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## SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2097)

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| Name of Candidate | Bhuvana Pranith Pappula | | |
| Medium Eng/Hindi | English | Registration Number | 931031 |
| Center | Hyderabad | Date | 24/8/22 |

### 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.

Start → 10:00 AM - 1:00 pm

# 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 Best**

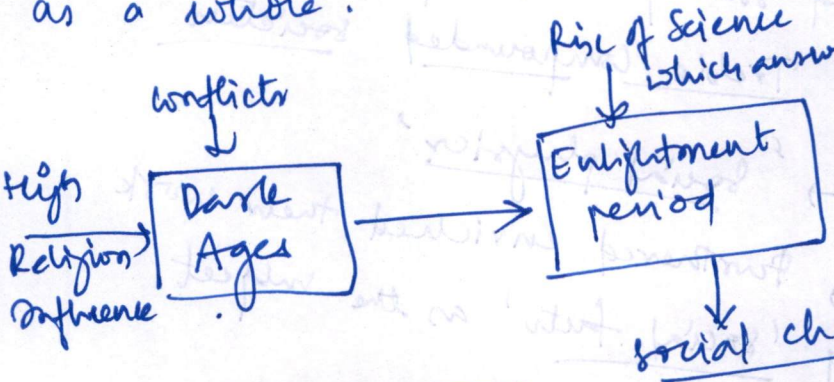
SECTION – A

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

**(a)** The change in intellectual orientation in Europe led to the emergence of sociology. Discuss.

Social changes in Europe such as political, Economic, Intellectual due to French Revolution, Industrialisation, Modernisation led to the Emergence of Sociology.

Sociology is the study of society, its interactions of individuals & society as a whole.




Rise of sociology

The natural sciences phenomena was growing during the Enlightment period which influenced the intellectual thinkers of the ~~Sa~~ 18th century period of Europe who gave concepts to understand society

by applying the methods of natural sciences, by bringing in Empiricism & Objectivity into study & making it universal.

Comte → Gave Evolution of society Theological, Metaphysical & Positive; While West is in positive stage & East in Metaphysical.

Spencer → Based on Darwin Evolution Model gave Organismic Analogy where by he categorised society into Simple, Double compounded, Treble compounded societies

Saint Simon → 'Social physics'

Durkheim → furthered enriched their work by bringing 'social facts' as the subject matter of sociology.

Earlier intellectual thinkers laid ground for sociology, which drew later thinkers to falsify & develop their conjectures led to increase in the scope & acceptance of sociology as a body of knowledge.

1. **(b)** Do you think phenomenology restore the primacy of human experience and meaning giving acts of human consciousness?

'Phenomenology' is an anti positivist school pioneered by ~~Harold Garfinkel~~. Peter Berger & Alfred Schutz which worked on Social Realities.

According to them, Social Realities can be made, dismantled & Remade. During the times of primacy of positivism & objective anarchism (Marx Horkheimer). Berger & Schutz said emphasis on the role of individual in society giving further impetus to the Anti positivist school led by Dilthey & Weber.

However Phenomenology is also highly criticised for its approach.

① 'Ethno methodology' - Society should be studied from subject perspective rather than researcher perspective. It a

should be 'what it is' rather than what ought to be.

② 'Post Modernist' reject theories of Grand narratives, they call for Meta-narratives & consider nothing is true or untrue.

③ 'Phenomenologists' should try to built on theories rather than debunking them → Irony is they don't have a particular or own methodology.

'Phenomenologists' tried to restore the primacy of human experience & meaning giving acts but however in Sociology there can be no single methodology which encompases all. Hence it added a perspective to the Anti positivists. It calls for 'Anti-Methodology' by Paul Feyerabend.

1. **(c)** How viable is interview method in present era of social distancing and virtual world? Can we eliminate it altogether, given the importance of the method in social science research?

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic there is a disruption of the well established social order hence the call for viable options to restore.

**Interview Method**

→ Types → Structured or Unstructured

Ann Oakley → Unorganized Unstructured whereby making it close conversation.

→ In this method 'Subject' is Questioned by a set of Questions (prepared) to understand an Individual perspective & knowledge regarding the questions & judged accordingly

**Viability of Interview in the Present Era**

① As the social distance & virtual world is on, it gives an option to know about the subject.

② But, Digital divide can be an hindrance if interview to be conducted online.

③ It can be an alternative to other methods like Focused Group study, Group Discussions, Participant observations etc.

**Importance of Interview Method**

① Researcher bias can be eliminated by properly structuring the Questions

② 'Validity' can be established by explaining the meanings or understanding the meaning of the subject (established)

③ It can be used in multiple ways like Rapid Questions; Intellectual Questions to get the grasp of subject.

④ However Interview Method alone is not sufficient as Questions can be flawed (the order), Content supremacy - Researcher primacy, Ecological validity is disturbed. Hence other methods must be supplemented.

1. **(d)** Do you agree that Pattern Variable theory is preconceived?

'Pattern Variable Theory' is given by 'Talcott Parsons' in his book 'The Social Action, 1937'.

'Pattern Variable' helps in understanding the Role Position of an Individual in a society in addition to it, it also helps in understanding the direction of society in which it is moving.

Role Position — Pattern Variable via society

| Traditional | Modern |
|---|---|
| 1) Ascription<br>Eg:- Hereditary | 1) Achievement<br>Eg:- Meritocracy |
| 2) Diffused interaction<br>Eg:- Interaction with a shop keeper near home | 2) Specific Interaction<br>Eg:- Interaction in a Mall. |
| 3) Affectivity<br>Eg:- Doctor treating his relative who is also his patient | 3) Affective Neutral<br>Eg:- Doctor treating a stranger patient; treatment differs from Relative patient. |

4) Particularism
→ Show like the person I will show the job

5) Collective Orientation
→ high Altruism → Military personnel

4) Universalism
→ Exams & equal access to all.

5) Self Specific Orientation
→ high Egoism → Individualism

'Pattern Variable' suggests that there is no closed or open societies & they lie in continuum.

Yet, it is Preconceived as Parsons developed his social Action theory from his predecessors & their drawbacks such as Utilitarianists, Positivists & Interpretavists. In Modern society Motivational orientation (Weber's Influence) is high & while in traditional society Value Orientation (Durkheim's influence) is high

'Pattern Variable' helps in understanding society but however Role internalization & Role institutionalization are the twin problems that effect reality in the society.

1. **(e)** In Marx's view, social stratification is created by people's differing relationship to the means of production. Discuss.

Social stratification is the division of strata based on socio-Economic factors which is perpetuated by the social structure.

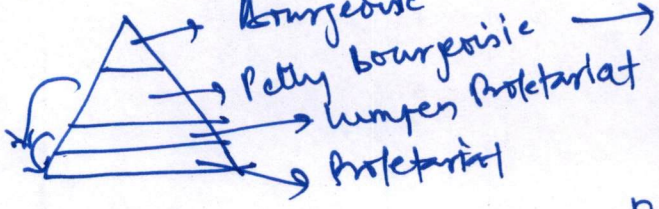
'Karl Marx' view of social stratification is based on 'Economic Inequality' of the capitalist system whereby there are 'classes' based on their position of production process.

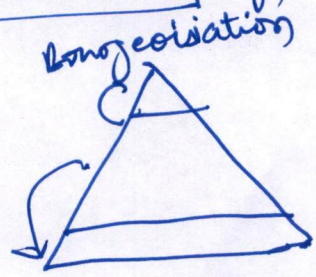
He gives two classes (classification)

1) Haves → profit → Owners → bourgeoisie
2) Have not → Wages → labour → proletariat.

Consequences of such stratification are

1) He sees Polarization of classes (f)




'Brot' - Revolution & Counter Revolution in Germany

→ the proletariat further get 'Pauperized' as per Marx.

(*) However 'Marx' sees that with the development of 'class for itself' (true consciousness) → There will be a Revolution of Masses which will lead to overthrowal & Emergence of Socialism & Communism → Egalitarian Societies with changed Means of production & equal relationship.

However, his conflict theory of stratification has criticised by functionalists saying the need & universality of stratification for society to function. Weber worked on the theory & added his Trinitarian Model for Basis.

2. (a) Micro sociological understanding of self and society ought to be different from macro sociological understanding of social systems. How? 20

The 'Man - Society Dualism' has enriched the sociology as a body of knowledge which led by great thinkers & their works.

Micro Sociological Understanding of Self & Society

① The Micro School laid emphasis on the individual → his actions, his meanings attached to them the interactions of the individuals leads to construction of society.

ⓐ 'Self' - Theory given by GH Mead via his Symbolic Interactionism in his book Mind, Body & Self whereby he suggests development of self due to 3 processes

(i) Social Interaction - Inner World & Outer World Conversation

(ii) Role taking - Early stage (0-2 yrs), Game stage (2-7 yrs), Play stage (>7 yrs)

(iii) Development/Realisation of self - via 'I' & "ME"

ⓑ 'Social Action' - Given by Weber.

He distinguished between behaviour &

~~social~~ Action. The Action is further divided into four types

(1) Traditional Action

(2) Affective

(3) 'Wert Rational' → Means are Rational & Ends are value driven

(4) 'Zweck Rational' → both Means & Ends are Rational.

② While 'Parsons' developed on Weber Social Action via Effective, Moral & Instrumental Action whereby in his Grand Theory of Social System (1951) he calls that Social System is a constellation of Social Actions.

**Macro sociological understanding of social system**

① The emphasis is laid on the social system whereby Individual & his actions are rejected.

- For them the Society is construction of itself & Individual takes the roles offered by the society & fulfills his role.

② 'Durkheim' – Study of Division of Labour, Suicide, Religion are all based on Macro sociological understanding whereby

he explains the functional needs of the society.

Eg Suicide is earlier considered as psychological phenomena. but Durkheim debunks it and suggests it is the 'suicido-genic forces' in the form of social currents that coerce an individual to take up.

(b) 'Parsons' after developing his theory of social system → Gives the answers for the stability of these system via

- Mechanical Equilibrium
- Functional prerequisities (Adaptation, Goal Attainment, Integration & Latency) which are required.
- Cybernetic hierarchy flow of control on which the system interacts on whole.

However the both Micro & Macro systems different on Methodology (Quantitative & Qualitative), Scope; Scientific tools used; objectivity & subjectivity; Value free & Value Reference. Hence for a greater Reliability & Validity of concepts it calls for supplementing & complementing each methodology

2. (b) The process of embourgeoisement is antithetical to the concept of 'proletarisation' and 'class in itself'. Critically analyse. 20

'Karl Marx' in his social stratification spoke about 'Proletarisation', 'class in itself'. While 'Max Weber' worked on Marx theory & gave different dimension & the concept of 'embourgeoisement'.

The process of ~~Embourgeoisement~~ 'Proletarisation' & 'class in itself'

1) For Marx there are two classes 'Class in itself' & 'Class for itself'.

- class in itself is the ~~Subjective Understanding~~ objective criteria of Factual differences of classes i.e Owner & Worker in the Capitalist system; which has a false consciousness & accepts their position in the production process.

- The false consciousness leads to 'proletarisation' of the Proletariat whereby the 'Wealth making spree of Capitalists is furthered by increased exploitation of working class by reducing the wages & conditions. They increase

their surplus value via increasing their exchange value of products.

This exploitation doesn't just end with proletarization but leads to pauperization (in his book Revolution & Counter Revolution in Germany) Though there will be issues raised by workers but these false issues will be well settled by the capitalists & they are lead by Middle class/ Emerging class who are part of 'Haves'. Eventually when the Nature Conditions develops the false consciousness changes to 'True' the social class forms → "Class for itself" & the proletariat Revolution.

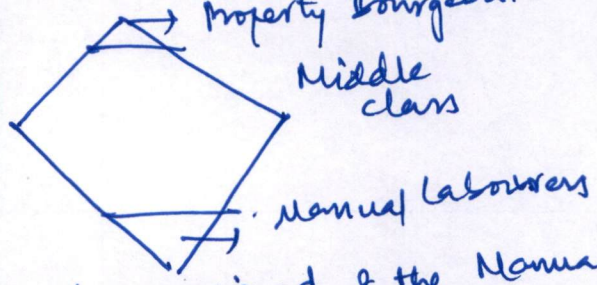
Weber contradicts this view point, he sees 'capitalism' will continue; Revolution is a distant possibility & classes will not erode away. due to the process of 'Embourgeoisement' which is antithetical to Marx 'Process of Embourgeoisement'

(i) He gives four classes in contradiction to two classes of Marx:

- propertied Bourgeoisie
- Property less white Collars
- Petty Bourgeoisie

- Manual workers

② He doesn't agree Polarisation of classes instead → classes




The Middle class will expand & the Manual labour will shrink due to the Automation process.

③ The 'Bureaucracy' is the reason for this embourgeoisement process of Weber.

Weber embourgeoisement holds relevance in contemporary context. Though inequalities exist, revolution is not seen. The so called Communist countries also failed & turning into Capitalists. Thinkers like Ralph Dahrendorf, CW Mills & Eric Olin Wright, Frank Parkin also further idea of Weber.

2. (c) Modernity has many children, one of them is 'fundamentalism'. Critically evaluate the relevance of the statement. 10

Modernity is change in the social norms of traditional societies to Modern societies whereby it focuses on Achievement, Self Orientation, Universalism etc.

Modernity started in Europe due to the Enlightment period; the advent of Science which attempted to bring Rationality & put an end to draconian & irrational practices of Religion (clergy etc). It has many children like Urbanisation, Westernization, Globalization, Industrialization, Fundamentalism etc

"Fundamentalism" → Going back to the fundamentals of the age old established can be Religious or Cultural fundamentalism.

① When the social order changed, the Conservatives Bonald & Maistre emphasised on the need for bringing back the earlier good old days according to them.

② 'Religious fundamentalism' – Infallability of texts & selective interpretation of texts;

– 'Antony Giddens' says high Modernity is the

the reason for 'Religious fundamentalism' as when there is abrupt social change which causes social strain; people cling to any support that is available.

③ In the period of Enlightment & the science there created a void of Religion & its discourse. This void created a space for 'Fundamentalists' to go against the secularisation process brought forward by the Modernity.

~~Thoughts~~ According to 'Clifford Geertz' It is Ideology of phenomena & system which exists latently but creates problem when manifested.

Taliban → killing others; Rising Hindu Fundamentalism in India → whereby Religious Minorities are effected.

"Modernity" sowed many seeds of which fundamentalism is one, hence abrupt social change is also not good, govns should be bringing social change via attitudinal, behavioural of society.

3. **(a)** "Anomie gives you temporary gains and permanent sufferings". In the light of Durkheim's theory of anomie, explain the relevance of the statement in present context. **20**

3. **(b)** Race, gender and caste as a hierarchical system (perfected inequality) has become a thing of the past, now it has become more of a competitive system where inequality on the basis of merit (practical inequality) is ingrained in the system. Elucidate with the help of suitable examples. **20**

**3.** **(c)** Values are as important as facts in sociological research. Discuss. **10**

4. (a) "Davis and Moore's theory of stratification has provoked a lengthy debate". In this context, produce a comprehensive criticism of their ideas. 20

"Stratification" refers to division of Strata into layers based on the socio-Economic factors which is perpetuated by the social structure

'Davis & Moore's adopted functional-ist perspective of stratification. It witnessed criticism from MM Tumin & created a large debate via exchange of letters.

Basis :- Functional need of the society; Society offers roles which needs conformists & offers Rewards

Stratification :- high Role ⇒ High Conformists ⇒ high position ⇒ High Rewards - riceversa.

Consequences :- Individual has to undergo training to accept the role; It will create layers in the society based on position.

Universality :- Stratification is universal & justified thus it exists forever.

This lead to debate by MM Tumin →

| M M Tumin | Davis Moore |
|---|---|
| ① How is the talent & importance of the role is tested it is highly subjective | ① It depends on the importance which is difficult but possible. How other roles are dependent on it. - Doctor can do work on Nurse but not viceversa. Similarly Engineer & labour. |
| ② It is a differential reward system. Moreover it is delayed gratification of the post/role that is going to be taken up. During training he lives upon his parents earning. | Individuals require rewards for motivation, he cannot be left alone to do what he wants society will not function. Training is required for high skill job & not for others |
| ③ It is exploitative, brings inequalities & not functional in the society | Stratification exists everywhere. It is functional & Universally accepted. It will make individual accept his position in society & why he is placed there. |

Criticism of Davis & Moore

① Any stratification & reward system is exploitative & works in Modern Society

② They donot consider about "Elite Self Recruitement" - CW Mills

③ People in high positions end up taking the maximum rewards (Elitism) - Hence calls for 'Role of state'

④ 'Hegemony of power' - Gramsci decides who controls whom in stratified system.

⑤ 'Differente of capital' - 'Pierre Bourdieu' & for the lower strata it generates poverty perpetuating system (Oscar Lewis).

'Stratification' may be functional in a society but the lower strata shouldn't be indefinitely exploited by exploitative reward system. Enough measures & avenues of mobility should be made available.

4. **(b)** Through Protestant ethics and spirit of capitalism, Weber stressed the influence of religious attitudes on economic ones. In light of this, how far do you think religion influence economic outcomes in contemporary times? **20**

'Weber' developed Ideal types & used them for 4 different phenomena of which 'protestant ethics & spirit of capitalism' is an example of historical phenomena.

Weber observed that rich bourgeoisie, Industralists of Europe were of 'Calvinism' (John Calvin) he worked on Co-Relation & led to the development of sociology's greatest classical contribution "protestant ethics & spirit of capitalism" (PESC)

Ideal types

| protestant ethics | spirit of capitalism |
|---|---|
| 1) Own Glory<br>- God made the world for his own glory | 1) Wealth<br>- It is the signal of the 'chosen one' |
| 2) Predestination Doctrine<br>- It is already destined who will go to heaven. No Mediator can decide or say. | 2) Innovation<br>- Individual strives for innovation by dedicating his time. |
| 3) This worldly Asceticism<br>- Simple way of living. | 3) Profit<br>- Wealth makes more wealth. |

Individualism

4) Notion of calling
- Work is worship & Devotion to work.

4) Ethics
- Work is devotional; work leads to an end called profit

Weber found an 'Elective Affinity' between the two — he sees the protestant ethics support the tenants of spirit of capitalism.

(6) Predestination → creates tension for being the choosen one; hence Individual spends more time via innovation & Ascetism to make more money by working more hard with professional ethics.

However he has been criticised by others like Marx who was critical of Religion,

Amintore fanfani → It is Calvinism which took the risk taking, profit making behaviour of capitalism & not otherway order

RH Tawney → both Protestant & Catholic church preached same tenants in 16th & 17th century.

Religion Influence Economic Outcomes in contemporary times

(i) Weber work on India, China, Jews help us understand its influence

Weber - In India → though Material is present but lacks spirit due to Karma & Social Inequalities. Similar is the case in China due to Confucianism, while Jews → lack material in the form of state support but have spirit.

→ Though Weber is current even now; but some differences in India like Bannis, Marwadis etc are Economically affluent (JRD Oberoi)

⇒ World's richest are still Jews (Eg:- Rotschild) but increasing Noveaux Riches (Jeff Bezos; Zuckerberg, Musk)

→ In India also changing Avenues → Increasing Economic Influence due to increased Avenues of Mobility via Education; political opportunities. (Eg Adani, Ambani)

→ Aspirations, Role Models & Motivation of individual depends on his Goals.

Eg:- "I may be born a poor, but I will not die a poor"

→ Decreasing social inequalities in India or World; penetration of Technology to the Masses is effecting Economy over Religion.

Though PESC can be contested in Contemporary times but the tenants of Spirit of capitalism hold true for improving economic conditions.

4. (c) Doing oral history takes you beyond the confines of the archive. Discuss. 10

History helps sociology in many ways. "The more historical the sociology & the sociological the history, the more fruitful it is" EH Carr.

"History" ~~for~~ historical sources are greatly dependent on literature i.e Archives which have started very late compared to the start of history / Mankind..

For Eg One of the oldest literature is Rig Veda in Indian tradition but that doesn't mean there was no history before the writer/composer of Rig Veda.

Such Examples calls forward the 'oral history'. For Eg in Oral history → In India ~~"Ram Chandra~~ Ranajeet Guha calls for "sns altern sociology" → for him history needs to be rewritten because the existing history is biased & subjective of the Brahminical Domination / positions in society

Advantages of Oral history over Archives

① Archives makes us known only what we want to know but oral history gives greater details & the orator skills also add more impetus in understanding the

social reality more better.

- There is a increasing efforts by various Nations like China (Hongkong issue), India (Medieval history issue) to change the history for future generations

- Recently Ambedkar was posed as 'Savarna'

(2) 'Oral history' → gives another perspective to make comparative Analysis (Victor Turp) of official content & archive history,

(3) little traditions & parochialisation have changed the Great tradition to the needs of local. Hence it gives greater insights to local culture.

- folk Ramayana's exist everywhere in India.

(4) Archive's are generally Generalised

India is patriarchal society but we do Matriarchal in Nayars & North East.

(5) Archives label → historical events (Howard Becker's labelling theory) while the reality can be different with greater analysis

- "Covid was well dealt" → historical Headline in 2037 (India @ 100 yrs) but Reality is well known to Orators like us.

'Oral history' adds much more to archives. Hence Researcher should go for crude, real experiences than what's written to increase Reliability of his Studies

## SECTION – B

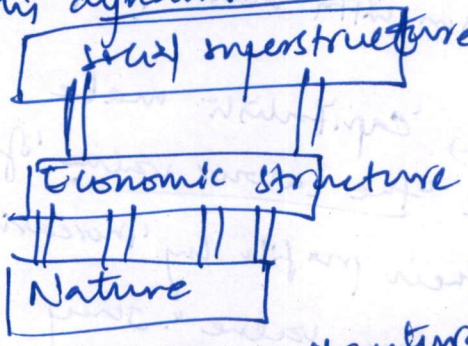
**5. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.**
**10 x 5 = 50**

**(a)** According to Marx, "labour is the source of wealth and prime basic condition for human existence". Comment.

'Karl Marx' was a great advocate of labour, capitalist societies. He drew great insights into the Capitalist system.

" Labour & production is the 1st historical Act of Mankind "

(*) his dynamic View of society




- The Economic structure stands on the pillars of Nature, on which rest decides the social super structure.
- He divided society into primitive communism, slave, feudal & capitalist society.
- where labour & ~~capitalis~~ production is the common criteria of all.
- Man in the primitive communism society made labour for his own existence via hunting, gathering & developed tools.

- which when started surplus he started settling - increasing family.
- In slave society → The tools were mastered by few which changed production process. brought surplus into picture & development of wealth via barter system.
- In feudal system → feudal lords & serfs developed with increased production & private property. labour was rewarded & surplus was allowed to be kept but slowly wealth & increased economic interests of lords changed the system into capitalism with advent of machinery.
- In capitalist system → 'capitalists make money by selling the "the labour value" of workers & maximise their profits by "increasing surplus value via exchange value". They lower wages to increase further wealth.
- Man has become a Special being & he is alienated in capitalist society. whereby "work" is necessary for his existence & Money Currency system of world. He has to buy the product he made from Market.

Marx has rightly said that labour is source of wealth & prime basic condition for existence hence he is highly exploited.

5. **(b)** 'Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely'. Analyse the sociological significance of the statement.

"Power" is the tool by which a coercer use his skills to make one do something against his will.

'Power corrupts & Absolute power corrupts absolutely'.

(i) Sociological discourse → in terms of power was divided into "Dispersed Inequality & Weber Tritarian Model of class, status, party & Beteille's Caste, Status, Power etc..

→ Weber suggests class cuts across status but it is ultimately the "Power" (political party access") which cuts across both.

→ Gerhard Lenski → Access to power dominates all.

(ii) Power can be exerted to achieve any illusive goal the reason for the rise of Oligarchs, Monarchy in the history is due to Absolute power.. which decrease the standards & freedom of living of lower strata.

(iii) Elite Theories of Pareto, Mosca, → suggests how powerful "Elites rule" over Masses.

(iv) Marx → Conflict theory → Capitalists had power by which they marginalised workers to pauperization & exploitation

by taking wages & exchange values.'

(v) Weber of Bureaucracy is the Rational legal Authority in which man is reduced to a mere Cog in a machine.

(vi) In Indian Society due to dispersed Inequality of caste, status, power with Brahmins in traditional Society whereby they had status crystallization they developed a harmonic System (Beteille) to perpetuate social stratification & inequalities which are existing even now (both women & lower caste)

Hence power is a tool which must be exercised with caution, it can be used to uplift all (Eg Ambedkar, Gandhi, Mandela) if used injuriously.

5. **(c)** There is a strong correspondence between sociology of religion and sociology of knowledge. Comment.

Sociology of knowledge → Science. Durkheim's see science as a religion for its beliefs & practices.

Correspondence of Science & Religion

(1) Qualification :- Both prescribe qualifications

(2) Cooperation :- They require require cooperative collective conscience for their growth

(3) Coming together :- With the advent of protestant Ethics & Spirit of Capitalism it increased the relation between both.

(4) Wars :- Both worked against human kind wars were waged in name of religion & science (Nuclear etc).

(5) Cognitive Understanding :- They require cognitive skills for understanding.

However there are also differences between Science & Religion.

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Religion | Science |
| → Faith value | Fact value |
| → Not Universal (changer). | Universal |

| | |
|---|---|
| → Prescribes Morals & values | → Donot prescribe anything as such |
| → cannot cause any such instant changes | → can cause instant changes in nature |

However Intellectuals build bridge between ~~both~~ irrespective of criticism of Science for destroying Religion (Peter Berger → Secularisation) Science is a bridge towards religion to understand Natural phenomena.

5. **(d)** Examine digital parenting as a need of the hour in an increasing digitised world.

'Parenting' → is the first primary socialisation of child. wherein both parents play a great role in early development of child.

Digital parenting in digitised world

① Parents should ensure that children learn how to use digital goods as the preparation for coming IR 4.0, 5th generation

② Parents should ensure → safe standards with the exposure of light (time), content on all. Sometimes in their absence they can visit disturbing sites due to advertisements which can influence very differently.

③ Digital parenting helps provide 'cultural reproduction' which the parents might have lacked in their early days

"Dont limit your child for your own learning, as they are born in different time".

④ It can help easy understanding of various different subjects due to availability of

vast resources on Online.

(5) It is the "avenue of Mobility."

However Digital parenting has its own problems → (1) According to Mead children learn from General others & significant others → hence their growth may be negatively affected

(2) They might not learn Gender sensitive behaviour.

(3) "Digital Divide" is prelevent which might effect further & lead to increased inequalities

(4) "Generational Gap" → They may become incomplacent against their Grand parents & parents as they themselves might not have enough skills.

'Digital parenting' may be the need of the hour but better safety systems should be build not perfect the primary consolidation & build societal values as such.

5. **(e)** Many social theorists have built on Marx's conflict theory to bolster it, grow it, and refine it over the years. Comment.

6. **(a)** 'Work is worship' is not true anymore due to changing nature of work. How far do you agree? Do you think that this changing nature of work has given birth to 'one dimensional man'? **20**

"Work" refers to anything which involves energy. Sociologically ~~the~~ involves paid, unpaid ~~or sometimes~~ work or coerced work.

"Why Work is Worship" → In early days due to Unorganized & non rational society there were maximum competition (Durkheim) which coerced individual to work for his sustanence & no mechanisms of earning money other than hardened labour.

→ Moreover many Religious denominations have professed "Work is devotion", God makes man to work more; for his sins committed in the previous life.. Such beliefs made man to repent to his sins by working more hard so as to have better after life.

→ Man → Bread Winner; Women - Rear & Bear children is the image when Patriarchy divided private & public work (Michelle Rosaldo) hence not for himself Man had

hard for his family & sustenance.

Changing Nature of Work

① Mechanisation – Industrialisation
→ Man just Manns the vehicle which runs on ~~lots~~ inanimate energy.

② Many avenues have coming → like work from home, development of Research Works Patent, Stock Market whereby appropriate skills can make one make money

③ Short term options like Betting, Gambling, theft; ~~too~~ etc.. providing further avenues

④ Informal sector → whereby one can get any work as per his demand for his sustenance

⑤ "Digitisation of Workforce" → changed work, smart work, organised & rational way (Weber) → Increased efficiency decreased conflicts (Durkheim).

Yes I do agree that work nature has changed but that doesn't remove the connotation of 'work is worship' → As any work done should be done with devotion for sustainable benefits, it further accentuates this notion because of the fast moving world whereby one need to have sustained earnings

'One Dimensional Man' – Herbert Marcuse

⑥ Yes it led to the start of 1D-Man due to change of work.

① Increasing Wealth is the main Goal of the man → because increased Material culture whereby high income professional is expected.

② Increasing class Identity over other primordial Identities like status, caste.

③ Rationalization Theory (Weber) → secularisation of thought → Man doesn't get influenced by religion etc is a product of his own decisions & not circumstances.

④ With increasing population & decreasing resources → irrespective of rationalised organization → The competition is high hence going for more work

Shadow working of software professionals; Overtime by many employees

"Changing nature of work" is changing the Man into a One dimensional but family helps maintain latency (tension & pattern) Hence Society still holds ground. Better mechanisms to prevent man for become Alienated to be built.

6. **(b)** "Educational innovation is more likely to produce a desired social change if innovation in education is coordinated with changing other parts of the social structure." Examine. **20**

Education is the biggest social change agent. It is the prime reason for producing access to Avenues of Mobility.

Though education is present since long but it didn't bring desired changes because of the following reasons:-

① Karl Mannheim → Education needs to be critical which it wasn't

② Althusser → It was used as an Ideological State Apparatus

③ Karl Marx → It was used to further ideology of capitalists

④ It was furthered to bring Here Luke's 3rd power

⑤ AR Desai → critical of educational policies.

⑥ Ranganath Mishra & Sachar Committee observations of discrimination of Religious Minorities

⑦ 12th FYP → Lack of Quality & focus on Quantity

⑧ Belief on Tadpole Theory & Trickle down effect.

⑨ Lack of cultural Reproduction - Pierre Bourdieu.

However Kamna Ahmed was support of Educational change which it can bring

though state could have done better if failed.'

~~Hence~~ Hence call for Educational Innovation is the need of the hour.

① Gender sensitive Education
② Education without colorful Ideology.
Eg Caste, Races, etc.
③ focus on Quality via Numeracy & Literacy
④ Vocational training with required market skill.
⑤ Development of Scientific temper, critical thinking & Entrepreneurial attitude.

These changes can bring desired changes in social structure which is highly unequal, gendered.

→ It will further help an individual, community society to develop.
→ It will reduce the effect of 'Dependency theory' on developed countries
→ It will give freedom to an individual in developing, raise voice, dissent against the government.
→ It will help bringing Egalitarian society & bring structural change.

Cultural changes have a cultural lag effect (Ogburn) but structural changes can be brought quickly & acceptable by all with help of tools like Education which requires innovations. Else As 'Bowles & Gintis' said → It will create subservient unskilled workforce for capitalists.

6. **(c)** It is argued that globally countries are moving toward despotism with a democratic facade. Give your views. **10**

7. **(a)** The overriding goal of each state is to maximize its share of world power, which means gaining power at the expense of other states. Discuss in context of Weberian views on power. **20**

7. **(b)** Normalization of informal work and almost ninety two percent of the workers in the informal work in the country are not just an accident. Do you think this informality is planned for the sustenance of the formal? **20**

7. **(c)** Industrialization has disrupted the traditional relationship between generations, as well as the relationship between spouses in a familial structure. Discuss. **10**

8. **(a)** Rostow's growth model asserted that all countries exist somewhere on a linear spectrum, and climb upward through each stage in the development process. Comment. **20**

8. **(b)** Are religious beliefs sometimes conducive to science, or do they inevitably pose obstacles to scientific inquiry? **20**

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. **(c)** The negative impact of the globalization of the world economy is borne disproportionately by women. Critically discuss the statement. **10**

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