up hopes.	✓ → X
Rebellion [Rising class]	new Goals altogether.	new means.

These adaptive responses ensures Social change and serves various functions.



However, this Concept of Merton is criticised for →

(a) not giving adequate reasons for Sexually- deviant behaviour.

(b) Cohen highlights → theory cannot State reasons for non-utilitarian character;

(c) developed in context of US society, cannot be implemented in Indian society.

Despite various criticisms, this theory of Social Strain by Merton emerges as a critique of Social Stratification and calls for reforms that will ensure inequality reduces in society and more integration

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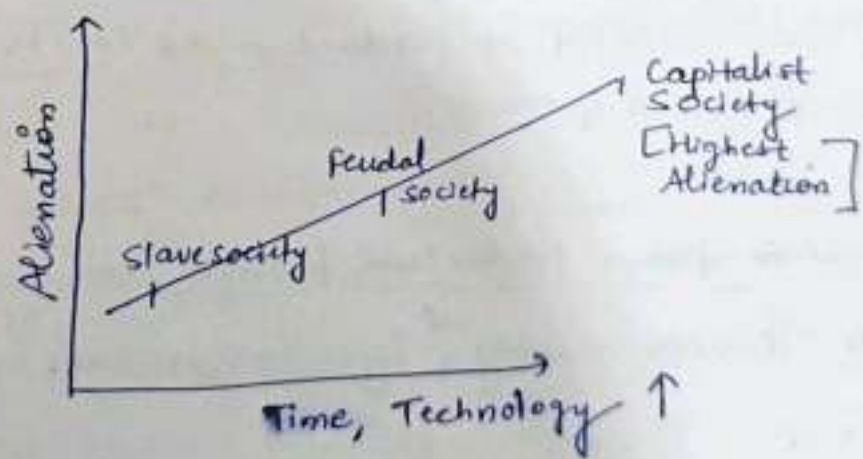
2. (a) "For Marx, the history of mankind is not only a history of class struggle but also of the increasing alienation of man". Discuss. 20

According to Marx, History of mankind is marked with continuous struggle between Haves and Havenots due to unequal access to means of production and gaining of one class at the expense of others.

However, based on Marx's concept of Historical Materialism and improving Production Technology → Society is marked by increasing Alienation.



According to Marx, the Species essence of Human is, to work and changing

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or transforming nature by the product of his labour. one feels satisfied by showcasing himself in the product of his labour.

However, Capitalist Society marks highest alienation in different aspects.

a) Alienation from product → worker doesnot have any sense of attachment to product of his labor.

due to

i) increased occupational specialisation and meagre contribution in product.

ii) non-ownership of product, as it is owned by capitalists.

b) Alienation from Production process → due to decision making by capitalists and managers.

c) Alienation from fellow workers →

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due to high competition among them for promotions leading to conflict.

artificial distinctions made by Capitalist class → Skilled, Unskilled, semi-skilled and divides worker.

worker faces inanimate machinery and human interactions are very less.

d) Alienation from Himself → cannot transform nature and cannot show his individuality by product of his labor and feel satisfied.

CW Mills, agrees with Marx and cites example of Services led economy — that requires certain personality Traits that requires fakeness i.e receptions, autocops, Air Hostess., thus one is alienated from oneself due to fakeness required in economic setup.

Herbert Marcuse, also talks about increasing

alienation in society due to creation of false needs amplified by capitalist controlled mass media.

However,

Robert Blauner argues that with increased production technology, it is not necessary that Alienation will increase, as in highly automated chemical factory alienation reduces, due to use of skills. [knowledge].

Marxist Conception of Alienation seems true in Contemporary Setup, as work is now treated as burden by many, People wait for Holidays to get relief, as very satisfaction associated with labour is gone in capitalist mode of production. However with increasing knowledge based economy, Alienation is seen to be reducing.

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2. (b) Religion concerns itself with the beyond, whereas economy deals with the practical business of working, producing and consuming. Weber theory created a novel link between the two, critically discuss. 20

Weber, in his Protestant ethic and Spirit of ~~Capitalism~~ rejected Adam Smith's classical notion of capitalism and Marx's theory on capitalism and linked religion and its values with emergence of a specific mode of production that deals with production, distribution, consumption.

It is generally assumed that religion is other worldly as was considered in catholicism. However weber drew a sharp criticism and asserted that religions - that are following - this worldly asceticism, can influence emergence of Capitalism.

Weber, drew linkage between Protestant values and emergence of capitalism in western societies and he found out that

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only material conditions are not enough for development of specific mode of production. rather a supportive belief system is essential.

Acc. to him, India and china did have material conditions i.e fertile soil, earlier Trade routes, infrastructure, stable polity, large population but they lacked in belief system due to other worldly orientation

a) Moksha.
b) Karma Theory [Fatalism]
c) Belief in magic and mysticism.

Only Protestant beliefs, could have influenced emergence of capitalism due to →

a) Focusing on this worldly orientation.
b) Work is worship and to work to make God's kingdom on earth, leading to industrious nature of work.

c) No Holidays on Holydays → as Work is worship. leading to 24X7 Work culture.

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d) Priesthood of all followers leading to mass based education.

e) no Complete prohibition on Usury, leading to emergence of Banking System required for Capital accumulation.

f) Predestination - leading to Salvation anxiety and followers seeking Symbols — success and wealth and working hard.

g) Calling → everyone has a calling, Find it, work at it religiously, be best at it, leading to Complex division of labour and occupational Specialisation.

h) Discipline - don't consume more than what is required, thus profits started to reinvested for pursuit of forever renewed profit.

This linkage b/w religion and economy is however criticised by Various Scholars →

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(a) Hindu critics, criticised Weber for wrong study as Moksha is only one Purushartha that deals with other worldly affairs.

(b) Caste System – also provides occupational specialisation.

(c) Kautsky, highlights that it is not religion but Capitalist economic system that shaped Protestantism.

(d) Protestantism doesn't support consumeristic behaviour, thus could not be the trigger for Capitalistic system origin

(e) RH Towney – It is not protestantism but Rationality, discoveries, inventions that shaped Capitalism.

Despite various criticism, Weber's concept widens scope of sociology and tried creating link between religion and economy which are part of Superstructure and Base, and drawing relationship between them.

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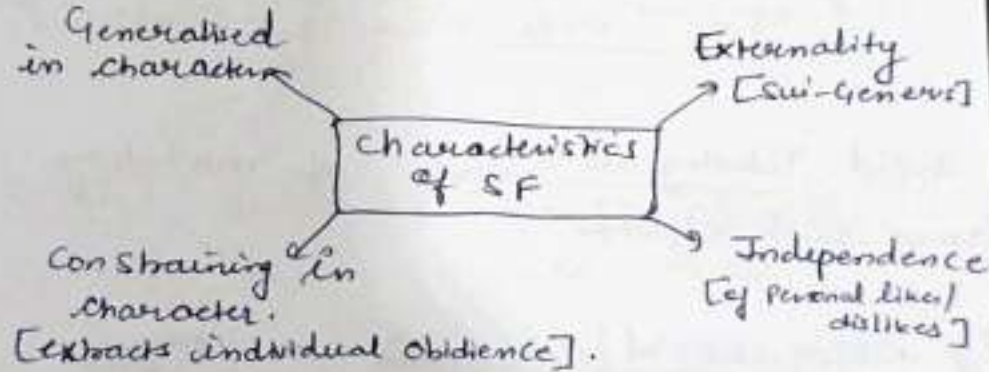
2. (c) In order to help sociology move away from philosophy and to give it a clear and separate identity, Durkheim gave distinctive subject matter of sociology in form of social facts. Comment. 10

Social Facts, according to Durkheim are collective ways of acting, feeling, thinking that are external to individual and are endowed with the power of coercion.

eg- Religion, Family etc.



Durkheim, gave social facts to distinguish Sociology from other disciplines especially philosophy. Social facts are a subject matter of sociology and there are specific rules of sociological method. to ensure objectivity and a distinctive existence of Sociology.

(a) Treat social facts as things, just like objective facts are treated by physicist and Chemist

(b) get rid of Prejudices, Biases while dealing with Social Facts to ensure objectivity.

(c) Deduce social facts to other social facts and not not to Psychological or Philosophical explanations.
eg - Suicide Theory by Durkheim.

(d) avoid Teleological issues of mistaking causes with effects.

By using socialfacts, in a very clinical, Impersonal approach, it can ensure sociological reasoning for various Social phenomenas and can deduce reasons of phenomenana as social rather that psychological or philosophical. This Concept of Durkheim has provided Sociology a distinctive existence.

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3. (a) For Weber the combined qualities of "action" and "meaning" were the central facts for sociology's scientific analysis. In light of this critically analyse his theory of social action and its limitations. 20

According to Weber and his interpretivist sociology, researcher is supposed to interpret subjective meanings attached to a social phenomena in a social action situation. Emphasis on subjective meaning comes from the fact, that people behave based on what they believe. and not what is objectively True.

Weber, draw a micro perspective of sociology as he believed that social facts lie internal to the human being and that's why different meanings are attached to same social phenomena by different individuals.

Social action approach of Weber, considers that Sociology cannot be objectively studied as the subject matter

Sociology is starkly different from objective sciences. Human being is a subject matter in sociology which do not act mechanically but reacts based upon

a) Social Context
b) Previous Experiences.

Thus, objectivity is not possible and sociologist must emphasise on understanding meanings attached. He developed an ideal Type of social action. [SA]

Emotional/affective SA due to emotions → hate, love etc.	Traditional SA based upon Traditions, Customs, Conventions. eg → Touching of Feet
Zweckrational SA is rational in terms of certain end goals & result. eg - refusing Bribe due to fear of getting caught by Anticorruption Bureau.	Wertrational SA, is rational in terms of certain values that actor wants to uphold. eg - refusing bribe due to Honesty.

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This ideal type (model) clearly indicates, how social actor attaches meaning to a social phenomena differently in different Social Situations.

Criticisms of weber's social action approach →

a) Too much subjectivity of researcher, thus cannot draw true causal explanation.

b) It is only the social actor who can clearly define which social action he did in social actor situation.

(eg) → Mother slapping child.

It could be out of rage. [emotional SA]
It could be out of his future, to ensure he doesn't do mistake again.
[Zweckrational SA].

c) Weber, also ignores unintended consequences of social action, which Merton included in his Latent function.

d) Too many social actors and multiple social actions, cannot do empathetic

reasoning for all, can draw Ideal type but they are not one-to-one correspondence and doesn't give exact information.

(c) Marxist perspective - weber fails to appreciate that social action is based upon class differentiation in society and social structure has a major impact on actions.

Weber's social action approach and interpretivist sociology later opened path for other Anti-Positivist theories, widening the scope of sociology and increasing it's subject matter and understanding of complex concepts from varied perspectives.

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3. (b) In this globalised world, considering suicide as a social fact ignores the very psychological factors attached to it. Comment. 20

Suicide, according to Durkheim is any immediate death, which is a result of action/inaction of social actor, knowing that such will produce this result.

Durkheim, Treated Suicide as a social fact. He studied Suicide rate in different societies and found stark difference in Suicide rate among societies, while similarity in suicide rate within societies when analysed on yearly basis.

Based on Multivariate analysis, Durkheim came out with 2 factors responsible for suicides, linked with nature of society themselves. He isolated

a) Social integration
b) Moral regulation as two

factors in different societies leading to suicides.

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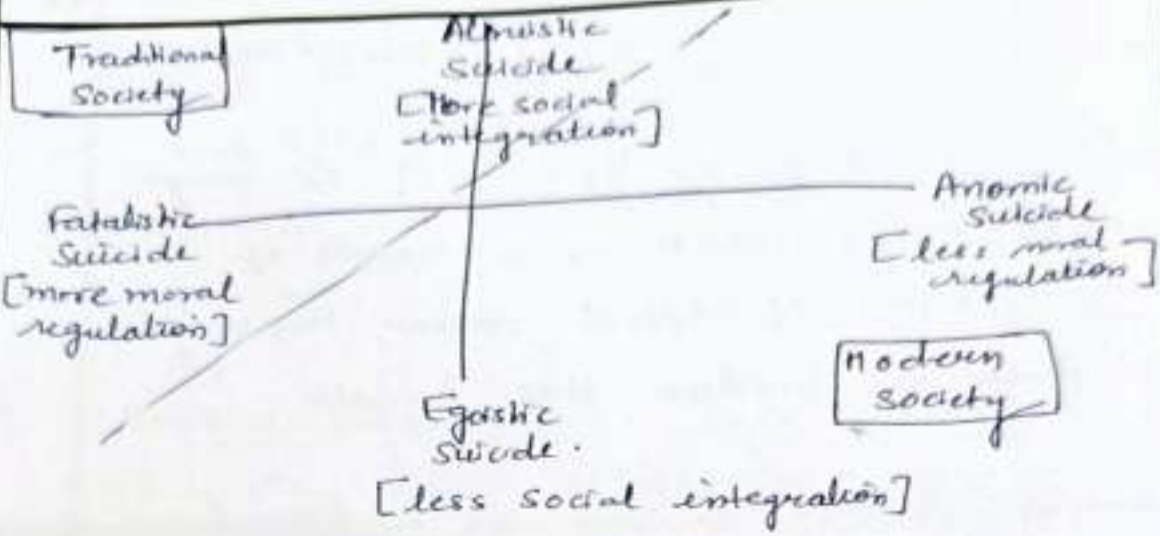

Durkheim's Ideal Type of Suicide

However, Durkheims over-emphasis on Suicide as social fact and due to Societal issues undermines the very fact that it is Psychological issue as well according to various Scholars.

(a) He fails to explain, why same Society impacts individuals differently, Why not everyone commits Suicide. Psychologists argue, that there must

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by some individual, Psychological reasons attached.

(b) Psychological theories → defines that suicide is caused to anamolie in Psyche or a childhood Traumatic event.

(eg) → Loss of Mother in childhood.

(c) He is criticised for Generalising apparently individual phenomena and of committing ecological fallacy.

(d) Durkheim's theory of Suicide, does try to deduce suicide to societal factors, but it cannot be ignored that individual Psyche indeed plays a major role and in terms of Weber's understanding, that individual attaches meaning to phenomenas differently based upon social context, past experiences, thus, individual's interpretation cannot be

neglected.

© It is not a social fact, rather imitation by individuals of some referent figures.

Eg – In America, people committed suicide in imitation of suicide of a Superstar.

Thus, again individual Psyche, interpretation is important.

Durkheim, However should be credited for his unwavering effort towards finding out societal reasons behind suicide, but equally Psychological reasons are important. It's Synthesis can provide us with overarching understanding of suicides.

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5. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. $10 \times 5 = 50$

(a) "The need of an ideology for a nation to survive." Comment.

Ideology can be defined as a comprehensive set of Idias beliefs that shapes various organisations, social movements.

Ideology is central to political party, social movement and nation.

There can be 2 types of nation →

a) Ethnic nations
b) Civic nations

Ethnic nations gets their oneness from the fact of common ethnic culture or cultural ideology. And as long as it is followed Nation survives.

(Eg) # Recent wave of Migration in France from Muslim community, doesnot uphold ethnic cultural ideology and is threatening existence of France as it subverts Solidarity.

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In [civic nations] also, the common citizenship derived from common Constitution is the ideology supported by majority of individuals.

Any threat to these common ideology based upon constitution can threaten nation's existence.

Common ideology in form of →

a) Common enemy.
b) Common national symbols.
c) National Heroes ensures survival and sustenance of nation due to nationalism and joins nation psychologically and emotionally as [weber] has rightly defined nation as community of sentiments knit by common ideology.

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5. (b) "Social exclusion is generally not voluntary rather forced." Discuss.

According to Michael Haralambos, social exclusion can be defined as multiple deprivations, that leads to non participation in social activities.

Social exclusion can be →

a) Forced
b) voluntary → as in case of Jarawas, Sentinelese or Gated Communities.

However, generally it is forced →

a) Caste System
b) Poverty
c) unemployment, as seen in Western Countries.
d) sexual orientation — Transgenders.
e) Women due to gender. — Patriarchy.

The dominant class in society, ensures certain rules, regulation and social

framework that favours them over other marginalised communities leading to their exclusion.

In India, lower castes were not invited in community festivities but were supposed to clean after festivity.

Unequal social order prevalent in society ensures social exclusion and according to Beteille, any attempt of social Mobility or integration is reprimanded.

It can be safely assumed, that man is a social animal wants to be part of social activities but prevailing social order ensures their forced exclusion.

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5. (c) Critically analyse "state centered approach" to theory of power.

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5. (d) Fundamentalism is an ideology whereas religious revivalism is a practice. Comment.

Religious Fundamentalism, according to Bruce is emerged due to Problems of Modernity and they claim power from inerrant Texts to ensure a revitalised society.

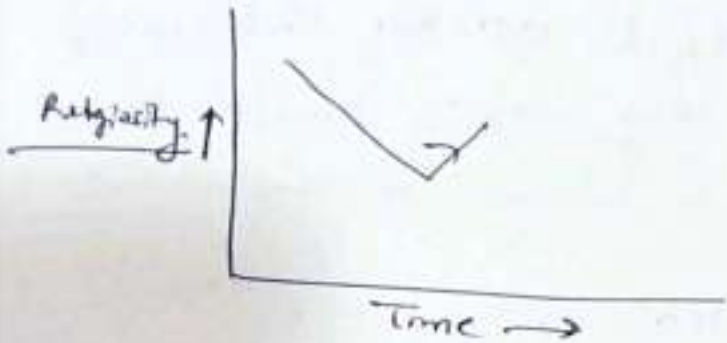
It is essentially an ideology believing in Fundamental Tenets of religion, Beyond Question and debate and are infallible. It is divinely ordained and is beyond interpretation.

However, Religious Revivalism is a Practise which involves resurgence of religion in Modern society due to →

a) Americanisation

b) Technology Improvement

c) Sense of disenchantment with Society and material world.



Revivalism is a broader rubric and Religious Fundamentalism is one way religious is revived in Modern Society -

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5. (e) "Poverty, like any other social phenomena, survives because it is useful to society or some of its parts". Discuss.

Poverty can be defined as economic deprivation leading to lack of basic necessities that are required for full development of individual.

Despite various efforts by Government, it persists in society and the major reason is it's functionality for society.

a) Marxist view → It is good for Capitalist class as poor are part of reserve army of Labour and more the number of poor, less Bargaining power they will be having and less wages Capitalist need to give.

b) Feminist view → Women are more poor as it ensures man's dominance over women possible.

c) Functional view → It serves as

baseline for failure.

ii) negative reference group.
iii) vote bank for politicians.
iv) Poverty industry → Civil society thrives.

(4) Dependency Theory → Western wealth is due to poverty of East according to Andre Gunder Frank.

This is essentially the reason for perpetuation of poverty in society and Government must ensure based on it's welfare model that the Poor gets their dew and their needs fulfilled.

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8. (a) History is, and always will be "a graveyard of aristocracies". Critically examine the statement in context of elite theory of power. 20

Pareto and Mosca, gave classical elite theory of power and claims that elite rule is inevitable and only few in every government rules over majority.

Pareto → called History to be the graveyard of Elites and Aristocracies as the elite rule is instable and changes with another elite rule.

(Lions Foxes) circulation of Elite

Acc. to them, there are certain personal and Psychological characteristics that ensures few controls many. most of the members of society doesnot posess

these skills and are passive and imbued with Herd Mentality.

There are 2 types of elites →

a) Foxes → rule with manipulation
b) Lions → rule with Brute Force.

However, both lack qualities of each other, and thus due to Corruption of power, lust → they starts to loosing out their characteristics, leading to change in rule of Elite by another Elite.

(i.e) Foxes by Lion and Lions by Foxes.

This is known as Circulation of Elites which is a result of instability in elite rule.

Mosca, even compared Democracy with Elite rule, where only few elites are taking decisions and ruling masses.

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Dynastic politics proves the analogy right.

However, This theory was criticised by

* CW Mills, who emphasised that Elite rule is relatively recent phenomena and not inevitable.

He analysed US society, found out unified powerelite to be ruling over Modern America. [They have common interests] that makes them unified.

Acc to TK Oomen, Pareto's analysis is faulty as Brahamans has ensued their domination for a very very long time in Indian society, thus doesn't justify notion of Graveyard of Elites.

This theory, is not backed by facts, and rather is theoretical in nature.

Theory of Elite rule, holds true in various societies and various Kingdoms

rule, However it is unavailable to point out reasons of <u>domination</u> by many continuously without much challenge. This theory, did provide us broader understanding of society.

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8. **(b)** Make a distinction between intragenerational and intergenerational social mobility. Why social mobility studies not adequately accounted for the position of women. Comment. **20**

According to Pitirim Sorokin, social mobility can be defined as moving from one social strata to another in a Hierarchy.

Social mobility helps us in differentiating between societies.

Higher Social mobility	Lower Social Mobility
open society [class based society]	closed society [Caste based society].

Social Mobility can be of diff. Types →

a) Vertical, Horizontal
b) Absolute or Relative
c) Structural or individual
d) Intergenerational or Intragenerational

Sociologists are more concerned about Intergenerational Social mobility as

It tries to understand whether society is open or closed and whether it provides opportunity for a poor children to reach to the top in his adulthood. Measures differences in situation of individual w.r.t preceding Generation.

Intragenerational SM → not much focused by sociologists looks at situation of adult at starting and end of the career. This is very rare to achieve a very high range of social mobility intragenerationally thus not much focused by sociologists.

Social Mobility Studies not adequately accounted for position of women →

(a) Male sociologists not giving adequate focus to women.

(b) Women's Status linked to Male

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Counterparts. i.e — Father or Husband.

Michelle Stanworth opposes it.

© women not a part of economic System majorly as Female labor force participation rate is Quite low.

(d) women, not Competing with men but women themselves for Pink Collar Jobs.

However, offlate, women's perspective have been included in mainstream Sociology and Concepts like Glass Cieling, motherhood penalty are a result of Contemporary social mobility Studies.

With changing times and value system, women are getting their due and just like every other area, they have Started to be included in main-stream Sociology and while different

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Feminist perspective is there to analyse society from a Sub-Altern Point of view.

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8. (c) Nation-state entered into a crisis in the late twentieth century with the advent of globalisation. Critically analyse. 10

Globalisation, acending to Baylis & Smith is creased interconnectedness between societies such that event in one society has political, economic and cultural ramifications in other societies.

There are both positives and negatives associated with Globalisation. However from perspective of nation-states, effect of Globalisation is negative.

a) loss of power of nation-states due to interlinked economy and less control over national economy.

b) emergence of Supranational bodies like UN, ASEAN, EU etc. reducing a bit of authority of nation-states in legislative, economic domain.

c) Kohn / Liberal Ideologists argue that nationalism and the concept of nation-states will be eclipsed due to rise of Globalisation and Concept of Global citizenship will arrive at the scene - according to Bryan Turner.

d) Global problems — Climate change, Terrorism, Smuggling leading to Global Cooperation and Surrender of certain amount of Sovereignity.

e) Cultural Homogenisation or Americanisation leading to changes of notion of oneness or ethnic similarities that are the basis of nation-state

Globalisation, indeed has -ve effects on nation-states and most importantly there seems to be a shift of power from nation States to Transational Companies having Turnover more than GDP of nation-states influencing policy framework in their favour.