

SOCIOLOGY (Test Code : 178)

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Registration No. 509

Schedule Flexible

Module

Place New Delhi Time

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Classroom ☐

Distance Learning ☒

Classroom & Distance Learning ☐

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.(a)	12.5	
1.(b)	12.5	
1.(c)	12.5	
1.(d)	12.5	
2.(a)	25	
2.(b)	25	
3.(a)	25	
3.(b)	25	
4.(a)	20	
4.(b)	15	
4.(c)	15	
5.(a)	25	
5.(b)	25	

Maximum Marks : 250

/250

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, ID Number and Test Code).
2. Candidates should attempt answer to the part/sub-part of a question strictly within the pre-defined space. Any attempt outside the pre-defined space shall not be evaluated.
3. The candidate need not write anything in his/her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
4. Candidates should attempt all questions strictly in accordance with the instruction given under each question.
5. The candidate should respect the instructions, given by the invigilator.

SOCIOLOGY (Test Code : 178)

Overall Macro comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

All The Best

1. (a) Sociology and Common Sense

12.5

Common Sense is the unverified rudimentary knowledge obtained by people from their daily experiences and environment.

Sociology is the scientific study of social processes, social ~~structures~~ ~~institutions~~ and social institutions.

Sociology emerged in the background of Enlightenment Period. Its funders like Auguste Comte & Emile Durkheim emphasised on positive science methods to study society & dissociate sociology from common sense.

However, later it was proposed by theorists like John Locke that scientific study & common sense are not mutually exclusive. Common sense presents ideas which when verified make scientific knowledge.

Example: Hopi Tribe Rain Dance
apparently irrational. - common sense
knowledge of pleasing Gods.
on scientific study → latent function of
solidarity

Further Post modernists profess
common sense is required to build
and interpret social world.

Thus sociology recognises man is
a culture bound & rational being. Accordingly
both common sense & scientism are given
due importance.

1. (b) Charismatic Authority

12.5

Charismatic authority is power
exercised on basis of affections of
the followers ^{owing} ~~due~~ to special qualities.
[Charisma] of the leader.

Max Weber (1864-1918) gave ideal
types of authority namely - traditional
authority, charismatic & Legal-Rational
authority

Characteristics of Charismatic authority

1. Based on affective action

2. Authority exercised by the leaders
3. Found in both modern industrial societies and traditional societies
4. NO administrative structure for enforce exercise of authority
5. Source of power lies in leader's charisma - & consequently authority dies with leader or declines when leader loses charisma
6. Generally seen during social crises period.

Example : Mahatma Gandhi wielded a lot of charismatic authority.

Analysis : Charismatic authority generally transforms into other 2 types i.e. traditional or legal rational authority, called Routinization of Charisma.

Criticised for subjective & intuitive understanding without empiricism

Conclusion Nevertheless, a pioneering & most important contribution to theory of power in Sociology.

1. (c) Sociology and Economics

12.5

Economics is the scientific study of production, distribution, exchange and consumption of goods.

Sociology is the scientific study of social processes, social structures and social institutions.

Differences :-

1. Scope of Economics: study economic behaviour of individual i.e. individual behaviour
 2. Scope of sociology: study social behaviour of in a society - collective behaviour
 3. Economics has a very precise tools and techniques for operationalization of concepts. Quantitative variables and definite generalizations
- Sociology has loose concepts and cannot be quantified to such precision as in economics.

Similarity :-

- Both subjects are nomothetic and scientific

Interdependence :- Recently with develop-
mental economics, both subjects are
interacting - social conditions ^{are} considered
in economic policy prescriptions to
ensure their efficacy

Thus sociology and economics
are both social sciences and in current
academic discourse, share a reciprocal
relation.

1. (d) Sacred and Profane

12.5

Sacred is the things set apart
apart and forbidden by prescription/
prescription of rites and rituals.
It is revered.

Profane is what is not sacred.
It is the mundane things of daily
use - no rites and rituals are
associated with it.

Emile Durkheim gave the
concept of sacred and profane as

a dichotomy; a representation of duality of thoughts. With the ^{use of} ~~the~~ Sacred this concept he explained functional analysis of religion in a positive methodology.

Characteristics of Sacred & Profane

1. Sacredness is imposed by society, the thing is not inherently sacred.
eg: a rock v/s a shiv-linga
2. Sacred must be propitiated
3. Sacred is a means of social control and helps strengthen collective conscience
eg: control of sexuality of women before marriage
4. Sacred is society divinised and ^{sees} ~~being~~ function of bringing solidarity.
5. Profane is defined vis-a-vis sacred i.e. what is not sacred — must be kept away from sacred.

Conclusion: Concept of Sacred & Profane very important for a positivistic understanding of

2. (a) Elaborate Max Weber's 'Ideal Type' features of bureaucracy. What was Weber's assessment of the increasing bureaucratization of modern societies? 25

Max Weber (1864-1918) defined bureaucracy as institutionalisation of goal-rational action and a means of organisation arrangement to most effectively meet organisational goals. Bureaucracy is a means of exercise of legal-rational authority and is a characteristic of modern industrial societies.

Ideal Type Features of Bureaucracy

1. Secs organisational goals are built into official duties and job description.
2. Decisions are made on basis of rational laws.
3. Recruitment is on merit.

4. Hierarchical structure of Bureaucracy
5. Chain of command for interaction between different levels of hierarchy.
6. Rewards are made in form of salaries
7. Full time career
8. Formalistic Impersonality is expected of people manning the bureaucracy.

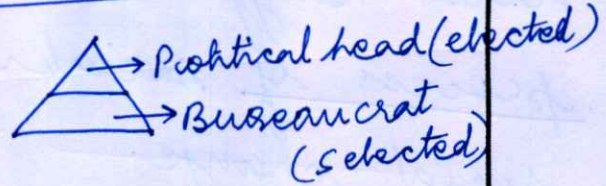
Weber explained the objective of bureaucracy is an instrument for efficient realisation of organisational goals. Bureaucratism is inevitable in modern societies

Weber's assessment :-

Weber gave 2 shortcomings in Bureaucracy:-

- ① dehumanisation of bureaucrats because of formalistic impersonality and ~~on~~ mere obedience of rules without allowing personal convictions.

② Shift from instrumentality → Institutionalization
in bureaucracy. This can be solved
by appointed political heads on top
of bureaucracy.



Thereby bureaucracy can serve public interest and be an effective instrument.

Criticism of Bureaucracy :-

Red tape & rigid formal organisation are criticised by Merton which make bureaucracy non efficient. Further Bureaucracy promotes a person to its level of incompetency. In developing countries, development administration requires less rigid structures.

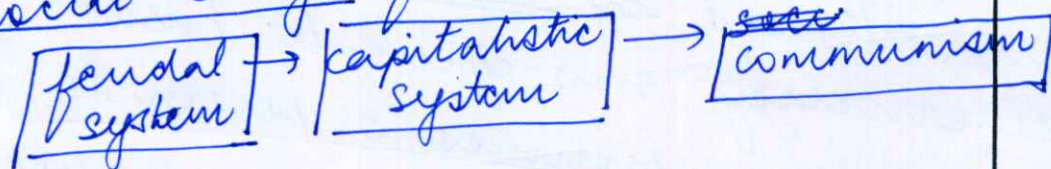
Nonetheless, the significance of bureaucratic structures is evident in the conspicuous presence of bureaucracies across many organisation & the resilience of this ~~work~~ work organisation method.

2. (b) Explain Karl Marx's theory of class struggle. Evaluate the theory in terms of its relevance in explaining contemporary reality. 25

Karl Marx gave the theory of class struggle to explain dialectical process of social ~~the~~ conflict and social change.

Class is a group of people who share similar relations with the forces of production.

- It is an analytical tool to explain conflict between 2 classes and social change from:



- There are 2 classes across societies throughout historical development i.e.
 - ownership class -
 - non ownership class -

fendal lords	Bourgeoisie
serfs	Proletariat
Fendal society	Capitalistic society

- These classes are in conflict - one proposes change, other opposes change.

Feudal system → Capitalist System

The class struggle here, takes place between two ownership classes -
feudal lords vs emergent bourgeoisie.

Increasing trade, ~~the~~ market system of economy, upturning absolutist monarchy, standardisation of laws and weights were encouraged by bourgeoisie against feudal interests.

Feudal & agrarian system declined eventually and capitalism was established.

Capitalism → Communism

According to Marx, capitalism had the inherent logic of making conflict apparent. ~~between~~

The conflict was between ownership and non ownership classes.

- The process of homogenisation (by making all workers in similar situations and with same skills), pauperisation (increasing poverty among proletariats) and polarisation (making distinction between the 2 classes very wide)

↓
subjective realisation of objective reality
of exploitation of proletariats

↓
class in itself → class for itself

↓
struggle and violent conflicts, ~~of~~ proletariats
obtain power, abolish private property &
dictatorship of proletariat is established

↓
Socialism $\xrightarrow[\text{withers away}]{\text{as state}}$ Communism

Relevance in Contemporary situation -

Without the prophetic element of establishment of communism and decline of capitalism
very relevant to explain the current conflicts
going on in our society e.g. Naxalism.

Criticism: Promotes conflict (Functionalist), &

Conclusion: Gave an alternative view to social change in
Soviet 1994.

3. (a) Emile Durkheim's conception of 'Social Fact' was essentially an endeavor by him to create a separate niche and scientific status for Sociology. 25

Emile Durkheim is the founder of ^{separate} scientific discipline of sociology. He worked to study society in a positivistic ~~manner~~ ^{methodology} to establish sociology as a science.

Social Fact was the subject matter of sociology for Durkheim. Defined as 'ways of acting, thinking and feeling' which are capable of exerting external constraint on an individual, are generally diffused in the society, are external to an individual and independent of individual manifestations.

According to Durkheim, ~~for~~ posited in 'Rules of Sociological Method'.

1. Social facts must be treated as a thing i.e.
 - real
 - objective existence
 - external
 - independent of individual interpretation.
2. Social facts must be collective manifestations
3. Clearly defined for positivistic study.
4. Preconceived notions must be eliminated.

Subsequently, the process is :-
 observation $\rightarrow$ classification $\rightarrow$ Normal or Pathological
 $\downarrow$
 Generalization $\leftarrow$ Causal or Functional Explanation

Thus Durkheim's conception of social fact as a real social force which is sui generis (i.e. different from other realities) and requires a separate discipline to study ~~see~~ it in scientific manner helped establish sociology.

Criticism: criticised for over emphasis on social realism and study of human collective behaviour as objects ~~are~~ instead of as social beings.

Durkheim's ^{conception of social fact thus} ~~contributed~~ to establishment of a separate scientific discipline of sociology.

3. (b) Critically evaluate to what extent is the Marxian notion of alienation, significant in understanding of modern capitalist societies. 25

Alienation is the social-psychological process of estrangement of an individual from fellow stress or work environment etc.

Marxian notion of alienation explained that capitalism → alienation of workers and ^{also} bourgeoisie as follows:



1. Alienation from production process - production process is broken down under Taylorian processes, involves repetitive work and is only a part of the whole process.
2. Alienation from Product : not a symbol of workers creativity + no ownership over product.
3. Alienation from fellow ^{others} workers :- long working hours + working like machines on assembly lines leaves no time for ^{social} interaction.

4. Alienation from self :- man just fulfills his basic animal needs of with wages, no self realisation by the act of production.

Further, bourgeoisie experience alienation by following meaningless outer goals of more and more profit.

Significance :- Marxian concept of alienation is significant in understanding modern industrial societies as we experience various forms of alienation today :-

- 1) Prostitution of personality - ⁱⁿ service industry one constantly projects oneself different from their true selves.
- 2) McDonaldisation & dehumanisation of workers into machines by assembly line productions in ~~the~~ name of efficiency.
- 3) Deskilling - ^{increasing} technology + assembly line

productions are decreasing workers skills.

- 4) The increasing alienation in plenty i.e. individualism, loneliness and anonymity of urban life & increasing obesity symbolise alienation.

criticism: Marxian notion has been contested, as capit modern capitalism today, offers better standards of living and leisure time.

Nonetheless, Marxian notion of alienation has offered a very deep understanding of human nature & its link with social processes, thus exercising sociological understanding.

4. (a) Discuss the emergence of Sociology as a discipline, in the backdrop of an increasingly modernizing European society. 20

Sociology as a scientific study of social structures and social institutions came in the backdrop of rapid changes accompanying onset of modernity in European society, and the ideas of ^{enlightenment} modernity and various intellectual influences.

The French Revolution, and Industrial Revolution & Enlightenment led to onset of modernity in Europe.

Enlightenment Ideas :-

1. Faith in human progress
2. Ability of science to improve conditions of humans & offer solutions
3. Rational thought and empiricism were emphasised.
4. The nature follows universal laws which can be understood by science.

French Revolution changes

- ideas of liberty, democracy, equality, fraternity
- monarchy → republic
- poor law and order situation

Industrial Revolution changes

- agrarian → industrial economy
- feudal system → capitalistic system of society
- hand tools → machines production
- rural → urbanisation
- increasing exploitation,
poverty, disease,

In this backdrop, sociology emerged as a ^{scientific} discipline to bring harmony and order in society. It was based on enlightenment ideas that - social laws can be understood

by sociology and applied to improve the
prevailing social conditions.

Further these situations offered
subject matter for early theories
such as Marx's capitalism & Weber's
Durkheim's solidarity studies.

Sociology's scientific endeavour
was furthered by social surveys and
philosophy of history. which

Thus sociology ~~was~~ emerged as a discipline to
study society.

4. (b) Examine how Max Weber applies the 'ideal type' in establishing a relationship between religion and economy. 15

Max Weber gave the methodological
tool of ideal type with the
objective of studying social reality
which was otherwise too complex
to study in totality. Accordingly,
ideal type is one sided accentuation
of one point of view and assimilation
of various individual phenomenon
into a single unified analytical
construct.

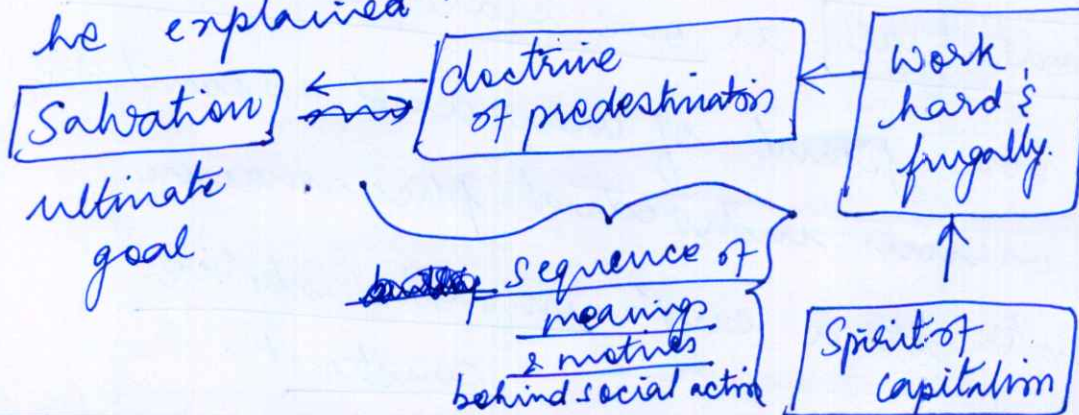
Max Weber established link between religion and economy in his study of 'Protestant Ethic & The Spirit of Capitalism'.

~~From~~ Weber, ideal type of protestant ethic was chosen as point of view of emergence of capitalism — thus doctrine of predestination of Calvinism was ~~taken as ideal type~~ chosen.

Similarly, ideal type of early capitalism was chosen in spirit of capitalism.

Thereby working as experiment with controlled variables.
Thus, linking these ideal types

he explained:



Further, he generalised that inner
worldly asceticism is one factor that
promotes emergence of capitalism.

Criticised for subjectivity ~~error~~
and not considering individual
motives & limited use in predictability.

However, significant in study
contribution of theory & methodology
of to sociology.

4. (c) Explain the transition from class-in-itself to class-for-itself, according to Karl Marx.

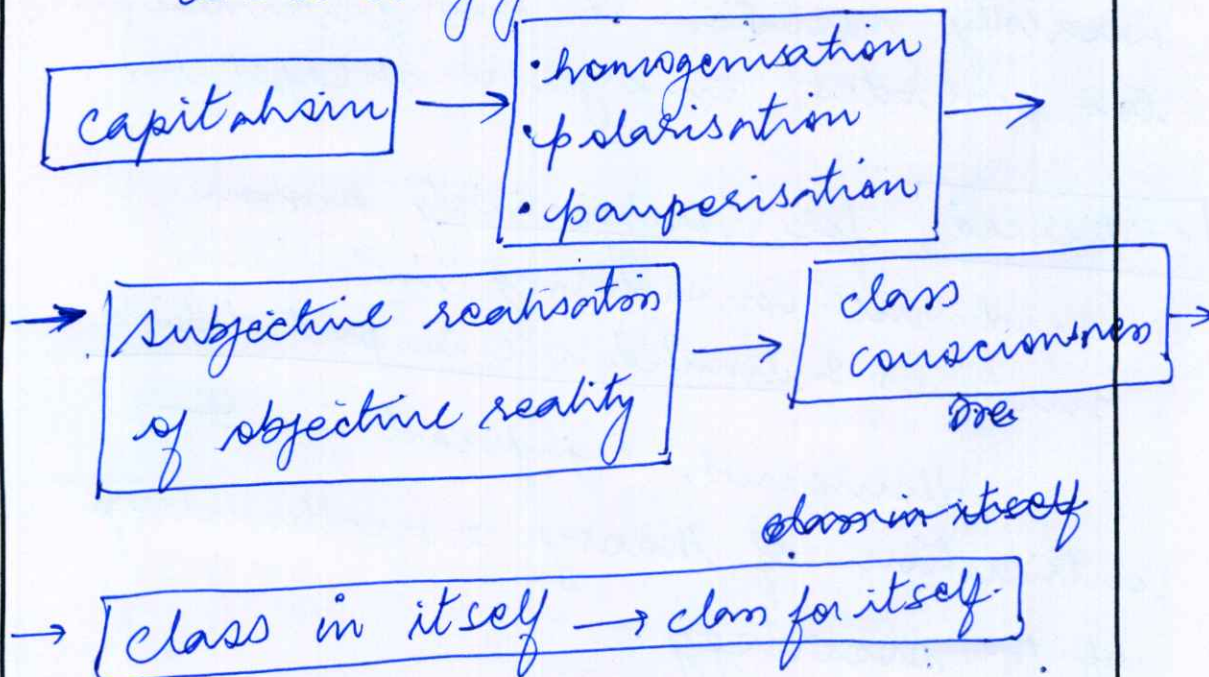
15

Karl Marx explained the class struggle
to account for conflict and social
change in society - by dialectics
between 2 classes.

Class is a group of people,
similarly related to the forces of
production.

In capitalism, the ownership
& non ownership classes are in
conflict for social change.

Accordingly,



This 'class for itself' of proletariats
will seek engage in violent conflict
to seek power → abolish private property → dictatorship
of Proletariat

Critics - suggest no violent clashes
- no pauperization instead
embourgeoisement

Thereby without prophetic elements,
class for itself concept important in
explaining current conflicts such as

nominalism.

5. (a) Examine how Max Weber's 'Interpretive Sociology' added new dimensions to the subject matter and methodology of Sociology. 25

Max Weber's interpretive sociology emphasises studying social action as subject matter of sociology and supplementing positivists methodologies with techniques of Verstehen, Ideal Type, Causal Plurality and Sphere of Value. Relevance and v. Value neutrality.

Through social action, Weber emphasises that individual is

not merely a product of his social conditions (as contended by positivists) but is also bestowed with individual agency.

Thus Social action which is behaviour of an actor ~~when~~ ^{laden} with meanings and motives and which takes behaviour of others in consideration; should be the subject matter of sociology.

To understand social action, he professed use of Verstehen which involves 2 steps of :-

① direct observational understanding similar to positive methods.

② motivational understanding - it involves establishing empathetic basis with actor, build sequence of meaning motives and understand underlying the course of

consequence of the social action.

Other methodologies Proposed by Weber

- Ideal Type: one sided accentuation of reality, by assimilating individual phenomenon ^{with} ~~into~~ ^{to} one point of view into a single analytical construct.

Significance of ideal type :-

- helps in comparative analysis
- akin to experimentation in social sciences
- helps establish causal relation.

- Causal plurality - suggests there are many reasons behind a social phenomenon $\therefore$ society is too complex to be generalised into monocausality.

- Value Relevance - suggests ^{values} ~~absolute~~ creep ~~into~~ in during selection of research topic, however value

neutrality must be encouraged.

Thus Weber's interpretive

sociology helped add new dimensions
to sociology.

5. (b) Critically analyze the contemporary relevance of Durkheim's theory of religion.

25

Durkheim's theory of religion
was a positivistic study and
functional explanation of religion.

The theory proposed that
since religion is present in all
societies, it is a real social
fact and must serve some
function.

On conducting research ~~say~~ in
'Totemism - the ^{elementary} earliest form of religion' - Durkheim established
religion performs the function
of bringing solidarity in society.

~~Sacred~~ is
Religion is beliefs & practices
associated with sacred -
and sacred is imposed by
society - it is society divinisised
Thus ~~sacred~~ is a form of social
control & maintains collective
conscience.

In worshipping sacred, people are
worshipping society → solidarity.

Current relevance:

- Even if religion is declining in

modern industrial societies,
other direct forms of allegiance
to society are upcoming in
forms of nationalism & patriotism.
Thus the solidarity is maintained.

- However criticised ~~also~~ ^{today} religion
also creates conflicts between
different communities such as communal
violence. ~~thereby~~ ^{may}

Nevertheless ^{immense} contribution in
demythifying religion & establishing
positive traditions in sociological
research.

20